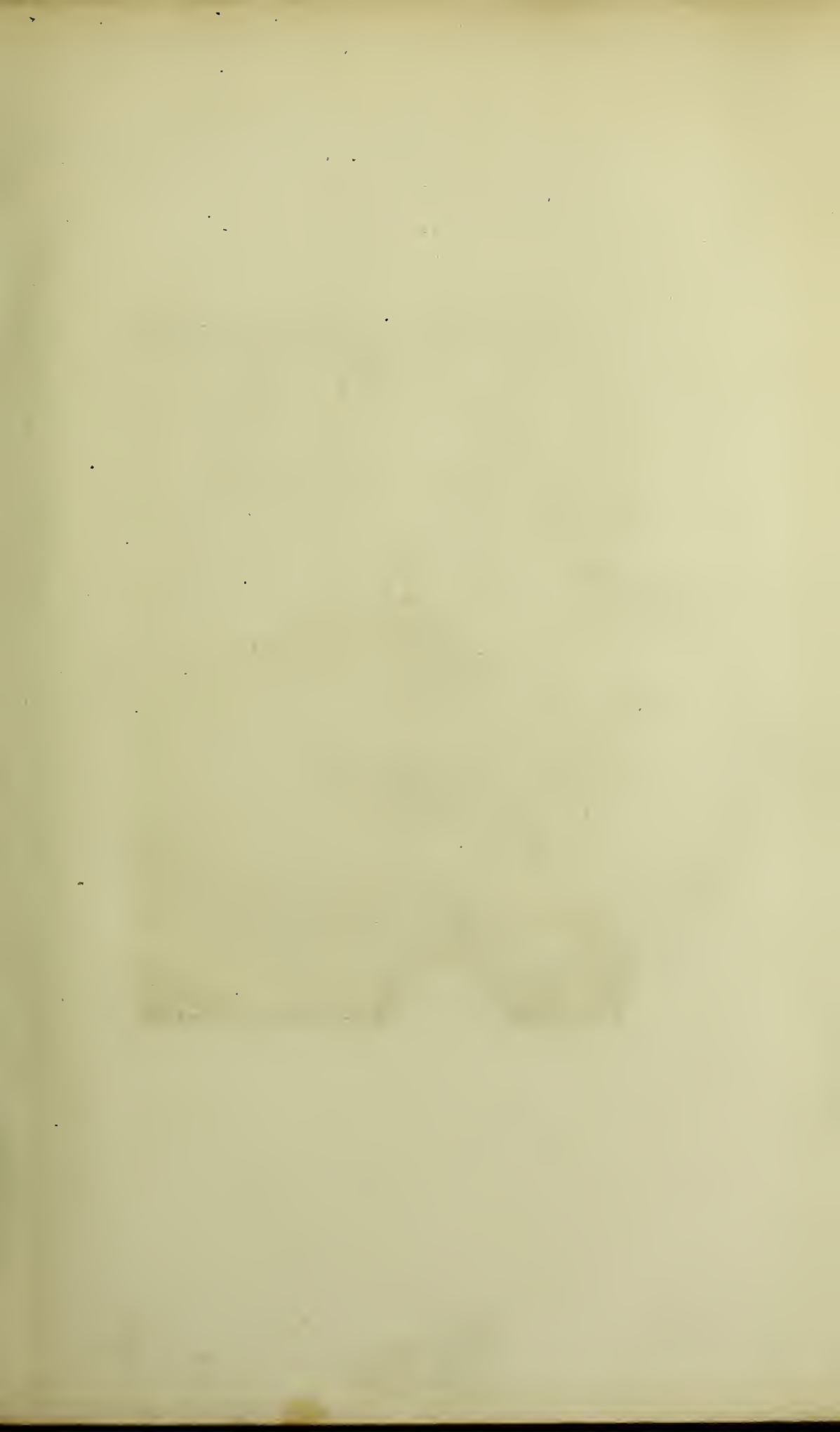


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THE UNIVERSAL

DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY
AND MYTHOLOGY

BY J. THOMAS, A.M., M.D.

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BY. AAS (2)



Cluverius. See CLUVER.

Cluvier. See CLUVER.

Cluyt, kloït, (AUGER,) a Dutch botanist, a son of Theodore, noticed below, was born at Leyden about 1590. After making botanical researches in several countries, he became director of the botanical garden at Leyden. He wrote "Instructions for packing and conveying Trees, Plants, etc. to a Distance," (1631,) and a few other works. See "Biographie Médicale."

Cluyt, [Lat. CLU'TIUS,] (THEODORE AUGER,) a Dutch botanist, was director of a public botanical garden founded at Leyden in 1577, which became, under his charge, one of the best that then existed. He wrote a "History of Bees," (1598.)

Clym'e-ne, [Gr. Κλυμένη; Fr. CLIMÈNE or CLYMÈNE, kle'mân',] an ocean nymph, regarded as a daughter of Oceanus, the wife of Japetus, and the mother of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.

Cly'm'er, (GEORGE,) an American statesman, born in Philadelphia in 1739. He became about 1773 an active supporter of the popular cause, was chosen a member of Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1780 he was re-elected to Congress. He was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was the founder of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Died in 1813.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Clyt'em-nēs'tra, [Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα; Fr. CLYTEMNESTRE, kle'tém'néstr',] the wife of Agamemnon, and the sister of Castor. Having formed a guilty connection with Egisthus during the absence of her husband, she murdered the latter on his return from Troy. She was killed by her son Orestes.

Clytemnestre. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

Clyt'i-a or **Clyt'i-e,** [Gr. Κλυτία or Κλυτή,] a nymph beloved by Apollo, (the sun :) having been deserted by her lover, she was changed into a heliotrope.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses," book iv.

Cnut. See CANUTE.

Cnutzen. See KNUTZEN.

Coad, kōd, (JOHN,) an English carpenter, who was engaged in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, for which he was transported to Jamaica. He wrote a curious narrative of his adventures.

See "Memorandum of the Wonderful Providences of God," etc., by JOHN COAD.

Cobad. See CABADES.

Cobb, (HOWELL,) an able American politician, born in Jefferson county, Georgia, in 1815. He was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats in 1843, and twice re-elected. In December, 1849, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was Governor of Georgia in 1851 and 1852, and was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan in March, 1857. He resigned before the end of 1860, was president of the Congress of secessionists which met in February, 1861, and became a major-general in the Confederate service. Died in 1868.

Cobb, (HOWELL,) an American lawyer, born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1795. He published, in 1845, a work on legal forms.

Cobb, (JAMES,) an English dramatic poet, born in 1756. He was employed as clerk or secretary by the East India Company about 1772. He composed "The Humorist," "The Strangers at Home," (1786,) and other dramas. Died in 1813.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Cobb, (JOSEPH BECKHAM,) son of Thomas W., noticed below, was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in 1819. He was a contributor to the "American Review," and wrote, among other works, a novel entitled "The Creole." Died in 1858.

Cobb, (NATHANIEL R.), a philanthropic merchant of Boston, was born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1798; died in 1834.

Cobb, (SAMUEL,) an English poet, who graduated at Cambridge in 1702. He published a volume of poems, (1707,) "The Oak and Brier," a tale, and the "Female Reign." Died in 1713.

Cobb, (THOMAS R. R.), a lawyer, born in Jefferson county, Georgia, in 1820, published in 1851 a "Digest of the Laws of Georgia." He became a general in the Confederate service, and was killed at Fredericksburg in December, 1862.

Cobb, (THOMAS W.), born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1784. He was elected to Congress in 1816, and became a Senator of the United States in 1824. In 1828 he was made a judge of the superior court. Died in 1830.

Cobbe, kob, (FRANCES POWER,) a rationalistic writer on religion and morals, a descendant of Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in that city in 1822. In early youth Miss Cobbe seems to have been left very much to herself. She read not only the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress," but also some books of a very different character. Shelley appears to have been a special favourite with her. We need not be surprised that, with such companions for her solitude, her mind should sometimes become a prey to universal doubt. As she was one day musing on the great problem of existence, she said to herself that, although she knew nothing of God, or of any law beyond her own soul, she would at least be true to that and merit the approbation of her own conscience. This resolution, we are told, brought almost immediately a renewed faith in God,—“a sense that somehow such an effort must be pleasing to her Creator, who had given her that inner law.” From that hour she was a theist. Meeting not long afterwards with some of Theodore Parker's writings, she read them with great avidity and delight. Her mother's death having vividly presented to her mind the great question of a future life, she wrote to Mr. Parker, asking him why he believed in immortality. His "Sermon of the Immortal Life" was his reply. (See PARKER, THEODORE.)

Among the most important of Miss Cobbe's productions are her "Intuitive Morals," (London, 1855,) and her "Religious Duty," both of which works evince strong powers of reasoning, joined with great earnestness of character, and we may also mention "Darwinism in Morals and other Essays," (1872.) She has lately taken an active part in opposing the practice of vivisection.

See "Christian Examiner" for November, 1867.

Cobb'ett, (JOHN MORGAN,) a son of William Cobbett, noticed below. He published a selection of his father's political works, in 6 volumes, (1842.) In 1852 he was elected a Liberal member of Parliament for Oldham.

Cobbett, (WILLIAM,) a popular and vigorous political writer, born at Farnham, England, in 1762. He was the son of a farmer, and was self-educated. About 1784 he enlisted in the army, and served with honour in North America until 1791. Having left the service, he emigrated to the United States in 1792, and became a resident of Philadelphia, where he issued "Peter Porcupine's Gazette," a Federalist paper. He was fined \$5000 for a libel on Dr. Rush. In 1800 he returned to England, and established in London "The Weekly Political Register," which at first was a Tory paper; but after the lapse of several years he became a strenuous opponent of Pitt and of the Tories. For his political libels or satires on members of government he was several times fined heavily, and in 1810 was sentenced to imprisonment for two years. He continued to issue the "Register" for thirty-three years. After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament for Oldham, he was finally returned in 1832, and again in 1834. He died in 1835. He was the author of many successful works, among which are "The Emigrant's Guide," "Cottage Economy," "Advice to Young Men and Women," and "Rural Rides." His style is described as "the perfection of the rough Saxon English." He was remarkable for his mastery of the weapons of sarcasm and the resources of common sense, and had great powers of observation and description. "Cobbett," says Hazlitt, "is a very honest man, with a total want of principle. I mean, he is in downright earnest in the part he takes at the time; but in taking that part he is led entirely by headstrong obstinacy, caprice, novelty, pique, or personal motive of some sort. He has no comfort in fixed principles. As soon as anything is settled in his

own mind, he quarrels with it. If nobody else can argue against him, he is a very good match for himself."

See the piquant but not ill-natured article on Cobbett, in HAZLITT'S "Miscellaneous Works," vol. v.: "Life of William Cobbett," Philadelphia, 1831; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1807, and February, 1823; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1823; "Fraser's Magazine" for August and October, 1835; "Westminster Review" for October, 1835; SIR H. L. BULWER, "Historical Characters," London, 1868.

Cob'den, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine, who became prebendary of Saint Paul's, and obtained several livings in London. He published Sermons, Poems, and Essays. Died in 1764.

Cobden, (RICHARD,) an eminent English Liberal statesman and economist, was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, Sussex, in June, 1804. He was the son of a farmer who owned a small estate in land. After having been initiated in business in the warehouse of his uncle in London, he removed to Manchester and established a manufactory of fine cotton goods, (prints,) in which he was successful. Between 1834 and 1838 he visited Egypt, Greece, the United States, France, and Germany. He published, about 1836, a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," and another on Russia. He became in 1838 a prominent advocate of the free importation of bread-stuffs, and was soon known as the principal champion and orator of the National Anti-Corn-Law League, a powerful political organization, formed in 1839. In 1841 he was elected member of Parliament for Stockport. On this new arena he acquired great influence by his extensive information, oratorical talents, and indomitable energy. He also addressed many public meetings of the Anti-Corn-Law League, until the contest ended in the repeal of the Corn-Laws in June, 1846. On this occasion Sir Robert Peel made a remarkable speech, in which he generously declared that the merit of this important reform belonged to Mr. Cobden more than to any other man. After the close of the session he performed an extensive journey on the continent, and during his absence (1847) was returned to Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, including Leeds and Sheffield. He was an active member of the Peace Congress of Paris in 1849, and of that held at Frankfort in 1850.

Mr. Cobden and John Bright were the leaders of the Manchester party or school, which holds an independent position with respect to the Whigs and Tories. He was in favour of the vote by ballot, of electoral reform, of the French alliance, of a pacific foreign policy, and of non-intervention in foreign quarrels. He opposed the war against Russia, (1854), and the Chinese policy of Palmerston in 1857, with such a loss of popularity that he was defeated at the election of 1857 as candidate for Huddersfield. He was, however, elected by the voters of Rochdale in 1859. While he was absent on a visit to the United States, in 1859, a new ministry was formed by Lord Palmerston, who offered him a seat in the cabinet, (as president of the Board of Trade,) which he declined. As British commissioner, he negotiated, in 1860, an important commercial treaty with the French, which has greatly increased the trade between England and France. Referring to this treaty, Mr. Gladstone (August, 1866) said, "I don't believe that the man breathed upon earth at that epoch, or now breathes upon earth, that could have effected that great measure, with the single exception of Mr. Cobden." He was one of the few British statesmen who cordially favoured the cause of liberty and humanity in the United States during the civil war. Died April 2, 1865.

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIÉ, "R. Cobden, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; "Life of Richard Cobden," by J. McGLCHRIST, 1865; JOSEPH GARNIER, "R. Cobden, les Ligueurs et la Ligue," 1846; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1866; "North British Review" for March, 1867.

Cobenzl, von, fon ko-bènt'sl, or **Cobentzel**, ko-bènt'sel, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) COUNT, a diplomatist, born at Laybach in 1741; died in 1810.

Cobenzl or Cobentzel, von, (KARL,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist, born at Laybach in 1712. He was placed in 1753 at the head of the government of the Austrian Netherlands. Died in 1770.

Cobenzl or Cobentzel, von, (LOUIS,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist, son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1753. He was ambassador to Russia in 1780,

and signed the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. In 1801 he negotiated the treaty of Lunéville with the French, and became a minister of state at Vienna. Died in 1808.

See SÉGUR, "Mémoires."

Cobham, kob'am, (SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE,) LORD, an English nobleman, was the head of the sect of Lollards, whom the Catholics stigmatized as heretics. "His high character, and his zeal for the new sect," says Hume, "pointed him out as the proper victim of ecclesiastical severity." He was condemned to the flames in 1413, but escaped, and instigated his friends to an open rebellion. Hume states that he designed to seize the king at Eltham. The insurgent Lollards were overpowered in 1414; but Cobham escaped until 1418, when he was hanged. (See LOLLARD.)

See T. GAPESEV, "Life and Times of the Good Lord Cobham," London, 1844.

Cobo, ko'bo, (BARNABÉ,) a Spanish missionary, born at Lopera in 1582, passed fifty years in Peru, Mexico, etc. He wrote a work on the natural history of those countries, (still in manuscript.) Died in 1657.

Cobo, (JUAN,) a Spanish monk and missionary, born near Toledo. He went to Manilla in 1586, learned the Chinese language, and compiled a dictionary of the same. In 1592 he was sent on a mission to Japan, with the ruler of which he negotiated a treaty favourable to the Spaniards. On his return the ship was wrecked at Formosa, and he was massacred by the natives, in 1592.

Cobourg. See COBURG.

Co'bürg, written also **Cobourg**, [Ger. pron. ko'böörg,] (JOSIAS,) PRINCE, an Austrian general, born in 1737. He commanded the Austrian army which, with the aid of Suwarrow, defeated the Turks in 1789. In the spring of 1793 he was appointed generalissimo of the army of the allies, and gained a victory over the French at Neerwinden. He invaded France the same year, and took Condé and Valenciennes. Having been defeated by Jourdan at Wattignies in October, 1793, he resigned the command. Died in 1815. "He belonged," says Alison, "to the old methodical school of Lacey, and was destitute of either decision or character." ("History of Europe.")

Coccaie, (MERLIN.) See FOLENGO.

Coccapani, kok-ká-pá'nee, (SIGISMONDO,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Florence in 1585. He was one of the architects employed on the façade of the Duomo of Florence. Died in 1642.

Cocceius. See COCCEJUS, (JOHN.)

Coc-çe'ius, (kok-see'yús,) (NERVA,) an eminent Roman jurisconsult, who was chosen consul in 22 A.D. He was the grandfather of the emperor Nerva. He obtained the favour and confidence of Tiberius, whose measures, it seems, he did not approve. His legal learning is highly extolled by Tacitus, and he is often cited in the Digest. He died by voluntary starvation about 33 A.D. His son, of the same name, was a distinguished jurist, the author of several treatises, and is supposed to have been the father of the emperor Nerva.

Cocceji. See COCCEJUS.

Coccejus, von, fon kot-sá'yús, or **Cocceji**, kot-sá'yee, (HEINRICH,) BARON, a German jurist, born at Bremen in 1644. He was professor of law at Heidelberg and at Utrecht, and wrote, besides other works, a commentary on Grotius "De Jure Belli et Pacis," published by his son, (1744-48.) Died in 1719.

See LUCANUS, "Lebensbeschreibung des H. von Cocceji," 1741.

Coccejus, Cocceius, or Cock, (JOHN,) an eminent theologian, born at Bremen in 1603. He became professor of Hebrew at Franeker in 1636, and from 1649 to 1669 was professor of theology at Leyden. He was the founder of a school of theologians which became numerous in the United Provinces under the name of "Coccejans." He carried the system of figurative interpretation to the extreme. His fundamental rule of interpretation was that we should understand the words and phrases of Scripture in all the senses of which they are susceptible, and that almost every passage, in addition to its literal meaning, had a figurative signification. "Two natives of Holland," says Hallam, "opposite in character, in spirit, and principles of reasoning, and consequently the founders of opposite schools of dis-

inciples, stand out from the rest,—Grotius and Coccejus." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He published "Summa Doctrinæ de Fœdere et Testamento," (1648,) and other works. Died in 1669.

See JONCOURT, "Entretiens sur les Cocceïens;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MOSHEIM, "Ecclesiastical History."

Coccejus or **Cocceji**, (SAMUEL,) a German jurist, a son of Heinrich, noticed above, was born at Heideberg in 1679. He was appointed by the King of Prussia minister of state and of war in 1727, and grand chancellor in 1746. His reputation is founded chiefly on the new code of laws which he composed, by order of Frederick the Great, about 1746. Died in 1755.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der verstorbenen Gelehrten."

Cocchi, kok'kee, (ANTONIO,) a learned Italian physician, born at Benevento in 1695, was professor of medicine at Pisa, and subsequently of philosophy at Florence. He published several works on medicine and other subjects. Died in 1758. He had been a regular correspondent with Sir Isaac Newton.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Coccia, kot'châ, (CARLO,) an Italian composer, born at Naples in 1789. Among his most popular works are the operas "Clotilde" and "Maria Stuart."

Cocconani, kok-ko-pâ'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1582, was versed in many sciences and arts. In 1622 he was invited to Vienna by the emperor, who employed him as a military engineer. He afterwards designed the palace called Villa Imperiale at Florence. Died in 1649.

Cochard, ko'shâr', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born near Lyons in 1763; died in 1834.

Cochereau, kosh'rô', (MATHIEU,) a French painter of genre, born at Montigny, became a pupil of David in 1807. He died at the age of twenty-seven.

Cochet, ko'shâ', (JEAN,) born at Faverges, in Savoy, became professor of philosophy in the Collège Mazarin of Paris. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on Logic, said to have been the best elementary work on that subject that had appeared in French. Died in 1771.

Cochin, ko'shân', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a skilful French artist, born in Paris in 1688. He engraved with the burin and point his own designs, and some works of Lemoine, Coppel, and Watteau. Died in 1754.

Cochin, (CHARLES NICOLAS,) an eminent French designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1715, was the son and pupil of the preceding. He was chosen keeper of the designs of the king's cabinet in 1752. In 1756 he published an excellent work, entitled "Picturesque Journey in Italy," ("Voyage pittoresque d'Italie,") which was often reprinted. Louis XV. granted to him letters of nobility. Cochin etched a great number of his own designs, and some works of Vernet and other masters. The number of his designs and engravings is about fifteen hundred. Died in 1790.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Cochin, (HENRI,) an eminent French advocate and orator, born in Paris in 1687, was admitted to the bar in 1706. Though very eloquent in public, he was taciturn and timid in conversation. Several volumes of his pleas have been published. Died in 1747.

See C. LENORMAND, "Éloge de Cochin," 1825.

Cochin, (JACQUES DENIS,) a French priest, writer, and founder of the hospital which bears his name, was born in Paris in 1726; died in 1783.

Cochlæus. See COCHLÄUS.

Cochlæus, kok-lâ'ûs, [Fr. COCHLÉE, kok'lâ'; Lat. COCHLÆUS,] (JOHANN,) a German theologian and controversialist, born near Nuremberg in 1479. He became a canon of Worms, Mentz, and Breslau. He was a zealous opponent of the Protestant Reformation, and wrote "Remarks (*Commentaria*) on the Actions and Writings of Luther," (1549,) and other works. Died in 1552.

See SECKENDORF, "Historia Lutheranismi;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DE THOU, "History."

Cochlée. See COCHLÄUS.

Cochon de Lapparent, ko'shôn' deh lâ'pâ'rôn', (Count CHARLES,) a French politician, born in 1749. He was a deputy from Poitiers to the States-General in 1789, and afterwards a prominent republican member

of the Convention. He was appointed prefect at Antwerp in 1804, and a member of the senate in 1809. Died in 1825.

Coch'rân, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish painter of history and portraits, born at Strathaven in 1738; died at Glasgow in 1785.

Cochrane. See DUNDONALD, EARL OF.

Cochrane, kok'rân, (ALEXANDER DUNDAS BAILLIE,) a British writer, son of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, born in 1814, became a member of Parliament in 1841. He published "The Morea, with Remarks on Greece," (1841,) "Young Italy," (1850,) and "Ernest Vane," a novel.

Cochrane, (Sir ALEXANDER INGLIS,) a British admiral, brother of Archibald, noticed below, born in 1758. He was made a post-captain in 1782, and rear-admiral in 1804. For his services in a battle against the French in 1806, near Hayti, he was knighted. In 1809 he obtained the rank of vice-admiral, and in 1815 assisted the British land-forces in the attack on New Orleans. He became admiral of the blue in 1819. Died in 1832.

Cochrane, (ARCHIBALD,) Earl of Dundonald, a British chemist, born in 1749, was the son of Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, whom he succeeded in 1778. He published a "Treatise on Coal-Tar," a "Treatise on the Connexion of Agriculture and Chemistry," (1795,) and a valuable work on "The Application of Chemistry to Agriculture." Died in 1831. His son was a distinguished admiral, Lord Cochrane. (See DUNDONALD, EARL OF.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Coch'rane, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Montgomery county, New York, about 1813. He was elected a member of Congress by the voters of New York City in 1856 and 1858. He was appointed a brigadier-general about July, 1862.

Cochrane, (JOHN DUNDAS,) CAPTAIN, an eccentric British naval officer, surnamed "the Pedestrian Traveller," was born about 1780. In 1820 he resolved to perform a journey around the world on foot, in pursuance of which design he traversed Russia and Siberia as far as Kamtchatka. Having married a native of that region, he changed his mind, and returned by way of Russia to England in 1823. Of this journey he published a narrative, which is said to be curious and amusing. Died in South America in 1825.

Cochrane, (Sir THOMAS JOHN,) a British admiral, son of Admiral Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, born about 1790, served as captain under his father in the war against the United States in 1814. He was elected to Parliament in 1837, and became a vice-admiral in 1850.

Cock, kok, (JEROME,) a Flemish engraver and dealer in prints, was born at Antwerp about 1510. He published several collections of his engravings. Some of his works are highly prized. Died in 1570.

Cock or **Cocke**, (MATTHEW,) a landscape-painter of Antwerp, born about 1500, was a brother of Jerome, noticed above. He was one of the first Flemish painters that abandoned the Gothic style. Died in 1554.

Cockburn, (ALEXANDER,) an eminent English lawyer, was born in 1802. He was called to the bar in 1829, became solicitor-general in 1850 and attorney-general in 1851. He represented Southampton in the Liberal interest until his elevation to the bench as lord chief justice of the common pleas in 1856. Three years later he became lord chief justice of England. His knowledge of the French language was remarkably great. He died in 1880.

Cockburn, ko'bern, (CATHERINE,) an English dramatic writer, whose maiden name was TROTTER, born in London in 1679. She composed successful tragedies, entitled "Agnes de Castro," "Fatal Friendship," etc. In 1747 she produced "Remarks on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," which was praised by Warburton. Died in 1749.

Cockburn, ko'bern, (Sir GEORGE,) G.C.B., a British admiral, born about 1772. He took part in the capture of Washington City in 1814, and conveyed Napoleon to Saint Helena in 1815. He was a lord of the admiralty from 1818 to 1828, and sat in Parliament for many years. Died in 1853.

Cockburn, (HENRY THOMAS,) LORD, an able Scottish judge, born in 1779. He was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland in 1830, and became one of the Lords of Session in 1834. He wrote articles for the "Edinburgh Review," and published "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey," (1852.) Died in 1854.

See "North British Review" for November, 1856; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1857; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September and October, 1852.

Cockburn, (PATRICK,) a Scottish linguist, born at Langton, was for some years professor of Hebrew and Syriac in the University of Paris. Having become a Protestant, he returned to Scotland, and preached at Haddington. He was reckoned one of the first scholars of his time, and wrote several religious works in Latin, one of which is "The Utility and Excellence of the Word of God." Died in 1559.

Cockburn or **Cockburne**, (WILLIAM,) an English medical writer, born about 1650; died about 1736.

Cocke, kok, (PHILIP SAINT GEORGE,) a general, born in Virginia about 1808, graduated at West Point in 1832. He took arms against the Union, and became a brigadier-general in 1861. He killed himself in December of the same year.

Cock'er, (EDWARD,) an English teacher and educational writer, born in 1632, was a resident of London. His "Arithmetic" obtained a very large circulation, and passed through fifty-five editions between 1677 and 1758. Died about 1677.

Cock'er-ell, (CHARLES ROBERT,) an eminent English architect, born in London in 1788. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1836, and became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy in 1840. He designed the New Library at Cambridge in 1840, the University Galleries at Oxford, the College of Lampeter, and other public edifices. He was for some years chief architect of the Bank of England, in which he made considerable alterations. Mr. Cockerell was partial to the classic style of architecture. He was a foreign associate of the Institute of France. Died in 1863.

Cock'er-ill, (JOHN,) a Belgian engineer and machinist, noted for his enterprise and talents, was born of English parents in 1790. He fabricated steam-engines, etc. at the great iron-foundry of Seraing, in which King William of Holland was once a partner. Died in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cock'son, (THOMAS,) an English engraver of portraits, flourished about 1620-30.

Cock'ton, (HENRY,) an English writer, born about 1808. He published, besides other works, "The Venitrologist: being the Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox," (1840.) Died in 1853.

Co'clēs, (HORATIUS,) a Roman hero, who acquired renown, about 500 B.C., by the defence of the Sublician bridge against the army of Porsena while the Romans were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. When the bridge had been made impassable, he plunged into the river and saved himself by swimming. This legend forms the basis of Macaulay's spirited ballad in his "Lays of Ancient Rome."

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Coco, ko'ko, (VINCENZO,) an Italian writer, born at Campomarano in 1770, lived mostly in Naples. He published a philosophic romance called "Plato in Italy," (3 vols., 1806,) which was very successful, and a "History of the Revolution of Naples." Died at Naples in 1823.

See TRIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Cocoli, kok'o-lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian geometer, born at Brescia in 1747, was for thirty years professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in his native city. He published "Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry," and other works. Died in 1812.

Cocquard, ko'kār', (FRANÇOIS BERNARD,) a French poet and prose-writer, born at Dijon in 1700; died in 1772.

Coda, ko'dā, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1460; died about 1520.

His son, BARTOLOMEO, born at Ferrara, was a painter of good reputation. He was living in 1558.

Codagora, ko-dā-go'rā, (VIVIANO,) an Italian painter, who lived about 1650, excelled in perspective and in pictures of ruined buildings.

Codazzi, ko-dāt'see, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian engineer and geographer, born at Lugo in 1792. He emigrated to Santa Fè de Bogotá, in South America, about 1826, and was afterwards employed in the survey of Venezuela. The results of his labours were published in a work on the "Geography of Venezuela," with maps, ("Resúmen de la Geografía de Venezuela," 1841.)

Cod'ding-ton, (WILLIAM,) the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and, in consequence of a disagreement with Governor Winthrop on religious subjects, removed with a party of settlers to Rhode Island in 1638. In 1640 he was chosen governor of that colony, which position he held for seven years. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Died in 1678.

Co-di'nus, (GEORGIUS,) [Γεώργιος Κώδιος ὁ Κυροπαλίτης,] surnamed CUROPALATES, a Greek compiler, who lived at Constantinople about 1450. He compiled two works, which treat of the public offices in church and state, and of the antiquities of Constantinople.

Codomannus. See DARIUS III.

Co-drā'tus, [Κόδρατος,] a Greek physician and Christian martyr, born at Corinth, was put to death about 258 A.D.

Cod'ring-ton, (CHRISTOPHER,) a British officer, born at Barbadoes in 1668, wrote some Latin verses, and gave £10,000 to form a library at Oxford. Died in 1710.

Codrington, (Sir EDWARD,) G.C.B., an English admiral, born in 1770. He was made a captain in 1794, and received a medal for his conduct at Trafalgar in 1805. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1814, and served at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. In 1821 he became vice-admiral. He commanded the fleet of the English, French, and Russians which defeated the Turks at Navarino in 1827. He obtained the rank of full admiral in 1837. Died in 1851.

See CAMPBELL'S "Lives of British Admirals."

Codrington, (ROBERT,) an English writer, born in 1602, wrote a "Life of Robert, Earl of Essex," and made translations from the Latin and French. Died in 1665.

Codrington, (Sir WILLIAM JOHN,) K.C.B., an English general, son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, born in 1800, entered the army in 1821, became colonel in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, and major-general in June, 1854. He distinguished himself at the Alma and at Inkerman, (1854,) and was promoted to the command of the light division. He directed the attack on the Redan of Sevastopol in September, 1855. In November he succeeded General Simpson as commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, and was appointed governor of Gibraltar in 1859. He was placed on the retired list in 1877, and was a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Died in 1884.

Codronchi, ko-dron'kee, (BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian physician and writer, born at Imola about 1550.

Co'drus or **Ko'drus**, [Κόδρος,] the last king of Athens, is supposed to have reigned about 1060 B.C. An oracle having declared that the Dorians would be victorious in war against the Athenians provided they spared the life of the Athenian king, Codrus went in disguise to the Dorian camp and provoked a quarrel, in which he was killed. His son, Medon, became archon of Athens.

Codrus, a Roman poet, was a contemporary of Virgil, who mentions him in his seventh Eclogue.

Coëffeteau, ko'ëf'tō', (NICOLAS,) a French Dominican and theologian, born in Maine in 1574. Henry IV. gave him the title of his preacher. At the request of Gregory XV., he wrote a work to refute A. de Dominis, who had attacked the papal power. In 1617 he became titular Bishop of Dardania. His version of the history of Florus was highly praised as a master-piece of French style. Died in 1623.

See NICÉRON, "Hommes illustres."

Coehorn or **Cohorn**, ko'horn, [Fr. pron. ko'orn',] (LOUIS,) a French general, born at Strasburg in 1771, was a relative of Menno van Coehorn, noticed below. He was made a general of brigade in 1807, was wounded at Friedland, and displayed great bravery at Ebersberg in 1809. He took part in the battles of Aspern, Wagram, and Lutzen, and was mortally wounded at Leipsic in 1814.

Coehorn, van, vān koo'horn, written also **Cohorn**, (MENNO or MENNON,) BARON, a famous Dutch engineer and general, born in Friesland in 1632, or, as some say, in 1641. Having acquired skill in mathematics, he entered the army as captain at an early age, and served with distinction in the campaigns of 1673 and 1674. At the siege of Namur, (1692,) which city he had fortified, he was opposed to the French engineer Vauban. Three years later he was employed as engineer in the recapture of Namur. Among his master-pieces are the fortresses of Nymwegen, Breda, Namur, and Bergen-op-Zoom. He became lieutenant-general in 1703, and published his "New Method of Fortification," an excellent work. According to some biographers, this was published in 1685. Died at the Hague in 1704.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; NICOLAUS YPEY, "Narratio de Rebus gestis Mennonis Cohorni," 1771; Dutch version of the same, 1772.

Cœlestinus, POPE. See CELESTINE.

Cœlestius. See CELESTIUS.

Cœlius. See RUFUS CÆLIUS.

Cœli-us or **Cæli-us** (see 'le-us) **An-tip'a-ter**, (LUCIUS,) a Roman historian and jurist, who wrote, about 125 B.C., a "History of the Second Punic War," which was highly esteemed until it was surpassed by Livy. Only fragments of it are extant. Cœlius was the first Roman historian that aimed at the ornaments of style. Marcus Brutus valued his work so highly that he made an abridgment of it.

Coello, ko-êl'yo, (ALONZO SANCHEZ,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in 1515. He studied at Rome in the school of Raphael, and was afterwards employed by Philip II. of Spain to adorn the Escorial. He also painted portraits of that king and his courtiers. Died in 1590.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Coello, (CLAUDIO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1621. He was a pupil of Ricci. About 1680 he was chosen painter to the king, (Charles II.) His master-piece is the "Collocation of the Host," which adorns the sacristy of the Escorial, and which is sufficient to immortalize his name. He is said to equal Cano in design, Murillo in colour, and Velasquez in effect. Died at Madrid in 1693.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Coelmans, kool'māns, (JACQUES,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1670; died at Aix, France, in 1735.

Coeln. See CÖLN.

Cœlus. See URANUS.

Coen, koon, (JOHN PETERSON or PIETERZON,) a Dutch colonial governor, born at Hoorn about 1537. He founded Batavia in 1619, and was chosen president of Bantam. Died in 1629.

Coenrads. See CONRAD, (ABRAHAM.)

Cœnus, see'nus, [Gr. Κόινος] an able Macedonian general, a son-in-law of Parmenio, accompanied Alexander the Great in the invasion of Persia, 334 B.C. He distinguished himself at the battle of Issus, and, when Alexander proposed to march beyond the Hyphasis, he insisted on returning. He died in India in 327 B.C.

Coëssin, ko-ê'sān', (F. G.,) a French ultramontane religionist, born at Lisieux in 1782, was noted for his eccentric mysticism. Died about 1842.

Coëtlogon, de, deh ko-ê't'lo'gōn', (ALAIN EMMA-NUEL,) MARQUIS, a French admiral and marshal, born in 1646; died in 1730.

Coëtlogon, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE FÉLICITÉ,) COUNT, a French poet, born at Versailles in 1773. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "David," (1820,) which the royal council of instruction judged worthy to be given as a prize to students. Died in 1827.

Coëtlosquet, de, deh ko-ê't'los'kâ', (JEAN GILLES,) a French priest, born at Saint-Pol-de-Leon in 1700. He became Bishop of Limoges in 1739, and preceptor of the Duke of Burgundy in 1758. He was also preceptor of the Duke of Berry, afterwards Louis XVI., and a member of the French Academy. Died in 1784.

Cœur, kur, (JACQUES,) a French merchant and able financier, born at Bourges, acquired an immense fortune. Charles VII. appointed him director of his finances. In 1448 he lent that king 200,000 crowns of gold. It is

stated that he transacted more commerce than all the other merchants of France. He was falsely accused of various crimes, and in 1453 was fined 400,000 crowns and banished. He went to Rome, and received from Calixtus III. the command of part of a fleet which he sent against the Turks. He died at Scio about 1456.

See BARON TROUVÉ, "Histoire de Jacques Cœur," 1840; LOUISA S. COSTELLO, "Jacques Cœur, the French Argonaut, and his Times."

Cœur, (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French bishop and eloquent preacher, born at Tarare (Rhône) in 1805. He removed to Paris in 1835, and became a fashionable pulpit orator. He was appointed Bishop of Troyes in 1848. His sermons are compared to those of Massillon.

Cœur de Lion. See RICHARD I.

Coffin, ko'fān', (CHARLES,) a French scholar and poet, born at Buzancy in 1676. He succeeded Rollin in the College of Beauvais, at Paris, in 1712, and was chosen rector of the University of Paris in 1718. His "Ode on the Wine of Champagne" was admired. He gained much reputation by the hymns which he composed for the Breviary of Paris. Died in 1749.

See LENGLET, "Éloge de Coffin," prefixed to his works.

Coffin, (SIR ISAAC,) an English admiral, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1750. He was raised to the rank of admiral about 1814. Died in 1839.

Coffin, (ROBERT S.,) a printer and poet, called "the Boston Bard," born at Brunswick, Maine, in 1797. He served as a sailor in the war of 1812. Died in 1827.

Coffinhal, ko'fē'nāl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jacobin, born at Aurillac in 1754. He became a judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris in 1793, and a partisan of Robespierre. He was a party to many acts of cruelty, and fought resolutely for Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. A few days later he was executed.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Co'gan, (THOMAS,) an English physician, born in Somersetshire. He practised at Manchester, and wrote "The Haven of Health," and a few other treatises. Died in 1607.

Cogan, (THOMAS,) an English physician and writer, born at Rowell in 1736. He practised in Leyden, Amsterdam, and London. About 1774 he and Dr. Hawes instituted the Humane Society of London. He published, besides other works, "The Rhine, a Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort," (1794,) a "Philosophical Treatise on the Passions," (1800,) and an "Ethical Treatise on the Passions," (1807,) which are works of considerable merit. Died in 1818.

Cogels, ko'zhēl', (JOSEPH CHARLES,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels in 1785; died in 1831.

Coggeshale, kogz'al, ? (RALPH,) an English monk, who was wounded at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin. He wrote a "History of the Holy Land," and several other works. Died about 1228.

Coghetti, ko-ge't'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bergamo in 1804. He painted at Rome, for Prince Torlonia, several pictures, among which is "The Parnassus of Illustrious Men of all Ages." His fresco which decorates the Basilica of Savona is much admired.

Cogliani. See COLEONI.

Cognatus, the Latin of COUSIN, which see.

Cogniet, kon'ye-â', (LÉON,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born at Paris in 1794. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1849.

Cogswell, (WILLIAM,) an American divine, born in New Hampshire in 1789. He became professor of history in Dartmouth College, of which he was a graduate, in 1841, and professor of theology at Gilmanton in 1844. Died in 1850.

Cohausen, ko'hōw'zen, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Hildesheim about 1670. He wrote several professional works, among which was "Hermippus Redivivus," (1742.) Died in 1750.

Cohen, ko'ōn', (ANNE JEAN PHILIPPE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, of Dutch descent, was born at Amersfoort in 1781. Among his works are a "Life of Chevalier Bayard," (2d edition, 1825,) and "Jacqueline de Bavière," (4 vols., 1821.) He translated several works of Washington Irving, Bulwer, and other English authors. Died in 1848.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cohen Atthar. See KOHEN ATTÂR.

Cohon, ko'ôn', (ANTHYME DENIS,) born at Craon, in France, in 1594, became Bishop of Nîmes. Died in 1670.

Cohorn. See COEHORN.

Coictier. See COICTIER.

Coignard, kwân'yâr', (LOUIS,) a French painter of landscapes, born at Mayenne about 1812. He obtained a first medal in 1848.

Coignet, kwân'yâ', (GILLES,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1530. He studied in Italy, and returned to Antwerp, where he painted landscapes and figures with success. Died at Hamburg in 1600.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Coigny, de, deh kwân'ye', (FRANÇOIS DE FRANQUETOT—deh frônk'to'), DUKE, a French marshal, born in 1670, gained in 1734 a decisive victory over the Austrians at Parma, and another at Guastalla. In the next year he commanded in Germany, where his adversary, Prince Eugene, would not risk a battle; and the campaign was closed by a treaty of peace. He was created marshal of France in 1741. Died in 1759.

See "La Campagne de Maréchal de Coigny en Allemagne en 1743," Amsterdam, 1761.

Coigny, de, (MARIE FRANÇOIS HENRI DE FRANQUETOT,) DUKE, a French general, grandson of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1737. Having entered the service of Portugal in 1791, he attained the rank of captain-general. He returned to France in 1814, and was made marshal of France in 1816. Died in 1821.

Coimbra, ko-êm'brâ, (DON PEDRO,) DUKE OF, a Portuguese prince and poet, born in 1392, was a younger son of King John I. His mother was a daughter of the English Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt. He travelled in Palestine and in many other foreign countries, and was chosen Regent of Portugal in 1439. He was killed in battle against Alphonso V. in 1449, and left a number of admired poems.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" H. SCHOEFER, "Histoire de Portugal."

Coin-Delisle, kwân deh-lêl', (JEAN BAPTISTE CÉSAR,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1789.

Coindet, kwân'dâ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1774. For his discovery of the action of iodine on the goitre (1820) he received a prize of 3000 francs from the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Died in 1834.

Cointe, Le, leh kwânt, (CHARLES,) a French historian and priest of the Oratory, born at Troyes in 1611. As chaplain to the French ambassador, he passed several years at Münster, and rendered important services in preparing the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. He afterwards became a resident of Paris, and published his "Ecclesiastical Annals of France," (8 vols., 1665-80,) a work of much erudition. Died in 1681.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cointre. See LECOINTRE.

Coiny, kwâ'ne', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Versailles in 1761; died in 1809.

Coislin, de, deh kwâ'lân', (HENRI CHARLES DE CAMBOUST—deh kôn'boo'), DUKE, a French theologian, born in Paris in 1664. He became Bishop of Metz in 1698, chief almoner of the king, and a member of the French Academy. Died in 1732.

Coiter, koit'er, (VOLCHER,) an eminent Dutch anatomist, born at Groningen in 1534. He studied in Italy under Fallopius and Eustachio, and was for some years surgeon or physician in the French army. He was called one of the creators of pathologic anatomy, and made improvements in osteology and myology. He published several professional treatises. Died about 1600.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Coictier or Coictier, kwâ'te-â', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Poligny, became first physician to Louis XI., over whom he is said to have had great influence. Died about 1505.

Cokaine or Cokayn, ko-kân', written also **Cockaine,** (Sir ASTON,) an English Catholic, born in Derbyshire in 1608, was a royalist in the civil war. He composed some worthless plays and doggerel poems, which

are only worthy of notice on account of the anecdotes which they furnish of contemporary authors or actors. Died in 1684.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Cokayn. See COKAINE.

Coke or Cook, [always pronounced kōok in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar,] (Sir EDWARD,) one of the most eminent of English judges and jurists, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1552. After graduating at Cambridge, he studied law in the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar in 1578. He rapidly acquired a very extensive practice, was appointed solicitor-general in 1592, and attorney-general in 1594, although the Earl of Essex strenuously urged the appointment of Francis Bacon to the last office. In 1593 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. He is justly censured for his insolence to Raleigh at the trial of the latter in 1603, and for his cruelty in applying torture to persons charged with crimes. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1613 chief justice of the king's bench. From this office he was removed in 1616, because he was not sufficiently obsequious to the court or king. In 1622 he was confined in the Tower many months for his opposition to the court party. He was elected to Parliament in 1625, and again in 1628, when he zealously opposed the arbitrary measures of the court, and was one of the leaders of the popular party. About 1628 he produced his celebrated work called "Coke upon Littleton," or the "First Institute," being the first part of the "Institutes of the Laws of England." It is a work of the highest authority on English law, and a rich mine of legal learning. "He hath thrown together," says Blackstone, "an infinite treasure of learning in a loose desultory order." Died in 1633.

See CHARLES W. JOHNSON, "Life of Sir Edward Coke," 2 vols., 1837; E. FOSS, "The Judges of England;" BRIDGEMAN, "Legal Biography;" GARDINER, "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief-Justice Coke," 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1863; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., 1823; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1838.

Coke, (THOMAS,) a zealous Wesleyan missionary, born at Brecon, South Wales, in 1747. About 1780 he was appointed by John Wesley superintendent of the London district, and a few years later was ordained a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He made nine voyages to North America between 1784 and 1814, and incurred danger of violence by preaching against slavery. He died at sea, on a voyage to Ceylon, in 1814. His principal work is a "Commentary on the Old and New Testaments."

See S. DREW, "Life of the Rev. Thomas Coke;" REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," London, 1864.

Coke, (THOMAS WILLIAM.) See LEICESTER, EARL OF.

Cola, di, de ko'lâ, (GENNARO,) an Italian painter, born in the kingdom of Naples in 1320; died about 1370.

Colalto, ko-lâl'to, or **Collalto,** kol-lâl'to, (ANTONIO MATTIUZZI—mât-te-oot'see,) an Italian actor and dramatic author, born at Vicenza about 1717. His comedy of the "Three Venetian Twins" (1773) was very successful at Paris. Died at Paris in 1778.

Colantonio, di, dee ko-lân-to'ne-o, (MARZIO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1662; died in 1701.

Colardeau, ko'lâr'dô', (CHARLES PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Janville in 1732. In 1758 he produced his "Letter from Heloise to Abelard," imitated from Pope, which was very successful. Among his best works are "The Men of Prometheus," "Epistle to M. Duhamel," and "Astarbé," a tragedy. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1776. His merit consists in the charm and harmony of his versification, rather than in the force or originality of his thoughts. Died in 1776.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Colardeau, (JULIEN,) a French poet, born in Poitou about 1590, wrote a poem on the victories of Louis XIII.

Colas de Rienzi. See RIENZI.

Colaüd, ko'lô', (CLAUDE SILVESTRE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Briançon in 1754. In 1801 he was made a senator by the First Consul, on account of his military services. Died in 1819.

Colbert, kol'baïr', (AUGUSTE MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1777. He went to Egypt as aide-de-camp of Murat in 1798, and, returning with

Desaix, distinguished himself at Marengo in 1800. For his conduct at Austerlitz in 1805 he was made general of brigade, and was employed to carry to the emperor Alexander the ultimatum of the victor. He was killed in a battle near Astorga, Spain, in 1809.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Colbert, (CHARLES,) Marquis de Croissy, (krwá'se'), brother of the great Colbert, was born in Paris in 1629. He was successively councillor of state, first president of the parliament of Metz, and ambassador to England. He had a prominent part in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and was afterwards secretary of state. Died in 1696.

Colbert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French statesman and financier, born at Rheims on the 29th of August, 1619, was the son of Nicolas Colbert, a person of moderate fortune. In his youth he travelled through many provinces of France, giving special attention to the state of commerce and the means of improving it. In 1648 he was introduced to Cardinal Mazarin, who, discerning his merit, took him into his service and confidence, as intendant of his estate. He became a councillor of state at the age of twenty-nine, and secretary to the queen in 1654. In 1661 Mazarin died, commending Colbert to the confidence of Louis XIV. Fouquet, superintendant of the finances, aspired to succeed Mazarin as prime minister; but the king, resolving to be the actual ruler, suppressed the office of prime minister, and that of superintendant. Colbert, having given him proof that the finances were verging to a state of ruin and chaos, was appointed controller-general of finances in 1661. He reduced the *taille*, (land- and income-tax,) and established strict order and economy in all the branches of the revenue and public expenses. Though the people paid more than eighty millions annually, in 1660 only thirty-two millions were received into the treasury; but at the death of Colbert eighty-three millions were received out of a total revenue of one hundred and fifteen millions. Under his auspices the commerce and manufactures of France were so efficiently promoted, and acquired so great prosperity, that, as Voltaire says, "he may be regarded as the founder of commerce and protector of all the arts." He formed a chamber of commerce, opened canals, chartered two companies to trade in the East and West Indies, and planted colonies in Canada, etc. In 1669 he was appointed minister of the marine, in which he made great reforms. The manufactures of glass, silk, woollen stuffs, and other commodities were either originated or much enlarged by him. He also patronized letters and science by founding the Academy of Inscriptions, the Academy of Sciences, (1666,) the Observatory, and other institutions. He was a member of the French Academy. He opposed without success the system of loans proposed by Louvois during the war which began in 1672, and constantly favoured the toleration of Protestants. His austere probity found little sympathy at the court of Louis XIV.; and he was at last supplanted (at least partially) by the more obsequious Louvois, who was minister of war. He died, however, in office in September, 1683, leaving several sons, noticed in this work. His manners were rather cold and reserved, his morals regular. Louis XIV. said he always retained at court the tone and manners of a bourgeois. Probably no minister ever rendered so great services to France as Colbert.

See D'AUIGNY, "Vie de Colbert;" NECKER, "Éloge de J. B. Colbert;" PIERRE CLÉMENT, "Histoire de Colbert," 1846; A. DE SERVIEZ, "Histoire de Colbert," 1842; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" CHARLES PERRAULT, "Mémoires,;" W. SEELIG, "Dissertation de Colberti Administratione Aerarii," 1844.

Colbert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Marquis de Seignelay, (sân'yeh-lâ'), the eldest son of the great financier, was born in Paris in 1651. He inherited a good share of his father's talents and firmness. In 1676 he was appointed secretary of the navy, or minister of the marine, which, under his direction, became one of the most powerful in the world. He was chosen a minister of state in 1689, and died in 1690. His brother, JACQUES NICOLAS, born in Paris in 1654, became Archbishop of Rouen. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1678. He left a fair reputation for talents and conduct. Died in 1707.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Colbert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Marquis de Torcy, (tor'se'), a French negotiator, son of the Marquis de Croissy, born in Paris in 1665. About the age of twenty he was sent on a mission to Denmark, and in 1687 performed another to London. Between 1690 and 1700 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. He negotiated a separate peace with England about 1712, and took part in the general pacification of Utrecht in 1713. About 1715 he retired from office. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and wrote a treatise on the negotiations from the treaty of Ryswick to the peace of Utrecht. Died in 1746.

Colbert, (JULES ARMAND,) a French general, a son of the eminent statesman, was mortally wounded at the battle of Blenheim in 1704.

Colbert, (PIERRE DAVID,) a French general, born in Paris in 1774. He made the campaign of Austerlitz (1805) as aide-de-camp to Berthier, and became a general of division in 1813. He fought for Napoleon at Waterloo, but entered the service of Louis XVIII. in 1816. In 1838 he was made a peer of France. Died in 1853.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Colborne, (SIR JOHN.) See SEATON, LORD.

Colburn, (WARREN,) a mathematician, born at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1793, graduated at Harvard in 1820. He became a school-teacher in Boston, and published in 1821 his "Mental Arithmetic," which had an immense circulation in Europe as well as in the United States. He also published a Sequel to the above work. Died in 1833.

Colburn, (ZERAH,) a mathematical prodigy, born at Cabot, Vermont, in 1804. Before he was seven years old he displayed such wonderful expertness in mental arithmetic that his father began, in 1810, to exhibit him in public. He could solve with accuracy and rapidity the most difficult questions in involution, evolution, etc., without the use of figures. Being asked the number of seconds in 1813 years, 7 months, and 27 days, he quickly answered, 57,234,384,000. About 1825 he became a Methodist preacher. He lost his faculty of computation as he grew up to manhood. Died in 1840.

See his "Autobiography," 1833.

Colby, (or kól'be,) (THOMAS,) an English engineer, was born at Rochester in 1784. In 1802 he was appointed assistant in the Ordnance Survey, with which his history is inseparably connected. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1807. He evinced great energy and endurance in the survey of Scotland, 1813-17. In 1820 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Board of Longitude, and succeeded General Mudge as superintendent of the survey. He next pursued the same task in Ireland, where he used with advantage the "compensation-bars" invented by himself. The maps engraved under his direction are said to be more accurate than any previously made. He was raised to the rank of major-general in 1846. Died in 1852.

Colches-ter, (CHARLES ABBOT,) LORD, an English peer and vice-admiral, born in 1798, was postmaster-general during the ministry of Lord Derby in 1858-59. He died in 1867.

Col'den, (CADWALLADER,) a physician, born at Dunse, Scotland, in 1688, emigrated to America about 1708. He wrote a "History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada." He was a correspondent of Linnæus, to whom he sent several hundred American plants. He was lieutenant-governor of New York from 1761 until his death in 1776.

Colden, (CADWALLADER D.,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in Queen's county, Long Island, in 1769. He practised law in New York, was elected mayor of that city in 1818, and a member of Congress in 1822. He wrote a "Life of Robert Fulton." Died in 1834.

Coldoré, kol'do'rá', a French engraver of precious stones, appears to have been the same as JULIEN DE FONTENAY, whom Henry IV., in his letters-patent of 1608, entitles his valet-de-chambre and engraver of gems. His portraits of Henry and others are prized almost as highly as antique gems. He engraved a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which she preferred to all others.

Côle, (CHARLES NELSON,) an English legal antiquary, born in 1722; died in 1804.

Cole, (SIR GALBRAITH LOWRY,) an officer of the British army, born in 1772, was a son of the Earl of Enniskillen.

He became colonel in 1801, and served with distinction in the Peninsular war, (1808-14.) Died in 1842.

Cole, (HENRY), an English Catholic theologian, became Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1523. He was chosen provost of Eton in 1554, and had a disputation with Cranmer in that year. He wrote "Letters to Bishop Jewel," and a few other works. Died in 1579.

Cole, (HENRY), C. B., an English art-critic and editor, noted as the promoter of "Art-Manufactures," was born at Bath in 1808. In his youth he became assistant keeper of the public records, and by his writings caused the establishment of a general record office. He was one of the executive committee of the Exhibition of the Crystal Palace in 1851, the success of which is in great measure ascribed to him. Mr. Cole was the British commissioner for the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1855. He took a leading part in promoting exhibitions and educational establishments both in England and abroad, especially the Science and Art Schools at South Kensington. In 1873 he was created a K. C. B. Died in 1882.

Cole, (THOMAS), a landscape-painter, born in Lancashire in 1801, at an early age accompanied his parents to Ohio. Having had no instructions in art except what he received from an itinerant portrait-painter, he set out in 1822 to seek his fortune. He came to New York, where his reputation was speedily established, his landscapes, including views of the Catskills and the White Mountains, were eagerly sought for, and he was soon enabled to visit Europe. He set out in 1829, and, after a residence of two years in London, repaired to Florence and Rome. He returned to New York in 1832, bringing with him a number of Italian landscapes, which, though perhaps no improvement on the style of his previous works, are highly esteemed by many amateurs. Cole, who in one of his letters had said, "Neither the Alps nor the Apennines, nor even Etna itself, have dimmed in my eyes the beauty of our own Catskills," now again devoted himself to his favourite subjects. The result of these labours were his "Cross in the Wilderness," "The Hunter's Return," "Home in the Woods," "Mountain Ford," and other admirable illustrations of American scenery. His great allegorical series (in four pictures) of "The Voyage of Life," is ranked among his master-pieces. Died in 1848.

Cole, (REV. THOMAS), an English dissenter and religious writer, was one of the teachers of John Locke. Died in 1697.

Cole, (VICAT), an English landscape painter, born at Portsmouth in 1833. He became a royal academician in 1880. Most of his scenes are taken from the banks of the Thames or the county of Surrey.

Cole, (WILLIAM), an English botanist, born at Adderbury in 1626. His works are "The Art of Simpling," and "Adam in Eden." Died in 1662.

Cole, (WILLIAM), an English physician, who graduated in 1666, and practised at Bristol. He published treatises on Fevers, on Animal Secretions, etc.

Cole, (WILLIAM), an English antiquary and divine, born in Cambridgeshire in 1714. He became rector of Bletchley in 1767, and vicar of Burnham in 1774. He contributed to the antiquarian works of Grose, Ducarel, Gough, etc., and collected manuscripts for an account of Cambridge scholars in imitation of Wood's "Athenæ." Died in 1782.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes," etc.

Colebrooke, kôl'brôok, (HENRY THOMAS), an eminent Oriental scholar, born in England in 1765. He went to India in 1782, and held several high positions in the service of the East India Company. He published a "Grammar" and a "Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language," (1808), and "Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal," which, says McCulloch, "is by far the best and most trustworthy work on the subject." He was chosen professor of Sanscrit at the College of Fort William soon after the same was founded, and was at one time a member of the supreme council of Bengal. He wrote valuable treatises, which were inserted in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society. He returned to England before his death, which occurred in 1837.

See WALCKENAER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Colebrooke."

Coleman, (WILLIAM), an American journalist and lawyer, born in Boston in 1766. Died in 1829.

Co-len'so, (JOHN WILLIAM), an English theologian, born in 1814, graduated at Cambridge in 1836. He became Bishop of Natal, in South Africa, in 1854. He published, besides other works, "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," (1862,) which was condemned by both houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in 1864. He was declared to be deposed from his see by the Bishop of Capetown, but on appeal to the privy council the deposition was in 1865 declared to be "null and void in law." The council of the Colonial Bishops Fund was afterwards compelled to continue paying his episcopal salary. Among his works are a Zulu grammar and dictionary and translations of parts of the Bible and Prayer Book into the Zulu language. He died in 1883.

Coleoni, ko-là-o'nee, or **Coglioni**, kôl-yo'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO), an Italian general, born near Bergamo in 1400. In the war between the Venetians and Milanese he fought for and betrayed both by turns. He was generalissimo of the Venetian state from 1454 until his death in 1475. He passed for the best tactician of that age.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Col'er, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German theologian, born near Langensalza in 1691, published a journal called "Auserlesene theologik Bibliothek," (1724-36,) in which he gave an analysis of recent works on theology. Died in 1736.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Coleridge, kôl'rîj, (REV. DERWENT), a son of the celebrated poet S. T. Coleridge, was born at Keswick in 1800, and educated at Cambridge. He was ordained about 1826, and became a prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. In 1839 he published "The Scriptural Character of the English Church considered." He succeeded his sister (Sara H.) as editor of his father's unpublished works. His "Memoir of Hartley Coleridge" is highly praised. He was principal of Saint Mark's College, Chelsea. He died in 1883.

Coleridge, (HARTLEV), an English poet and prodigy, born at Clevedon, near Bristol, in 1796, was the eldest son of the eminent poet. In 1800 his father removed to Keswick, in the Lake region. Hartley was a deep thinker in childhood, and was in all periods of his life dreamy, wayward, and fantastic. While he was a "baby in his mother's arms," he exclaimed, on seeing the lamps of London, "Oh, now I know what the stars are: they are the lamps that have been good on earth and have gone up to heaven." When he was six years old, Wordsworth addressed to him these lines:

"O thou! whose fancies from afar are brought,
Who of thy words dost make a mock apparel,
And fittest to unutterable thought
The breeze-like motion and the self-born carol," etc.

He graduated at Oxford with honour in 1818, and was elected a Fellow of Oriol College. About a year after that event he forfeited the Fellowship by intemperance, which became habitual. The formation of this habit is partly ascribed to physical deformity and a morbid sensitiveness on that subject. His personal appearance is said to have been very grotesque, and his conversational powers most extraordinary. The latter half of his life was passed at Grasmere and Rydal Water, with no occupation but literary pursuits. He wrote articles for "Blackwood's Magazine," and "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire," which is highly esteemed. A volume of his poems, published in 1833, contains Sonnets which are greatly admired. He also left Essays on various subjects. Southey in one of his letters wrote, "It is impossible to give you any adequate idea of his oddities; for he is the oddest of all God's creatures, and grows quainter every day." Died in 1849.

See a "Memoir of Hartley Coleridge," prefixed to his "Poems," by his brother, REV. D. COLERIDGE; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES, 1860; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1851; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1851.

Coleridge, (HENRY NELSON), an English lawyer and distinguished scholar, born about 1800, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, and a nephew of the celebrated poet. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge. In

1825 he made a voyage to Barbadoes with his uncle, Bishop Coleridge, and published "Six Months in the West Indies," which was favourably received. Having been called to the bar in 1826, he acquired extensive practice. In 1830 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets," which was followed by the "Table-Talk of Samuel T. Coleridge. He edited Samuel T. Coleridge's writings. Died in 1843.

Coleridge, (JOHN DUKE,) LORD, an English lawyer and orator, is the son of Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and was born in 1821. As Liberal member for Exeter he made an able speech for the Reform Bill of 1866. In December, 1868, he became solicitor-general, and in November, 1871, attorney-general. He was afterwards made chief justice of the common pleas, and created Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. In 1880 he became lord chief justice of England. In the summer of 1883 he accepted an invitation from the American Bar to visit America, where he was most kindly received.

Coleridge, (Sir JOHN TAYLOR,) an English lawyer, a nephew of the eminent poet S. T. Coleridge, was born at Tiverton in 1790, and was appointed a judge of the court of king's bench in 1835. Died 1876.

Coleridge, (SAMUEL TAYLOR,) an eminent English poet, critic, and speculative genius, was born at Ottery Saint Mary, in Devonshire, on the 21st of October, 1772. He was the youngest among many children of John Coleridge, vicar of that parish, and did not inherit the favours of fortune. Before he was fifteen he was deeply interested in metaphysics. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1791, gained high distinction by his classical attainments, but abruptly left the university without a degree in 1793, in consequence of the rejection of his addresses by a young lady of Cambridge. In a reckless state of mind, and with an empty purse, he enlisted in a regiment of dragoons, under the assumed name of Silas Tomken Comberback; but his friends soon procured his discharge. In 1794 he became intimate with Robert Southey, whose politics and creed were then, like his own, democratic and Socinian. They resolved to emigrate to America and to found on the Susquehanna a Utopian republic or pantisocracy, with a community of goods, the idea of which originated with Coleridge. This romantic reverie, however, was never realized, as they had not sufficient capital even for the outfit.

Coleridge had already begun to write poetry, and to display his marvellous aptitude and passion for lecturing in all places and on all occasions. In 1794 he sold to his generous friend Mr. Cottle, of Bristol, for thirty guineas in advance, the first volume of his poems, which were printed in 1796. Early in 1795 he gave lectures on political and moral subjects at Bristol, and was warmly applauded. In the same year he married Sarah Fricker, a sister of Southey's wife, and took a cottage at Clevedon, whence, after a few months, he removed to Bristol. He formed many literary projects, among which was "The Watchman," a weekly periodical, of which he issued ten numbers in 1796, but it did not pay expenses. For two or three years he lived at Nether Stowey, where he wrote the "Ancient Mariner," a poem, and "Osorio, or Remorse," a tragedy, both of which are greatly admired; also "Lyrical Ballads," in conjunction with Wordsworth, and other poems. He made some essays in preaching for the Unitarians; but his absence of mind, instability, and want of punctuality disqualified him for the regular duties of the pulpit. In 1798 he visited Germany with Wordsworth, and studied German literature, etc. at Göttingen. In 1800 he removed to Keswick, in the Lake district, where Southey and Wordsworth also resided, and from which charming locality the three friends received the appellation of "Lake Poets." About 1805 he renounced Unitarianism for the creed of the Anglican Church. He lectured on Shakspeare and the Fine Arts at the Royal Institution in 1808, and in 1809 published a periodical entitled "The Friend." About 1810, leaving his wife and daughter dependent on Southey, he departed from Keswick, and resumed his wandering habits. Between 1816 and 1825 he produced "Christabel," a "Lay Sermon," (1817,) "Zapolya," a drama, (1818,) "Biographia Literaria," and "Aids to Reflection," (1825.) His health having failed, he contracted

a habit of using opium in excess, (a pint of laudanum per day,) which increased his natural infirmities and caused much remorse. Some years before his death he was enabled to overcome that pernicious habit. In 1816 he was kindly received in the house of Mr. Gillman, a physician of London, with whom his last years were passed. He died in 1834, after which appeared his "Literary Remains," "Table-Talk," and other works. "Born alike poet and orator, he might in either walk, or in both, have left a fame of the highest rank, but for the disease implanted in his fabric, and an indulgence which operated until the day was far spent in tarnishing the rightful glory of his gifts and acquisitions." ("London Quarterly Review.") "He displays," says John Foster, "more of what we mean by the term genius than any mortal I ever saw." The eloquence and affluence of his conversation, or rather monologues, have perhaps never been equalled. As a poet he was one of the most imaginative of modern times, and as a critic his merits are of the highest order.

See JOSEPH COTTLE, "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey," 1847; JAMES GILLMAN, "Life of S. T. Coleridge," 1838; LORD JEFFREY, critique on Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria," in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1817; and "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1848, on Coleridge and Southey; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1868; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. i.

Coleridge, (SARA HENRY,) the only daughter of the preceding, whose genius she inherited, was born at Keswick in 1803. Her early years were passed in the home of her uncle, Robert Southey, at Keswick, where she enjoyed the society of Wordsworth the poet. In 1822 she produced an excellent version of Dobrzhoffer's Latin work on the Abipones, an equestrian people of Paraguay. She was married in 1829 to her cousin, Henry N. Coleridge, whom she assisted in editing her father's works. She was sole editor of the "Aids to Reflection," and a few others. Her imaginative faculty is displayed in her "Phantasmion," a tale, which is much admired, and has all the charms of a beautiful poem except the form and colour of verse. Died in 1852.

Coleridge, (WILLIAM HART,) D.D., an uncle of Henry Nelson, noticed above, was born in 1790. He was appointed, in 1824, Bishop of Barbadoes, which office he resigned in 1841. Died in 1850.

Colēs, (Captain COWPER PHIPPS,) an English naval officer, born in 1819, was noted as the inventor of shot-proof rafts or floating batteries, and claimed the invention of the turret system first used in the American Monitor. He was lost at sea in 1870.

Coles, (ELISHA,) an English teacher, born in Northamptonshire about 1640. He taught school in London, and published, besides other educational works, one on "Short-Hand," an "English Dictionary," and a "Dictionary English-Latin, Latin-English," which passed through eighteen editions between 1677 and 1772.

Col'et, (JOHN,) an eminent scholar, born in London in 1466, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Dennington in 1485, and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1505. His lectures are said to have contributed to the Reformation, which occurred in the following generation. A few years before his death he founded and endowed Saint Paul's School, London. He published "Daily Devotions," a "Latin Grammar," and other works. Colet was an intimate friend of Erasmus, and was persecuted for his liberal opinions. Died in 1519.

See SAMUEL KNIGHT, "Life of Colet," 1724; "Biographia Britannica."

Colet, ko'let', (LOUISE,) a popular French poetess, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1815. Her maiden name was RÉVOIL. She gained three prizes at the Académie Française for three poems, "Le Musée de Versailles," (1839,) "The Monument of Molière," (1843,) and "The Acropolis of Athens," (1854.) Among her chief productions is a poem on Woman, ("Le Poème de la Femme,") designed to develop the various phases of the life of woman, in six parts. The first of these, called "La Paysanne," appeared in 1853.

See CUVILLIER-FLEURY, "Études historiques et littéraires."

Coletti, ko-let'tee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian Jesuit, born in 1727, published a "Geographical Dictionary of South America," (2 vols., 1771,) and other works. Died in 1797.

Cōl'fax, (SCHUYLER), an American statesman, born in the city of New York on the 23d of March, 1823, a short time after the death of his father. He was a grandson of General William Colfax, who commanded General Washington's life-guards throughout the Revolutionary war. Owing to the limited circumstances of his widowed mother, he had scarcely any opportunities for obtaining a school education. In 1836 he removed with his mother to Northern Indiana. Not long after he was appointed deputy auditor for Saint Joseph county. He employed his leisure hours in reading law, in which he made great proficiency, although he appears not to have taken up the study with any view of adopting it as a profession. About 1845 he established at South Bend, Indiana, a weekly paper, called the "Saint Joseph Valley Register," which he edited for many years, and which was an able organ of the Whig party. He was secretary of the National Convention which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency in 1848. As a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Indiana in 1850, he opposed the clause which prohibited free coloured men from settling in that State. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1851, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1854 he was elected a member of Congress by the voters of the ninth district of Indiana, which he represented until he entered upon his duties as Vice-President. Soon after his entrance into Congress he made an eloquent speech on the Kansas question, of which, according to the New York "Tribune," five hundred thousand copies were printed and circulated.

He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Republicans in December, 1863; and he was afterwards twice re-elected to the same position, each time with an increased majority. In 1867 he was chosen Speaker of the Fortieth Congress. During the civil war he was an intimate friend and confidential adviser of President Lincoln. In 1865 he made an excursion across the continent to California.

"As a presiding officer," says "Putnam's Magazine," "Mr. Colfax is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. . . . He is eminently representative. A glance at his broad, well-balanced, practical brain indicates that his leading faculty is the sum of all the faculties,—judgment. His talents are administrative and executive rather than deliberative. He would make a better President, or Speaker of the House, than Senator." (See "Putnam's Magazine" for June, 1868.) In person he was not above middle stature. His hair was brown and his eyes blue. His moral character is represented as irreproachable. On the 21st of May, 1868, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, General Grant being the nominee for President. They were triumphantly elected, receiving 214 electoral votes against 80 which were given to Seymour and Blair. His peculiar fitness for the office and rare popularity induced the Convention to disregard those geographical considerations which usually require that the President and Vice-President shall not be taken from the same section of the country. Died in 1885.

See HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, "Men of our Times," 1868; MOORE, "Life of Schuyler Colfax," 1868; "Life and Public Services of Schuyler Colfax," by E. M. MARTIN, 1868; "Grant and Colfax," by C. A. PHELPS.

Coli, ko'lee, (GIOVANNI), an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1634, was a pupil of P. Cortona. Died in 1681.

Coligni, (FRANÇOIS.) See DANDELOT.

Coligni or Coligny, de, deĥ ko'lèn'ye', (FRANÇOIS,) a son of the admiral, was born in 1557. Having escaped the massacre in which his father perished, he took refuge in Geneva in 1572. Two years later he returned, and took part in the war which was renewed between Catholics and Protestants. He was chosen colonel-general by Henry IV. while the latter was fighting against the League. Died in 1591.

Coligni or Coligny, de, (GASPARD,) a French general, the father of Admiral Coligni. After the battle of Marignan, (1515,) where he commanded a corps, he was made marshal of France. He married Louise, a sister of the Constable Montmorenci. He had just been appointed commander of the army sent against Spain, when he died, in 1522.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Coligni, ko-leen'ye or ko'lèn'ye', or **Coligny, de**, [Lat. COLIN'IUS,] (GASPARD,) a renowned Huguenot chief and French admiral, son of the preceding, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, February 16, 1517. He served first in the campaign of 1543, and was knighted by Condé on the field of Cerisoles in 1544. A few years later he was appointed colonel-general of infantry, and in 1552 admiral of France. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards at Saint-Quentin in 1557. Soon after this date he was converted to the Reformed religion. When the civil war began in 1562, Coligni was chosen second in command of the Protestant army under the Prince of Condé. He succeeded to the chief command at Jarnac in 1569, after Condé had been killed, and was defeated at Montcontour in the same year. In 1570 the court granted the Protestants peace on terms so favourable that they suspected it to be treacherous. These suspicions, however, were artfully dispelled, and Coligni went to Paris to attend the marriage of Henry of Navarre with the king's sister, in August, 1572. After he had been warmly caressed by the king, he was wounded in the arm, as he passed along the street, by a partisan of the Duke of Guise. Two days later occurred the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in which Coligni was killed in his chamber in the presence of the Duke of Guise. (See CHARLES IX.) Though not fortunate as a general, his prudence, firmness, and ability rendered him formidable even after defeat.

See BRANTÔME, "Discours sur l'Amiral de Châtillon," PÉRAULT, "Vie de Coligni;" DE LA PONNERAYE, "Histoire de l'Amiral de Coligni," 1830; JEAN DE SERRES, "Gaspard Colini Vita," 1575; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français," DUFÉY, "Coligny, Histoire Française," 4 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Coligni, de, (GASPARD,) a French general, called Marshal de Châtillon, a son of François, noticed above, was born in 1584. He obtained at an early age the rank of colonel-general of infantry. He became a marshal in 1622, and gained several victories over the Spaniards in Flanders and Piedmont between 1630 and 1640. Died in 1646.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Coligni, de, (HENRIETTE,) Countess de la Suze, (deĥ lã süz,) a French poetess, daughter of the preceding, was born in 1618. She became the wife of the Count de la Suze, from whom she was divorced in 1653. She acquired considerable renown by her elegies, odes, songs, etc., and was admired for her personal and mental graces. Died in 1673.

Coligni, de, (ODET,) Cardinal de Châtillon, (shã'te'-yõn'), a brother of the admiral, born in 1515, became a cardinal in 1533. About 1560 he made an open profession of the Reformed religion. After the battle of Saint-Denis (1567) he retired to England, where he died in 1571.

See BRANTÔME, "Mémoires."

Colignon, ko'lèn'yõn', (FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French engraver, born at Nancy about 1621; died in 1671.

Coligny. See COLIGNI.

Colin, kol'in or ko'lãn', (ALEXANDER,) an eminent Flemish sculptor, born at Mechlin in 1526. Invited by Ferdinand I., he went to Innsbruck in 1563, and executed a magnificent monument to the emperor Maximilian I. It is composed of numerous marble figures in alto-relievo, and is a very admirable specimen of art. He was appointed sculptor to the emperor Ferdinand I., and executed other monuments in Innsbruck. Died in 1612.

Colin, ko'lãn', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Auxerre, was secretary to Francis I. He composed verses in Latin and French. His "Dialogue between Venus and Cupid" is an ingenious poem, in French. Died in 1547.

Colines, de, deĥ ko'lèn', (SIMON,) an eminent French printer of the sixteenth century. He became a partner in Paris of Henry Estienne, whose widow he subsequently married. He published many editions remarkable for correctness and elegance. Died about 1546.

Colini. See COLLINI.

Colinius. See COLIGNI.

Colins, ko'lãn', (PIERRE,) Lord of Heetvelde, a Flemish soldier and historian, born at Enghien in 1560, served under Alexander Farnese from 1581 to 1583. He wrote a "History of the most Memorable Events from 1130 to the Present Time," (1634.) Died in 1646.

Collado, kol-yá'do, (DIEGO), a Spanish missionary, born in Estremadura, went to Japan in 1619, and preached there many years. He published in Rome a valuable "Japanese Grammar" and a "Dictionary of the Japanese Language." Died at sea in 1638.

Collado, (LUIS), a skilful Spanish anatomist, born at Valencia, lived about 1550. He made discoveries in the structure of the ear, and wrote several professional works.

Collado, (LUIS), a Spanish military engineer of the first part of the sixteenth century, was the author of a "Practical Manual of Artillery," (1586.)

Colladon, kol'lá-dón', (THÉODORE), a Genevese physician and medical writer, lived about 1610-40.

Collaert, kol'lárt', (ADRIAN), an eminent Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1520. He studied in Italy, where he formed the grand manner which characterizes his works. He published many engravings designed by himself, and others, among which is "The Annunciation." Died at Antwerp in 1567.

His son JOHN, born about 1545, was a skilful engraver, and worked with his father. He executed many admired engravings after Rubens and other masters.

Collalto, kol-lál'to, (ANTONIO), an Italian mathematician, born at Venice about 1750. He obtained the first chair of mathematics at Padua about 1808. He published a work on "Analytic Geometry," (1802.) Died in 1820.

Collalto, (ANTONIO MATTIUZZI.) See COLALTO.

Colla-mer, (JACOB), LL.D., an American statesman and Senator, son of Samuel Collamer, a patriot of the Revolution, was born in Troy, New York, in 1792. At an early age he accompanied his father to Burlington, Vermont, and graduated at the university in that town in 1810. He served as a lieutenant in the first campaign of the second war with Great Britain, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and rose to eminence in his profession. He was from 1833 to 1841 judge of the supreme court of Vermont. Elected to Congress in 1842, he was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1846, and in March, 1849, was appointed by President Taylor postmaster-general of the United States. On the death of the President, in July, 1850, Judge Collamer resigned, with the other members of the cabinet, and in the following autumn was again elected judge of the supreme court of Vermont, to which office he was annually re-elected till chosen United States Senator in 1854. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1860. Died in 1865.

Collanges, de, deh kol'lónzh', (GABRIEL), a French mathematician, born in Auvergne in 1521. He was valet-de-chambre to Charles IX., and, though a Catholic, was killed in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. He published a work on cabalistic writing.

Collantes, kol-yán'tès, (FRANCISCO), a skilful Spanish painter of landscape and history, was born in Madrid in 1599. He composed with great facility. Among his chief productions are a "Saint Jerome" and a "Resurrection." Died in 1656.

Collard. See ROYER-COLLARD.

Collas, kol'lás', (ACHILLE), born in Paris in 1795, invented about 1836 a machine by which statues can be copied or reproduced on a smaller scale. Died in 1859.

Collas, LE PÈRE, a French Jesuit, born at Thionville about 1730, was well versed in the exact sciences. In 1767 he went as missionary to Peking, where he was employed by the emperor as mathematician. Died in Peking in 1781.

Colla-ti-nus, [Fr. COLLATIN, kol'lá-tán',] (L. TARQUINIUS), was a relative of Tarquin, the last King of Rome, and was the husband of Lucretia, whose tragical fate occasioned a revolution in 509 B.C. Collatinus and J. Brutus were the first consuls of the new Roman state. Before the end of the year he resigned, or was deposed.

See LIVY, books i. and ii.; NIEBUHR, "Commentary on the Story of the Last Tarquinius," in his "History of Rome."

Colla-tius, (PETRUS APOLLONIUS,) or **Collazio**, kol-lát'se-o, (PIETRO APOLLONIO), an Italian poet, born at Novara in the fifteenth century. He wrote a poem "On the Destruction of Jerusalem," ("De Eversione Urbis Jerusalem," 1481,) and several other works.

Collé, kol'lá', (CHARLES), a French comic poet, born in Paris in 1709. He became reader to the Duke of Orléans, and received a pension for his song on the capture of Port Mahon. In 1763 he produced the comedy "Dupuis et Desronais," which was very successful. His "Hunting-Party of Henry IV.," and "Truth in Wine," were much admired. He wrote other dramas and songs. Died in 1783.

See his "Journal Historique," 3 vols., 1805-07; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Colle, kol'lá', (GIOVANNI), an Italian physician, born at Belluno in 1558. He practised with success in Venice, and lectured at Padua, where he died in 1630, leaving several able Latin treatises on medicine.

Colle, kol'leh, or **Colli**, kol'lee, (HIPPOLYTE), written also **Collibus**, a Swiss jurist, born at Zurich in 1561, was professor of law at Heidelberg. Died in 1612.

Colle, kol, (JEAN THÉODORE), a French general, born in the department of Meurthe in 1734, served in the Seven Years' war, and subsequently in several campaigns of the Revolution. Died in 1807.

Colle, dál, dál kol'lá', (RAFFAELLINO or RAPHAEL), an eminent Italian painter, born at Colle, in Tuscany, about 1490. He was a pupil of Raphael and of Giulio Romano. The latter had so high an opinion of his skill that he employed his pencil on his own works. Colle's style was noble, his design correct, and his colouring warm and brilliant. He painted frescos in the Vatican, where he is said to have worked under the direction of Raphael. Among his master-pieces is a picture of the Deluge. Died in 1530.

Collenuccio, kol-lá-noot'cho, (PANDOLPH or PANDOLFO), a learned Italian historian and jurist, born at Pesaro in the fifteenth century. He was chosen podesta of several towns, and was employed with honour as a negotiator. His principal work is a "History of the Kingdom of Naples," (1539.) He was strangled in prison by John Sforza about 1500.

Colleoni or **Colleone**, (BARTOLOMMEO.) See COLEONI.

Colleoni, kol-lá-o'nee, (GERONIMO), an Italian writer, born at Correggio in 1742, was learned in languages, history, and philosophy. He was employed in several high offices, and wrote "Notices of the Authors who were Natives of Correggio," (1776.) Died in 1777.

Colleoni, (GIROLAMO), an Italian painter, born at Bergamo about 1490, went to Madrid, and was patronized by the king.

Colles, kol'lis, (CHRISTOPHER), a philosophic Irish inventor and projector, born about 1738. He emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and devised various plans and projects for the public welfare, but never obtained much success. It is stated that he was the first person who proposed to connect the Hudson River with the lakes by a canal. Died in 1821.

Collet. See COLET.

Col'let, (JOHN), an English humorous painter, born in London about 1725; died in 1780.

Collet, kol'lá', (JOSEPH), born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1768, entered the French navy, and distinguished himself at the siege of Antwerp in 1814. He was made rear-admiral in 1828, and died the same year.

Collet, (PHILIBERT), a French writer, born at Châtillon-les-Dombes in 1643. He became an advocate at the parliament of Burgundy, and was author of works on various subjects, among which are a "History of Reason," (in Latin,) and an "Essay on Botany." Died in 1718.

Collet, (PIERRE), a French theologian, born near Montoire in 1693, wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Holy Mysteries," (1768.) Died in 1770.

Colletet, kol'tá', (GUILLAUME), one of the first members of the French Academy, was born in Paris in 1598. Richelieu having persuaded him to write for the theatre, he produced "Cyminde," a tragic-comedy. He composed some admired epigrams, an able "Essay on the Epigram," (1653,) a "Treatise on Pastoral Poetry," (1658,) and other works. He was a royal advocate. Died in 1659.

His son FRANÇOIS, born in Paris in 1628, was a poet of inferior merit, whom Boileau ridiculed in his satires. He wrote, besides other works, "La Muse coquette," and a "Treatise on Foreign Languages."

Col'le-tŏn, (JAMES,) Governor of South Carolina from 1686 to 1690, in 1687 procured a change in the fundamental laws of the colony. His unpopular measures resulted in his final expulsion from the office of Governor.

Colletta, (PIETRO,) an Italian historian and general, born in Naples in 1775. He was appointed a general in 1812, and director-in-chief of the military engineers in 1813. The revolution of 1820 raised him to the post of minister of war. Having been exiled in 1821, he retired to Florence, and wrote a "History of the Kingdom of Naples" (1834.) Died in 1833.

Colley, (SIR CHARLES POMEROY,) an English general, born in 1835. He distinguished himself in the China and Ashantee wars. He was killed in the memorable repulse of the British troops by the Boers at Laing's Neck in February, 1881.

Colli, kol'lee, BARON, a Piedmontese general, born at Alessandria in 1760, was made a lieutenant-general in 1792, and gained a victory over the French in 1793. In 1794 he obtained the chief command of the Sardinian army. He was defeated at Mondovi by Napoleon in 1796. Died in 1812. His wife was a sister of the poet Alfieri.

Collier, kol'yer, (ARTHUR,) an English philosopher, born near Sarum, in Wiltshire, in 1680. He obtained the living of Langdorf-Magna about 1704. His reputation is founded on a metaphysical work called "Clavis Universalis, or a New Inquiry after Truth," (1713,) in which he proposes to demonstrate the non-existence of the material world. Died in 1732.

Collier, (HENRY WATKINS,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1801. He rose to eminence as a lawyer in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was many years chief justice of that State, and Governor from 1849 to 1853.

Collier, (JEREMY,) a famous English theologian and non-juring bishop, born at Stow-Quy, in Cambridgeshire, in 1650. He was educated at Cambridge, and ordained a priest in 1677. In 1685 he obtained the office of lecturer at Gray's Inn, London. His talents and attainments were of a high order. In politics he was an ultra-Tory; his religious opinions were nearly identical with modern Puseyism. In 1688 he was so zealous a Jacobite that he renounced his preferences rather than take the oaths to William III.; and he wrote several works against the new régime. In 1696 he gave absolution to Freind and Parkins, as they were about to be executed for treason and attempt to murder. To escape prosecution for this, he absconded, and was outlawed, but continued to reside in London and to write with impunity. In 1698 he published his celebrated work, a "Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage," which, says Macaulay, "threw the whole literary world into commotion. . . . There is hardly any book of that time from which it would be possible to select specimens of writing so excellent and so various. He was complete master of the rhetoric of honest indignation. The spirit of the book is truly heroic." Congreve appeared in defence of the stage, but his answer was a complete failure; and a great reform in the English drama was the result of Collier's work. Between 1697 and 1705 he published, in 3 vols., "Essays on Several Moral Subjects," which have great merit. He also translated Moréri's "Historical Dictionary." In 1713 he was consecrated as a bishop by Dr. Hickey, a non-juror. Died in 1726. Respecting Collier's character Macaulay says, "We believe him to have been as honest and courageous a man as ever lived."

See "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration," in MACAULAY'S "Essays."

Collier, (JOHN PAYNE,) an eminent English critic and antiquary, born in London in 1789. He produced in 1820 "The Poetical Decameron, or Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry," which is highly prized. In 1831 he published an excellent "History of English Dramatic Poetry to the Time of Shakspeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration," (3 vols.,) and in 1844 an edition of "The Works of Shakspeare, the Text formed from a New Collation of the Old Editions," (8 vols.) His collection entitled "Shakspeare's Library" (1848) is accounted valuable. Great excitement was produced among critics and antiquaries by the publication, in 1852, of his "Notes and Emendations to

the Text of Shakspeare's Plays." These Emendations he had found in the margin of a copy of Shakspeare printed in 1632. He died in 1883.

Collier, (SIR ROBERT PORRETT,) an English lawyer, born in 1817, was called to the bar in 1843. He was returned to Parliament for Plymouth in 1852, was solicitor-general from October, 1863, to July, 1866, and was appointed attorney-general in December, 1868. He afterwards became one of the judges of the judicial committee of the privy council. Died in 1883.

Collin, kol-leen', (HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German physician, born at Vienna in 1731, was the father of the poet Heinrich Joseph von Collin, noticed below. He was chief physician of the hospital of Vienna, and wrote several medical works. Died in 1784.

Collin, kol'lin, (JONAS,) a distinguished Danish statesman and economist, born at Copenhagen in 1776. He became chief secretary or first commissioner of the treasury in 1841. He took a prominent part in many public affairs and benevolent institutions, and wrote discourses on rural economy, geography, and statistics, one of which is entitled "For Historie og Statistik især Fædrelandets," (1825.)

Collin, (MATTHÄUS,) a poet and critic, born at Vienna in 1779, was a brother of Heinrich Joseph von Collin, noticed below. He became professor of æsthetics at Cracow in 1808, and, when that city was taken by the Russians, he obtained a chair of philosophy in Vienna. He was chosen preceptor of the Duke of Reichstadt (son of Napoleon I.) in 1815. He wrote "Marius," and other dramas. Died in 1824.

Collin, kol'lan', (NICOLAS,) a French theologian, born in the early part of the eighteenth century. He wrote a number of religious works. Died in 1788.

Collin, von, fon kol-leen', (HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German dramatic poet, born at Vienna in 1772. After filling several civil offices with credit, he became aulic councillor, and held a high position in the ministry of finances. He produced six tragedies in verse, among which are "Regulus," (1802,) "Coriolanus," and "Balboa." He also composed several patriotic war-songs, which were much admired. Died in 1811.

Collin d'Ambly, kol'lan' dŏm'ble', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born at Ambly-sur-Meuse in 1759, was the author of many educational works. Died about 1830.

Collin de Bar, kol'lan' deh bār, (ALEXIS GUILLAUME HENRI,) a French historical writer, born at Pondicherry, India, in 1768, was president of the superior court at the capture of that place in 1803, and then removed to France. He wrote a "History of Ancient and Modern India," (1814,) a work of some merit. Died in 1820.

Collin de Plancy, kol'lan' deh plŏn'se', originally **Collin Danton**, (dŏn'tŏn'), (JACQUES ALBIN SIMON,) a French *littérateur*, a nephew of the famous Danton, was born at Plancy in 1793. Having written several heretical works, among which was "The Infernal Dictionary," he changed his course about 1837, and produced "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," and other books of a so-called religious character.

Collin-Harleville, kol'lan' harl'vel', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French comic poet, born at Maintenon, near Chartres, in 1755. He produced in 1786 his first drama (in verse,) the "Inconstant," ("Inconstant Lover,") which obtained great success. His master-piece is the "Old Bachelor," which was received in 1792 with general applause. He was admitted into the second class of the Institute. La Harpe thought his "Optimiste" superior to the "Inconstant." Died in Paris in 1806.

Collings or Collinges, (JOHN,) an English non-conformist minister, born in 1623. His sermons and other theological works are highly commended by Cotton Mather and Calamy. Died in 1690.

Colling-wood, (CUTHBERT,) ADMIRAL LORD, an eminent English admiral, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1750. Having entered the navy in 1761, he served at Bunker Hill in 1775, and was made a post-captain in 1780. He contributed to Lord Howe's victory over the French, June 1, 1794, and displayed great skill and courage in the action off Cape Saint Vincent in 1797. In 1799 he obtained the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1804 that of vice-admiral. He was second in command

at the battle of Trafalgar, (1805,) and when Nelson was killed he succeeded to the chief command. Soon after this event he was raised to the peerage. He commanded for several years with honour in the Mediterranean, and died at sea near Port Mahon in 1810. He was greatly distinguished as a naval tactician. The memoir of his life published by G. L. N. Collingwood is highly esteemed.

See, also, CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1828.

Collingwood, (THOMAS), an English physician, noted for his learning and versatile talents, was born near Berwick-on-Tweed in 1751. He practised in Norham, Sunderland, and London. He published "The Hermit," and other poems, and left in manuscript some mathematical works, etc. Died in 1831.

Collini, kol-lee'nee, (COSIMO ALESSANDRO), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1727. About 1750 he went to Berlin, where he met Voltaire, whom he served as secretary from 1752 to 1756. In 1759 he became secretary of the Elector Palatine, and director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Manheim. He wrote "My Residence with Voltaire," (1807, in French,) and several historical and scientific treatises. Died in 1806.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Col'lin's, (ANTHONY), an English writer on theology, born of a rich family at Heston, in Middlesex, in 1676, was an intimate friend of John Locke. He studied law, but did not practise it. He published an "Essay on Reason," (1707,) "Priestcraft in Perfection," (1709,) a "Vindication of the Divine Attributes," and a "Discourse on Free-Thinking," (1713.) These works gave offence to the orthodox, and were attacked by several able divines, among whom was Bentley. In 1718 he was chosen treasurer of the county of Essex. His "Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion" (1724) excited great commotion among the clergy, some of whom treated him as an infidel. He was a subtle disputant, and a writer of much ability. Died in 1729.

See "Biographia Britannica;" THORSCHMIDT, "Kritische Lebensgeschichte A. Collins," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Collins, (ARTHUR), an English antiquary, born in 1682. He published, besides other works, the "Peerage of England," (3 vols., 1709,) "English Baronage," and "The Life of Lord Burleigh," (1732.) The first work, augmented by Sir E. Brydges to nine volumes, (1812,) is highly prized. Died in 1760.

Collins, (DAVID), a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1756. He became an officer in the British army, and Governor of Van Diemen's Land. He wrote a curious and interesting "Account of the English Colony of New South Wales," (1798-1802.) Died in 1810.

Col'lin's, (ISAAC), an American publisher, born in Delaware in 1746, lived at Burlington, New Jersey, at Trenton, and New York. He published a quarto Bible, the text of which was very correctly printed. Died in 1817.

See "Memoir of Isaac Collins of Burlington," 1848.

Collins, (JOHN), an eminent English mathematician, born at Wood Eaton, near Oxford, in 1624. He published good elementary works on geometry, arithmetic, and navigation, and contributed papers to the Royal Society, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1667. He was a correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton. Died in 1683.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Collins, (SAMUEL), an English physician, who graduated at Oxford in 1659. Soon after that date he went to Russia, and practised nine years at the court of the Czar. He published in London, in 1671, "The Present State of Russia," and a "Treatise on Anatomy, Physiology, etc.," (1685.) He became physician to the queen, and died about 1700.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Collins, (WILLIAM), an eminent English lyric poet, born at Chichester in 1720. Having graduated at Oxford, he went to London about 1744, with little resources except his poetical genius. There he became the friend of Dr. Johnson, who speaks well of his character, and adds that "his great fault was irresolution." His excellent odes on "The Passions," "To Mercy," "To Evening," etc. appeared in 1747, but were treated with

unmerited neglect. In 1749 he received a legacy of £2000 from his uncle, Colonel Martin. The latter part of his short life was darkened by melancholy, and he was for some time an inmate of a lunatic-asylum. He died in 1756. Besides the above-named pieces, he wrote "The Dirge in Cymbeline," and a few other short poems. T. Campbell, comparing them with Milton's early works, remarks, "If they have rather less exuberant wealth of genius, they have more exquisite touches of pathos."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" MRS. BARBAULD, "Essay on Collins;" DRAKE, "Literary Hours;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Collins, (WILLIAM), an English landscape-painter born in London in 1787, was a pupil of Morland. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1820, and visited Italy in 1836. He represented homely rural scenery and views on the sea-coast with great success, and acquired an extensive reputation. Among his most admired pictures are "Cromer Sands," "Prawn-Fishers," and a "Frost Scene," the last of which he sold for five hundred guineas. His works are finely finished, and are admired for fidelity to nature. (See a "Memoir" published by his son, W. Wilkie Collins, 1848.) Died in 1847.

Collins, (WILLIAM WILKIE), an English novelist, born in London in 1824 or 1825, is a son of the landscape-painter above noticed. He published a well-written "Life of William Collins," his own father, (1848,) "Rambles beyond Railways," (1851,) and several successful novels, among which are "Antonina," (2d edition, 1850,) "Basil," (1852,) "The Dead Secret," (1857,) "The Woman in White," published in "All the Year Round," (1859-60,) "No Name," (1862,) "The Moonstone," (1868,) "A Rogue's Life," (1879,) and "Heart and Science," (1883.)

Col'lin-son, (JOHN), an English writer, published, in 1791, the "History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset." Died in 1793.

Collinson, (PETER), an English merchant and naturalist, who rendered great services to science, especially to botany, was born in Westmoreland in 1693. He lived in London, and availed himself of his mercantile connections to procure seeds and plants from foreign lands. He was a member of the Royal Society, for which he wrote several memoirs, and was a liberal patron of the Philadelphia Library, whose commissions he executed gratis for thirty years. "He was the means," says Southey, "of procuring national advantages for his country, and possessed an influence which wealth cannot purchase. Franklin's first essays on electricity were originally communicated to this good man. They were read in the Royal Society, 'where they were not thought worth so much notice as to be printed in their Transactions;' and his paper in which the sameness of lightning with electricity was first asserted, was laughed at by the connoisseurs." Collinson was a member of the Society of Friends. Linnæus named the genus *Collinsonia* in honour of him. Died in 1768.

Collinson, (Sir RICHARD), ADMIRAL an English sailor and traveller. He commanded one of the Franklin search expeditions, and has written several volumes of travels. Died in 1883.

Col'li-us, (FRANCESCO), an Italian theologian, born near Milan about 1590, was the author of two learned works, remarkable for singularity of opinions, one of which is entitled "On the Souls of the Heathens," ("De Animabus Paganorum.") He decides adversely to the salvation of Aristotle. Died in 1640.

Cölln or Coelln, von, fon köln, (DANIEL GEORG CONRAD), a German rationalistic theologian, born in Lippe-Detmold in 1788; died in 1833.

Collombet, kol'lon'ba', (FRANÇOIS ZÉNON), a French Catholic writer, born at Sièges (Jura) in 1808, published a "History of Saint Jerome," (1844,) and other works. Died in 1853.

Colloređo, kol-lo-rā'do, (FRANZ G.), born in 1731, was Austrian ambassador to Spain in 1767, and became vice-chancellor of the empire in 1789. Died in 1807.

Colloređo, (RUDOLPH), Count of Waldsee, a general of the Imperialist army, born in 1585, distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' war, and in 1648 defended Prague with success against the Swedes. Died in 1657.

Collot, ko'lo', (JEAN FRANÇOIS HENRI,) a French writer, born near Charleville in 1716, was a contributor to the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot, and published other works. Died in 1804.

Collot. See COLLOT.

Collot-d'Herbois, ko'lo' dër'bwá', (JEAN MARIE,) a notorious French Jacobin, born about 1750, was a strolling player before the Revolution, and author of several comedies. He was deputed by the people of Paris to the Convention in 1792, became a partisan of Robespierre, and was one of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793. He rendered himself infamous by his cruelties at Lyons, where many hundred persons perished by his order, in 1793. In this he is said to have been actuated by revenge, having once been hissed on the stage of Lyons. He presided over the Convention on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, and contributed to the ruin of Robespierre. In 1795 he was transported to Cayenne, where he died miserably in 1796.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Collucio. See COLUCCIO.

Cöll'yer, (JOSEPH,) an English engraver, born in London in 1748, was a son of Mary Collyer, the successful translator of Gesner's "Death of Abel." He excelled in the stippled style of engraving. Died in 1827.

Collyer, (WILLIAM BENGIO,) an English divine, was minister of the Independent Chapel, Peckham. He published several volumes of lectures "On Scripture Facts," "On Scripture Prophecy," "On Scripture Doctrine," etc., (1807-22.) Died in 1854.

Cōl'man, (BENJAMIN,) an American clergyman, born in Boston in 1673. He became pastor of a church in his native city about 1700, and published sermons, poems, etc. Died in 1747.

Cōl'man, (GEORGE,) an eminent English dramatic author, was born about 1733 at Florence, where his father was British minister. He was a graduate of Oxford. In 1760 he produced "Polly Honeycomb," a drama, which was warmly applauded, and in 1761 "The Jealous Wife," which was also very popular. He made an excellent translation of Terence into verse in 1764. Between 1767 and 1775 he was acting manager of Covent Garden Theatre, and was afterwards proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre. He published a translation of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and several other works. In 1789 he lost his reason. Died in 1794.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Colman, (GEORGE,) "the Younger," a son of the preceding, was born in 1762. He inherited his father's dramatic taste and talent, and succeeded him as director of the Haymarket Theatre in 1785. He wrote many popular comedies and farces, among which are "The Iron Chest," (1796), "John Bull," "Inkle and Varico," and "Heir at Law." For "John Bull" he received the largest sum that had ever been paid for any drama. He also composed comic tales, called "Broad Grins" and "Poetic Vagaries," (1812,) and memoirs of his own life, entitled "Random Recollections," (2 vols., 1830.) Died in 1836.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" R. B. PEAKE, "Memoirs of the Colman Family;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1841.

Colman, (HENRY,) a Unitarian minister, and writer on agriculture, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1785. He was pastor at Salem from 1825 to 1831, after which he was appointed agricultural commissioner for the State of Massachusetts. He went to Europe in 1842, and published "European Agriculture and Rural Economy," and other works. Died in London in 1849.

Colman, (SAMUEL,) an American landscape-painter of the present century. Among his best works are "Lake George," "Barges on the Hudson," and an "Autumn Landscape."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Colmar, kol'mâr, (JOHANN,) a German educational writer, born at Nuremberg in 1684; died in 1737.

Colmeiro, kol'mã'e-ro, (MANUEL,) a Spanish writer on political economy, was born at Santiago de Galicia in 1818. He became professor of political economy at Madrid in 1847.

Colmenar, de, dà kol-mà-nar', (JUAN ALVAREZ,) a historian and compiler, who was the reputed author of

two esteemed French works, viz., "Annals of Spain and Portugal," (1741,) and a "Description of Spain and Portugal," (5 vols., 1707.) It is suspected that J. A. de Colmenar was an assumed name of the French compiler.

Colmenares, de, dà kol-mà-nã'rês, (DIEGO,) born at Segovia, in Spain, in 1586, wrote a "History of Segovia and Compendium of the Histories of Castile," (1634.) Died in 1651.

Cöln or **Coeln**, von, fon köln, (WILHELM,) called MEISTER WILHELM, an excellent German painter, lived at Cologne about 1370. He painted religious subjects in distemper.

Colnet, de, dèh kol'nã', (CHARLES JOSEPH AUGUSTE MAXIMILIEN,) often called **Colnet de Ravel**, a French satirical poet and journalist, born in Picardy in 1768. He became a bookseller at Paris in 1797. In 1810 he produced an ingenious poem, entitled "The Art of Dining Out, (*en ville*,) for the Use of Authors." He wrote editorials for the "Journal de Paris" and the "Gazette de France" between 1811 and 1832. Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Colocci, ko-lot'chee, [Lat. COLO'TIUS,] (ANGELO,) an Italian poet, born near Ancona in 1467, became a resident of Rome and secretary of Leo X. He lived in grand style, and had a fine library, which was burned when Rome was sacked in 1527. He gained a temporary reputation by his Latin poems. Died in 1549.

Colocotroni. See KOLOCOTRONI.

Cologne, de, dèh kol'lon', (PETER,) a Protestant divine, was a native of Ghent. Died in 1558.

Coloma, ko-lo'mã, (DON CARLOS,) a Spanish general and historian, born at Alicante in 1573. He rose to the highest rank in the army, and became Governor of the Milanese. He received from Philip IV. the title of Marquis of Espina, and wrote a history of the war in Flanders from 1588 to 1599, ("Las Guerras de los Estados Baxos," 1625,) a work of considerable merit. Died in 1637.

Colomb. See COLUMBUS.

Colomb, ko'lón', written also **Columb**, (MICHEL,) a French sculptor, born in Bretagne in the fifteenth century. His master-piece is the tomb of Francis II. (Duke of Bretagne) at Nantes, which is much admired.

Colomba. See COLUMBA.

Colomban. See COLUMBAN.

Colombe, ko'lómb', (MARIE THÉRÈSE,) a famous actress, born at Venice in 1757, made a successful *début* in Paris in 1772. She retired from the stage in 1788, and died in 1837.

Colombel, ko'lón'bél', (NICOLAS,) a French painter of history, born near Rouen in 1646, was the most eminent pupil of Le Sueur. He studied in Rome, and afterwards worked in Paris with success. Died in 1717.

Colombier, ko'lón'be-ã', (JEAN,) an able French physician, born at Toul in 1736, became inspector-general of the hospitals of the kingdom in 1780, and of the military hospitals a few years later. He died in 1789, leaving, besides other medical treatises, one entitled "Precepts on the Health of Soldiers, or Military Hygiene," (1775.)

Colombière, de la, dèh lã kol'lón'be-air', (CLAUDE,) a French Jesuit, born near Lyons in 1641; died in 1682.

Colombière, de la, (VULSON.) See VULSON.

Colombo, ko-lom'bo, (DOMENICO,) an Italian pastoral poet, born at Gabiano in 1749. He published pastoral Poems, and an "Essay on the Drama and Tragedy of Italy," (1794.) Died in 1813.

Colombo, (REALDO,) [Lat. REAL'DUS COLUM'BUS,] a distinguished Italian anatomist, born at Cremona, succeeded Vesalius, in 1544, as professor at Padua. He afterwards taught in the Universities of Pisa and of Rome. He is said to have first discovered the pulmonary circulation. His reputation is founded on his work "De Re Anatomica," (1559,) a most important contribution to anatomy for that period. Died about 1576.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Arzneykunde."

Colomby, de, dèh kol'lón'be', (FRANÇOIS CAUVIGNY —kõ'vèn'ye'), SIEUR, a French writer, born at Caen about 1588. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and published a translation of Justin's "History." Died about 1648.

Colomiès, ko'lo'me-ès', (PAUL), a French Protestant writer on biography, theology, etc., was born at Rochelle in 1638. He removed to England in 1681, and became librarian to Archbishop Sancroft at Lambeth. He published, besides many other learned works, "Eastern Gaul," ("Gallia Orientalis," 1665), "Protestant Rome," ("Rome protestante," 1675), and "Historical Miscellanies," ("Mélanges historiques,") reprinted with the title "Colomesiana." Died in 1692.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Coloni, ko-lo'nee, (ADAM), THE OLD, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1634, worked in London. He painted landscapes and rural subjects. Died in 1685.

Coloni, (HENRY ADRIAN), called THE YOUNG, a painter, son of the preceding, born in 1668; died in 1701.

Colonia, de, deḥ ko'lo'ne'ā', (DOMINIQUE), a French Jesuit, born at Aix in 1660, became professor of rhetoric and theology in Lyons. He composed a "Literary History of Lyons," and several tragedies. Died in 1741.

Colonna, ko-lon'nā, the name of an illustrious Roman family, which acquired distinction as early as the twelfth century. They were adherents of the Ghibeline party, and rivals of the Orsini. GIOVANNI COLONNA was made a cardinal in 1216, and took part in the fifth crusade. Died in 1245. His nephew, of the same name, became Archbishop of Messina in 1255. He wrote a "Chronicle, or History of the World," to the time of Louis IX. of France. Cardinal GIACOMO COLONNA was chief councillor of the court of Rome during the pontificate of Nicholas IV., which ended about 1292. He died in 1318. SCIARRA COLONNA was one of the chiefs of a successful conspiracy against Boniface VIII. in 1303. He died in exile about 1328. STEPHEN, a brother of Sciarra, was created Count of Romagna about 1290, and was for many years chief of the Guelphs at Rome. In a conflict with Rienzi he was killed about 1350. OTHO COLONNA was elected pope in 1417. (See MARTIN V.) ANTONIO, a nephew and favourite of Martin V., was made Prince of Salerno and Duke of Amalfi in 1419. In 1431 Pope Eugene IV. declared war against Antonio and his brothers, who had seized the treasury of the late pontiff. Antonio was the father of PROSPER COLONNA.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" O. DI AGOSTINO, "Istoria della Famiglia Colonna."

Colonna, (ANGELO MICHELE), an Italian painter, born at Ravenna in 1600, was invited to Spain by Philip IV., for whom he painted in the Escorial. Among his master-pieces are "Fortune" and "Prometheus." He died at Bologna in 1687.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Colonna, (ASCAGNO), an Italian cardinal, born about 1560, became Viceroy of Aragon. He wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On the Sicilian Monarchy." Died in 1608.

Colonna, (EGIDIO), [Lat. ÆGIDIUS ROMA'NUS; Fr. GILLES DE COLONNE, zhèl deḥ ko'lon'], a theologian and writer, born at Rome, studied under Thomas Aquinas in Paris. He became preceptor to the Dauphin of France, Philippe le Bel, for whom he wrote a treatise entitled "De Regimine Principis." Died in 1316.

See ANGELO ROCCHA, "Vita Ægidii," prefixed to Colonna's work called "Defensorium," Naples, 1644.

Colonna, (FABIO). See COLUMNA.

Colonna, (FABRIZIO), an Italian general, was first-cousin to Prospero, and son of Edoardo, Duke of Amalfi. He served successively Frederick, King of Naples, and Ferdinand the Catholic, who in 1507 appointed him grand constable of the kingdom of Naples. Having passed into the service of the pope, Julius II., he was taken prisoner by the French at Ravenna in 1512. Died in 1520.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Colonna, (Fra FRANCESCO), an Italian writer, born at Venice about 1435, or, according to another account, in 1449. He became a Dominican monk, and professor of theology at Padua. He acquired celebrity by a fantastic and singular work, entitled "Hyperotomachia Poliphili," (Venice, 1499,) in which he teaches that all human passions are but dreams. (For a more particular account of this strange production, see "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") The language is a mixture of Italian,

Greek, Latin, Hebrew, etc. Tiraboschi designates the work "a confused mélange of fables, history, architecture, and antiquities." Died in 1527.

Colonna, (FRANCESCO MARIA POMPEO), an Italian alchemist, born about 1650. He lived many years in Paris, and published numerous works, among which was a "Natural History of the Universe," (1734.) He perished by a fire which consumed his lodgings in Paris in 1726.

See F. HOFFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Colonna, (GIOVANNI PAOLO), one of the most eminent Italian composers of his time, was born at Brescia. He composed only sacred music. His science was profound and his style brilliant. Died in 1695.

See PÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Colonna, (MARCANTONIO), Duke of Palliano, an Italian general, who obtained in 1570 command of the twelve galleys which the pope sent to aid the Venetians in defence of Cyprus. The chief command of the allies was claimed by Colonna, Doria, and Zeno, neither of whom would yield. To obviate the difficulty and danger arising from this dispute, Philip of Spain gave the command of his ships to Don John of Austria, from whom Colonna consented to receive orders; and they defeated the Turks at Lepanto in October, 1571. "He had the fortune," says Sismondi, "to attach his name to the greatest exploit of the sixteenth century, the battle of Lepanto." He was afterwards appointed Viceroy of Sicily by Philip II. Died in 1584.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Colonna, (POMPEO), an Italian prelate, nephew of Prosper Colonna, noticed below. He was a turbulent and violent character, and was hostile to Leo X., by whom he had been made a cardinal. After having decided the election in favour of Clement VII., he quarrelled with him, and attempted to seize him with a troop of soldiers. But he served the same pope efficiently when the latter was held in durance by the army of Constable Bourbon. Died in 1532.

See AUBERV, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Colonna, (PROSPER or PROSPERO), the son of Antonio, above noticed, was one of the greatest generals that Italy has produced. In 1494 he fought for the French king Charles VIII. in his invasion of Naples. After the expulsion of the French he served under Gonsalvo de Córdoba against France. In 1513 he won for Ferdinand of Spain a great victory over the Venetians near Vicenza. He was taken prisoner by the French at Villa Franca by a surprise in 1515. He took Milan in 1521, and defeated Lautrec, a French general, at Bicoque in 1522. Died in 1523.

See BRANTÔME, "Grands Capitaines;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Colonna, (VITTORIA), daughter of Fabrizio, above noticed, was illustrious as a poetess and as a woman. She was born in 1490, and was married in 1507 to the Marquis of Pescara, who became a celebrated general. She was extolled as the most eminent of her sex in Italy for beauty, virtue, and talents. After the death of her husband, in 1525, she wrote poetical laments on that subject, and also religious verses. In 1541 she retired into a convent, first at Orvieto and then at Viterbo. She is reputed one of the most successful imitators of Petrarch. "The rare virtues and consummate talents of this lady," says Hallam, "were the theme of all Italy in that brilliant age of her literature." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1547.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MRS. HENRY ROSCOE, "Vittoria Colonna: her Life and Poems," 1863; "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. H. STEBBING, London, 1831.

Colonne, de, (GILLES). See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Colot, ko'lo', or **Collot**, the name of several French lithotomists. GERMAIN COLOT, a French surgeon, who lived about 1480, was the first of his countrymen who practised lithotomy. LAURENT settled in Paris in 1556, and was patronized by Henry II. PHILIPPE, a descendant of Laurent, born in 1593, had a high reputation, and was employed at court. Died in 1656. FRANÇOIS, a son or grandson of Philippe, lived about 1690. His reputation attracted patients from foreign countries. He left a "Treatise on Lithotomy."

Co-lo'tēs, [Κολώτης,] a Greek sculptor, a native of Paros, lived about 450 B.C. He assisted Phidias in the colossal statue of Jupiter at Olympia. His master-piece was an ivory statue of Æsculapius.

Colpani, kol-pā'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet, born at Brescia in 1738; died in 1822.

Colquhoun, ko-hoon',? (Lady JANET,) an Irish authoress, born in 1781, was the daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Ulster, and the wife of Sir James Colquhoun. Besides other religious works, she wrote "Impression of the Heart," (1825,) and "The World's Religion contrasted with Christianity," (1839.) Died in 1846.

See JAMES HAMILTON, "Memoirs of Lady Colquhoun," 1849.

Colquhoun, ko-hoon', (PATRICK,) a Scottish political economist and practical reformer, born at Dumbarton in 1745. He became a Glasgow merchant about 1768, and lord provost of Glasgow in 1782. He promoted the fabrication of muslin in Scotland, and developed other resources. In 1789 he removed to London, where he initiated reforms in the police. He published a valuable "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," (1796,) a "Treatise on the Population, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," (1814,) and other works on manufactures, trade, and education. Died in 1820.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Col'quitt, (WALTER T.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1799. He settled in Georgia, and was elected a member of Congress in 1838 and in 1840. In 1842 he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Democrats. Died in 1855.

Col'rane, (HENRY HARE,) LORD, an English scholar and collector of prints, books, and antiquities, born in Surrey in 1693; died in 1749.

Colson, kol'són', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1785, was a pupil of David.

Colson, (JEAN FRANÇOIS GILLE,) a French painter and architect, born at Dijon in 1733; died in 1803.

Cōl'son, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, who was chosen professor of mathematics in Cambridge in 1739, before which he taught school at Rochester. He translated from the Latin Newton's "Fluxions." Died in 1760.

Cōl'ston, (EDWARD,) an opulent English merchant and philanthropist, born at Bristol in 1636, was noted for his munificence. He founded and endowed a number of charitable institutions in Bristol. Died in 1721.

Cōlt, (SAMUEL,) an American inventor, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1814. He went to sea as a sailor-boy about the age of fifteen. In 1835 he took out a patent for a pistol, called a revolver, which he had invented. About 1848 he began to manufacture revolvers on a large scale at Hartford, where he built one of the most extensive armories in the world. His revolvers have a high reputation in every part of the world. Died in 1862.

Coltellini, kol-tēl-lee'nee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1613. He founded in his own house, in 1631, the celebrated academy of Apatisti at Florence. Died in 1693.

Cōl'ton, (CALEB C.,) an English clergyman, vicar of Kew and Petersham. He wrote "Hypocrisy," a Poem, (1812,) and other works, the most remarkable of which was "Lacon," (1820,) an excellent collection of apothegms and sententious precepts. In consequence of his addiction to the vice of gaming, he absconded to America in 1828. He killed himself at Fontainebleau in 1832.

Cōl'ton, (CALVIN,) an Episcopal clergyman and writer, born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1789, graduated at Yale College in 1812. He published, besides other works, "Four Years in Great Britain," and a "Life of Henry Clay," (3 vols., 1844.) He also wrote "Junius Tracts" in support of the Whig party about 1840-44. Died in 1857.

Colton, (GEORGE HOOKER,) a relative of the preceding, born in Otsego county, New York, in 1818. He wrote a poem entitled "Tecumseh, or the West Thirty Years Since," (1842.) In 1845 he became editor of the "American Whig Review." Died in 1847.

Colton, (WALTER,) an American clergyman and writer, born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1797. He became a

chaplain in the navy in 1831, and published, besides other works, "Ship and Shore in Madeira, Lisbon, etc.," (1835,) "Deck and Port," (1850,) and "Three Years in California," (1850.) He established the first newspaper in California, now called the "Alta California." Died in 1851.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Coluccio, ko-loot'cho, (SALUTATO,) an Italian writer and friend of Petrarch, born at Stignano in 1330. He became secretary to Pope Urban V. and to the republic of Florence. He acquired renown as a Latin poet, and translated part of Dante's "Divina Commedia" into Latin verse. Died in 1406.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Columb. See COLOMB.

Co-lum'ba, SAINT, called "the Apostle of the Highlanders," was born in Ireland about 520 A.D. He is regarded as the first who preached Christianity in Scotland, which he visited about 565. He founded in Iona, one of the Hebrides, an abbey and college, which became a renowned seat of learning. Died in 597 A.D.

See BURTON'S "History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. vii.; BUTLER, "Lives of the Saints;" DR. JOHNSON, "Journey to the Hebrides."

Co-lum'ban, written also **Colomban**, [Lat. COLUMBANUS,] SAINT, an eminent Irish monk, born in Leinster about 540 A.D. He preached in France, founded a monastery at Luxeuil, near Besançon, and acquired celebrity as the teacher and author of a monastic rule. "He was the man," says Montalembert, "who gave the greatest impulse to the monasticism of the seventh century." Died in Italy in 615 A.D.

See A. GIANELLI, "Vita di S. Colombano," Turin, 1844.

Columbanus. See COLUMBAN, SAINT.

Co-lum'bus, (DON BARTHOLOMEW,) a younger brother of the great navigator, who in 1488 sent him to solicit the patronage of Henry VII. of England. In 1493 he accompanied his brother in the second voyage to America, and was appointed adelantado, or governor, of Hispaniola. On this island he founded, in 1496, the town of Saint Domingo. He displayed much ability in subduing the revolts of the natives. (See COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER.) "He united in a singular degree," says Irving, "the sailor, the soldier, and the legislator. His portrait has been suffered to remain too much in the shade: it is worthy of being brought into the light as a companion to that of his illustrious brother." He died in Saint Domingo in 1514.

See IRVING, "Life of C. Columbus."

Columbus, (CHRISTOPHER,) [Lat. CHRISTOPH'ORUS COLUM'BUS; It. CRISTOF'ORO COLOM'BO; Sp. CRISTOVAL COLON, krēs-to'vāl ko-lón'; Fr. CHRISTOPHE COLOMB, krēs-tof' ko'lón'; Ger. CHRISTOPH COLUMBUS, kris'tof ko-lōm'būs,] the most illustrious of navigators and discoverers, was born of poor parents, at Genoa, about 1440. His birth is variously dated between 1435 and 1445, (Irving prefers 1435,) and his early history is involved in obscurity. The family name Colombo was Latinized into Columbus by the subject of this article, who afterwards adopted the Spanish form, Cristoval Colon. At an early age he evinced a fondness for geography, and a strong attraction towards the sea and the mysterious regions which his imagination suggested beyond its horizon. At the University of Pavia he pursued for a short time the congenial studies of geometry, astronomy, navigation, etc. According to his own statement, he entered on a nautical life at the age of fourteen. During many years he was employed in the Mediterranean, sometimes in commercial adventures and sometimes in warlike enterprises.

About 1470 he removed to Lisbon, which, under the auspices of Prince Henry, was then the chief seat of nautical science, and there married a lady of Italian extraction,—Felipa Moñis de Palestrello. He sailed with several Portuguese expeditions to the west coast of Africa, and when on shore supported his family by the construction of maps and charts. Amidst a general excitement about maritime discovery, attended with various fanciful theories and fabulous rumours, he gradually matured the idea of his own sublime enterprise. A lofty and religious enthusiasm sustained him in surmounting the difficulties and repulses which he was destined to meet. He expected

that by sailing westward he would reach Cipango, (Japan,) or the eastern part of Asia, after a voyage of moderate length. According to Irving, he meditated the discovery of a western route to India as early as the year 1474. He made a northern voyage, of which we have no memorial except this passage in one of his letters: "In 1477 I navigated one hundred leagues beyond Thule," (supposed to be Iceland.)

Soon after the opportune application of the astrolabe to navigation, he solicited the patronage of John II. of Portugal in the execution of his favourite project. That king, while he protracted the negotiation, secretly sent a vessel to explore the Atlantic; but the timid pilots, after a voyage of a few days, returned to Lisbon. Indignant at this treatment, Columbus left Portugal in 1484, and applied to the court of Spain for assistance. He was then so poor that he begged some bread at the convent near Palos while he was on his way to the court. His project was referred to a council, and by them disapproved. Although tantalized, neglected, and repulsed by the minions of office, he continued to urge his claims with ardour and eloquence. At length, after the capture of Granada, which he witnessed, in 1492, Queen Isabella was induced to furnish him with two small vessels: a third was added by himself or his friends. On the 3d of August, 1492, he sailed from Palos with one hundred and twenty men, in the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña.

After passing the Canaries, the propitious trade-wind wafted them swiftly over a tranquil sea for many days. The variation of the needle, then first observed, alarmed his crew, who were also dismayed by the idea of being lost in a shoreless ocean. About the 20th of September they were cheered by the visits of several birds of song; but the farther they advanced the more their impatience increased. Their heroic chief, however, was resolute in "pursuing his dim and perilous way." A few days before the discovery of land his crew became openly mutinous, and talked of throwing him overboard. On the morning of October 12, 1492, his voyage was crowned with triumph by the discovery of San Salvador, (or Cat Island,) one of the Bahama Isles, which he found inhabited. Supposing it to be on the coast of India, he called the natives Indians; and they received their visitants as citizens and messengers of heaven. Having visited Cuba and Hayti, (Hispaniola,) he sailed homeward, and arrived at Palos in March, 1493. In his progress through Spain he was received with rapturous demonstrations and more than regal homage. In accordance with a previous contract, he obtained the titles of Admiral and Viceroy of the New World. "Thus honoured by the sovereigns," says Irving, "and idolized by the people, Columbus for a time drank the honeyed draught of popularity." "His discovery burst with such sudden splendour upon the world as to dazzle envy itself."

In the autumn of 1493 he made a second voyage across the Atlantic, with seventeen ships, and, after the discovery of Jamaica, Porto Rico, etc., returned to Spain in June, 1496. He sailed again in May, 1498, with six vessels, and discovered Terra Firma at the mouth of the Orinoco. Envy and malice had at last produced an ebb in the tide of his popularity, so that in 1500 Ferdinand appointed Francisco de Bobadilla governor in place of Columbus, who was sent to Spain in chains. It has been questioned whether the king had authorized the infamous conduct of Bobadilla; for he pretended to disavow it, after the indignation of the Spanish public had been loudly expressed. Columbus was received with smiles and favour by the king and queen, but was not reinstated in his high office. In May, 1502, he sailed on his fourth voyage, hoping to find a more direct passage to India than that just discovered by Vasco da Gama. He explored the coasts of Honduras, Costa Rica, etc., and, after suffering from famine, mutiny, and other disasters, he returned to Spain in 1504. He died in poverty and neglect, at Valladolid, in 1506.

Columbus was tall in stature, with blue eyes, and an aquiline nose. He possessed a commanding presence and a fluent elocution. His temper was impetuous, though benevolent, and his mind was highly imaginative and poetical. He left two sons, noticed below. He died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discovery, sup-

posing that Cuba, Terra Firma, etc. were only remote parts of Asia.

See IRVING, "Life of Columbus;" PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," chaps. xvi. and xviii. of Part First, and viii. and xviii. of Part Second; FERNANDO COLON, "Historia del Almirante;" HERERA, "Historia de las Indias Occidentales;" NAVARRETE, "Coleccion de Viages;" OVIEDO, "History of the Indies;" BERNALDEZ, "Reyes Católicos;" MUÑOZ, "Historia del Nuevo Mundo;" BENZONI, "Novi Orbis Historia;" BOSSI, "Vita di Colombo," 1818; FORESTER, "Christoph Columbus," (in German, 1842; RETA, "Vita di Colombo," 1846; ARTHUR HELPS, "Life of Columbus," 1869; A. DE LAMARTINE, "C. Colomb," 1853; H. ROSCOE SAINT-JOHN, "Life of Columbus," 1850; BONNAFOUX, "Vie de C. Colomb," 1853; SCHNEIDAWIND, "C. Columbus America's Entdecker," 1843; A. SANGUINETTI, "Vita di C. Colombo," 1846.

Columbus, (DIEGO or GIACOMO,) was a priest, and a brother of the great navigator. He governed Saint Domingo for a short time in 1500, and soon after that date was sent to Spain, with his brother, in chains. In 1509 he embarked again for the New World with his nephew Diego.

Columbus, (DON DIEGO,) the eldest son of the great admiral, was born probably at Lisbon about 1472. He was in early youth a page in the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. At the death of his father he urged his claim to the office of viceroy which was promised to Christopher Columbus and his heirs, and about 1509 he obtained the office of Governor of the West Indies. He had married Doña Maria de Toledo, whose father and uncle were the most powerful grandees of Spain. Charles V., about 1520, recognized his right to the office of viceroy. He died in Spain in 1526, leaving two sons. "He appears to have been," says Irving, "a man of great integrity, of respectable talents, and of a generous nature."

See IRVING, "Life of Christopher Columbus."

Columbus, (FERNANDO,) born at Córdoba about 1488, was the son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enriquez. He was educated at the court of Isabella of Castile, whom he served as a page. In 1502 he accompanied his father in his fourth voyage to America. He resided some years at Seville, where he formed a rich library and devoted himself to study and authorship. His most important work is a "History of Admiral C. Columbus," ("Vida y Hechos del Almirante D. C. Colon," Madrid, 1530.) Died in 1539.

See IRVING, "Life of C. Columbus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Columbus, (REALDUS,) See COLOMBO.

Col-u-mel'la, [Fr. COLUMELLE, ko'lü'mèl',] (LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS,) the author of the most important Latin work on ancient agriculture, was born probably at Cadiz, (Gades,) and wrote in the first half of the first century. He resided at or near Rome, after having travelled over many parts of the Roman empire. He was the owner of a large estate, and was a practical cultivator. His work entitled "De Re Rusticâ" is a voluminous and systematic treatise on rural affairs, in twelve books, of which the tenth is in verse. His Latinity is nearly as pure as that of the Augustan age, and his precepts have much intrinsic value. He is cited by Seneca and eulogized by Pliny.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Romaine;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Columelle. See COLUMELLA.

Co-lum'na, (FABIUS,) [It. FABIO COLONNA, fã'be-o ko-lon'nã,] one of the greatest botanists of his time, was born of a noble family at Naples in 1567. He received a classical education, and attained skill in music, design, painting, etc. From early childhood he manifested a taste for botany. His first work, "Touchstone of Plants," ("Phytobasanos," 1592,) was remarkable for the accuracy of the descriptions and the correctness and beauty of the figures. He was the first to use copper plates to delineate plants. In 1606 he produced the first part of his "Ephrasis," a history of rare plants, in which he laid down the true basis of the science by recognizing and employing the distinction of genera. About 1616 he went to Rome, and assisted in founding the Academy of Lyncei, which had great influence on the revival of natural philosophy. In his notes to the work of Hernandez he still further developed the principles of botany with great clearness. He appears to have been the only botanist of his time who appreciated the lumi-

nous ideas which Cesalpino had previously presented. Died in Naples in 1650.

Co-lu'thus [Κόλουθος,] a Greek poet, who lived about the end of the fifth century, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt. His works are all lost except "The Abduction of Helen," a small poem of little merit.

Col'ville, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, a younger son of Lord Colville, born in 1770, served in Spain for several years, and was wounded at Vittoria. He commanded a division at Waterloo in 1815, and was made a general in 1837. Died in 1843.

Colville, (JOHN,) a Scottish politician, became master of requests about 1580. In 1591 and 1592 he was an adherent of the Earl of Bothwell in an unsuccessful rebellion against the king. He published, in 1600, "The Palinode," and, having become a Catholic, he wrote several treatises against Protestantism. Died in 1607.

Colvin, (SIDNEY,) an English art lecturer and critic, born at Norwood in 1845. He has been for some years Slade professor of fine art at Cambridge, and has written "Children in Italian and English Design," and other works.

Col'vi-us, (ANDREW,) a learned Dutch divine, born at Dort in 1594. He was a friend of Paul Sarpi, whose "History of the Inquisition" he translated into Latin.

Col'well, (STEPHEN,) an American writer on trade and finance, born in Brooke county, Virginia, in 1800. He practised law several years, and afterwards became a merchant of Philadelphia. Died in 1871.

Comazzi, ko-mát'see, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian moralist, of whom nothing is known except that he wrote an able essay "On the Morals of Princes." An English version appeared in 1729.

Combalot, kón'bá'lo', (THÉODORE,) a French abbé and eloquent preacher, was born at Châtenay (Isère) in 1798. From 1830 to 1840 he was the principal rival of Lacordaire in the pulpits of Paris. He published "The Dogma of the Incarnation regarded as the Final Reason of all that Exists," (1841,) and other works.

Combalusier, kón'bá'lu'ze-á', (FRANÇOIS DE PAULE,) a French physician, born in Vivarais in 1713. He published "Pneumatic Pathology," (1747,) and other works. Died in 1762.

Combe, koom, (ANDREW,) M.D., an eminent Scottish writer, born in Edinburgh in 1797. He began to practise medicine in that city in 1823, having previously become a believer in phrenology. He acquired distinction as a writer on physiology and other scientific subjects. His "Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health" (1834) has been very successful, having passed through about sixteen editions. In 1836 he was appointed consulting physician to the King of Belgium. Among his principal works are "Observations on Mental Derangements" and "The Physiology of Digestion." Died in 1847. He was a brother of George Combe.

See "Life of Andrew Combe," by G. COMBE, 1850; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SMILES, "Brief Biographies," 1860; "Westminster Review" for July, 1850.

Combe, koom or kōm, (CHARLES,) M.D., an English antiquary, born in London in 1743. He published a "Description of the Ancient Medals in the Cabinet of Dr. William Hunter," and another work on numismatics. Died in 1817.

Combe, (GEORGE,) an eminent phrenologist, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1788, was a brother of Andrew, noticed above. He studied law, and practised in his native place about twenty-five years. In 1816 he heard Spurzheim on the subject of phrenology, in which he soon became a firm believer. He published in 1819 "Essays on Phrenology," a later edition of which was entitled "System of Phrenology." His principal work, "The Constitution of Man considered in Relation to External Objects," (1828,) passed through eight or more editions. He married a daughter of the actress Mrs. Siddons in 1833, and about that time delivered in several places "Lectures on Popular Education," which were published, (3d edition, 1848.) In 1838 he visited the United States, in which he passed two or three years and gave many lectures on phrenology. He afterwards published "Notes on the United States of America," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1858. George Combe

has been called the ablest writer that ever advocated the peculiar doctrines of Phrenology.

See "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1826; "North British Review" for May, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1840.

Combe, kōn, (MICHEL,) COLONEL, a brave French officer, born at Feurs in 1787. He was killed at Constantine, in Africa, where he led an assault, in 1837.

Combe, (TAYLOR,) an English antiquary, son of Charles Combe, noticed above, born in 1774. He was chosen keeper of the antiquities and coins of the British Museum in 1807, and published, besides other works, "Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," (7 vols., 1812-35.) Died in 1826.

Combe, La. See LACOMBE.

Combefis, kōmb'fe' or kōn'beh-fe', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Dominican friar and Hellenist, born at Marmande in 1605. He undertook to restore the text of the Fathers to its purity, and spent nearly fifty years in this task. He published many learned works. Died in 1679.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Combelle, kōn'bél', (JEAN ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Pouzat in 1774, served with distinction in Syria and Spain. He was killed at Dresden in September, 1813.

Comber, kŭm'ber, ? (THOMAS,) D.D., a learned English theologian, born in Kent in 1644. He obtained the living of Thornton in 1678, and was chosen Dean of Durham in 1691. He wrote a "Companion to the Temple," (3 vols., 1672-75,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1699.

Comber, (THOMAS,) a grandson of the preceding, became rector of Morborne and Buckworth. He wrote a "Vindication of the Revolution of 1688," and a few other works. Died in 1778.

Com'ber-mere, (STAPLETON COTTON,) VISCOUNT, an English general, born in 1773, was a son of Sir R. S. Cotton. He served several campaigns in India, joined the army in Spain in 1808, and distinguished himself in many actions. He was second in command at the battle of Salamanca, (1812,) where he was severely wounded. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in India in 1822, and received the title of Viscount for his services in that country about 1825. In 1855 he was made a field-marshal. Died in 1865.

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Combermere," by LADY COMBERMERE and CAPTAIN W. W. KNOLLYS, London, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Combes, kōmb, (CHARLES PIERRE MATHIEU,) a French engineer, born in 1801. He became a member of the Institute, and inspector-general and professor in the École des Mines. He published a "Treatise on the Exploitation of Mines," (3 vols.,) and other works.

Comella, ko-mél'ya, (LUCIANO FRANCISCO,) a popular Spanish dramatic poet, born in 1716; died in 1779.

Comenius, ko-má'ne-us, (JOHN AMOS,) an eminent German philologist, born at Komna, in Moravia, in 1592. His family name is lost, having been superseded by the above name, derived from Komna or Comna. He became a minister of the Moravian sect at Fulnek, whence he was driven by persecution in 1621. He retired to Lesna, in Poland, where he taught school, and published, in Latin and Bohemian, his "Janua Linguarum reserata," ("The Gate of Languages Unlocked, or a New Method of Learning Languages," 1631,) which procured for him a great reputation and was soon translated into twelve or more languages. He was invited to several foreign countries for the purpose of reforming the methods of public instruction. He went to England in 1638, and to Sweden about 1642. In 1648 he returned to Lesna, which was pillaged and burnt in 1657, when he lost his books and manuscripts. He then settled in Amsterdam, and published "Opera Didactica," (1657,) and "Orbis Sensualium Pictus," (1658,) a kind of encyclopædia with woodcuts. He was author of other works. Died in 1671.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" ADELUNG, "Geschichte der menschlichen Narihheit."

Comes Natalis. See CONTI, (NOËL)

Co-mes'tor, [Fr. pron. ko'més'tor',] (or DEVOURER,) (PIERRE,) (thus surnamed because he *devoured* many books,) a French theologian, born at Troyes, became master of the school of theology in Paris in 1164, and

wrote "Scholastica Historia." It was received with great favour, and was for about three centuries esteemed an excellent body of positive theology. Died in 1178 or 1185.

Comet, *ko'mă'*, (CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1796, published many medical works.

Co-me'tas, called SCHOLAS'TICUS, a poet, who lived probably in the ninth century, was the author of six epigrams in the Greek Anthology.

Comiers, *ko'me-ă'*, (CLAUDE,) a French priest, born at Embrun, was professor of mathematics in Paris for some years, and an editor of the "Journal des Savants" in 1676-78. He wrote treatises on astronomy, theology, language, etc. Died in 1693.

Comines, de, *deh ko'mèn'*, (PHILIPPE,) Lord of Argenton, an eminent historian, was born near Menin, in Flanders, in 1445. He became a confidential adviser of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and acquitted himself with ability in negotiations. In 1472 he passed into the service of Charles's rival, Louis XI. of France, who loaded him with favours and made him Seneschal of Poitou. After the death of Louis, Comines favoured the party of the Duke of Orléans, and in 1488 was sentenced to banishment. He attended Charles VIII. in his invasion of Italy in 1494, and served him in a diplomatic capacity. Soon after that date he began to write his "Memoirs," which narrate the historical events from 1464 to 1498. This work, which was printed in 1523, is highly prized for its fidelity, candour, sound judgment, agreeable style, and deep insight into men and things. "Comines," says Macaulay, "was one of the most enlightened statesmen of his time." Died in 1509.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; VILLEMAIN, "Essais de Littérature;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "P. de Comines," Liège, 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., 1823.

Comitolo, *ko-me-to'lo*, (PAOLO,) an Italian Jesuit and casuist, born at Perugia in 1545; died in 1626.

Commandine. See COMMANDINO.

Commandino, *kom-mân-dee'no*, written also **Commandine** or **Commandin**, (FEDERIGO,) an eminent Italian mathematician, born at Urbino in 1509. In 1535 he went to Padua, where he studied medicine; but he renounced that profession for mathematics. The latter part of his life was passed at Verona, where he taught mathematics to the Duke of Urbino. He published good editions and Latin translations of many ancient geometers, including Euclid and Archimedes. Montucla calls him the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes. Died in 1575.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" BAVLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Commelin. See COMMELYN.

Commelin, *kom'lan'*, written also **Commelyn**, (JÉRÔME,) a French printer, born at Douai. Having become a Protestant, he removed to Geneva. Some years later he was chosen librarian in the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg. There he published Greek and Latin editions which were noted for correctness. Scaliger and Casaubon praise him highly. Died in 1598.

Commelyn, *kom'meh-lin'*, written also **Commelin**, (CASPAR,) a Dutch botanist, born at Amsterdam in 1667, was the nephew of John, noticed below. He became professor of botany in his native city, and developed a great knowledge of that science in several works. He published, with fine plates, the second volume of his uncle's work on the "Plants of the Botanic Garden of Amsterdam," and a Flora of Malabar, (1696.) The genus *Commelina* was named in honour of these botanists. Died in 1731.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Commelyn or **Commelin**, [Lat. COMMELINUS,] (ISAAC,) a Dutch historical writer, born in Amsterdam in 1598. He published a "History of the Dutch East India Company," a "Life of William I.," and other works. Died in 1676.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Commelyn or **Commelin**, (JOHN,) an eminent botanist, born in Amsterdam in 1629, was the son of the preceding. He contributed to the advancement of botany as professor in the botanic garden of his native

city, and as author of several treatises, among which are a "Catalogue of the Indigenous Plants of Holland," (1683,) and a "Description of the Plants of the Botanic Garden of Amsterdam," (1697.) Died in 1692.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Commendon, *kom-mên-do'nee*, [Fr. COMMENDON, *ko'môn'dôn'*,] (GIAN FRANCESCO,) CARDINAL, born at Venice in 1524, was an able negotiator, and was sent by the pope on a secret mission to England in 1553. About 1561 he was employed as nuncio in Germany in order to check the progress and defeat the designs of the Protestants. He persuaded the King of Poland to accept the decrees of the Council of Trent, and was made a cardinal in 1565. Died in 1584.

See FLÉCHIER, "Vie du Cardinal Commendon," 1671; A. M. GRAZIANI, "De Vita J. F. Commendon Cardinalis," 1609.

Commerson, *ko'mêr'sôn'*, (PHILIBERT,) an excellent French botanist, born at Châtillon-les-Dombes in 1727. He formed a rich botanic garden at his native place. In 1764 he removed to Paris, and soon after that date was chosen naturalist of the exploring expedition of Bougainville, which sailed in 1767. Having visited South America, and many islands of the South Sea, he explored the Isle of France and Madagascar, where he remained a long time. He died in the Isle of France in 1773, before he was ready to publish the results of his researches. "Commerson," says Cuvier, "was a man of profound science. If he had published his observations, he would hold one of the foremost ranks among naturalists." His manuscripts and collections were deposited in the Jardin des Plantes.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Commire, *ko'mêr'*, (JEAN,) a modern Latin poet and Jesuit, born at Amboise, in France, in 1625. He was for many years professor of theology, and gained distinction by his Latin poems, consisting of odes, fables, epigrams, etc., published collectively in 1678. They are remarkable for elegance and correctness of style. Died in Paris in 1702.

Commode. See COMMODO.

Commodi, (ANDREA,) See COMMODO.

Com-mo-dî-â-nus, [Fr. COMMODIEN, *ko'mo'de-ân'*,] (GAZÆUS, *ga-zee'us*), a Christian poet, who lived probably in the third or fourth century. The place of his birth is not known. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Instructions against the Gods of the Gentiles," (1650.)

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Commodien. See COMMODIANUS.

Commodo, *kom'mo-do*, or **Comodi**, *kom'o-dee*, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1560. He had a remarkable talent for copying the most beautiful paintings with such fidelity that it was almost impossible to distinguish the original from the copy. He worked in Florence. The "General Judgment" is called his master-piece. Died in 1638.

Com'mo-dus, [Fr. COMMODE, *ko'mod'*,] (LUCIUS ÆLIUS AURELIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in 161 A.D., was the son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina. He succeeded his father in 180, and found the empire prosperous. Though he had been carefully educated, he soon exhibited a character which inspires unmixed detestation. He resigned the direction of the government to his favourites Perennis and others, and indulged his cruel temper and evil passions without restraint. He ordered his wife Crispina to be put to death, and took a concubine named Marcia. His subjects were required to offer homage to him as Hercules. Many senators and others were doomed to death by his cruelty. His officers Lætus and Eclectus having conspired with Marcia against him, he was poisoned and strangled in 192 A.D., and Pertinax then became emperor.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" LAMPRIIDIUS, "Commodus."

Comnène. See COMNENUS.

Com-ne'nus, [Gr. Κομνηνός; Fr. COMNÈNE, *kom'nân'*,] the name of an illustrious Byzantine family of Italian origin, which first acquired historical importance in the tenth century, and from which descended six emperors of the East, all the emperors of Trebizond, and many generals, statesmen, etc. (See ALEXIS I., ANDRO-

NICUS I., DAVID COMNENUS, ISAAC I., MANUEL I., and ANNA COMNENA.)

Comnenus, (DEMETRIUS,) born in Corsica about 1750, claimed to be a descendant of David, the last emperor of Trebizond. He was a captain in the French service, and emigrated as a royalist about 1792. He returned to France about 1800, and died in 1820.

Comodi. See COMMODUS, (ANDREA.)

Comonfort, kō'mon-fort' or kom'on-fort', (IGNACIO,) a Mexican general and President, was born at Puebla about 1810. He served in several civil wars in his youth, was elected a member of the Mexican Congress in 1842, and a senator about 1848. In 1854 he joined Alvarez in a revolutionary movement against Santa Anna, who was forced to abdicate in 1855. Alvarez having retired or abdicated in December, 1855, Comonfort then obtained the chief power as provisional President. The clergy and conservatives raised a revolt, which was suppressed by an army in March, 1856, soon after which he issued a decree to confiscate the property of the Church. In December, 1857, he was declared constitutional President. The disaffection of the army and the hostility of the clergy rendered his position untenable. The capital was taken by the rebels in January, 1858, and Comonfort went into exile. In 1863 he commanded an army which fought for the Liberal cause against the French. He was murdered by bandits in November of that year.

Comontes, de, dà ko-mon'tés, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo; died in 1564.

Compagni. See DOMENICO DEGLI CAMEL.

Compagni, kom-pân'yee, (DINO,) an Italian magistrate, born at Florence, wrote a "History of Florence from 1270 to 1312," which is praised for veracity and elegance. He held the office of prior of Florence in 1289 and in 1301.

Compagnon, kōn'pân'yōn', a French traveller, who in 1716 was factor of the French company at Senegal. He ascended the Senegal, and explored Galam and Bambook, which had not then been visited by Europeans. The narrative of his journey was published by Labat. He died in Paris about 1750.

Compagnoni, kom-pân-yō'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an able Italian *littérateur*, born at Lugo in 1754, lived at Venice, Milan, etc. He published an "Essay on the Hebrews and Greeks," "The Evenings of Tasso," ("Le Veglie del Tasso,") a "History of America," and various other works. He was a republican, and held several high offices under the French régime, among which was that of councillor of state at Milan. Died in 1834.

See his Autobiography, "Vita letteraria di G. Compagnoni," 1834; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Compans, kōn'pōn', (JEAN DOMINIQUE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Salies (Haut-Garonne) in 1769. He served several campaigns among the Alps and in Italy during the republic. He was chief of the staff of Lannes at Austerlitz in 1805, and became a general of division in 1806. In the campaign of Saxony, 1813, his conduct was highly praised by Napoleon. He was taken prisoner at Waterloo, 1815. Died in 1845.

Comparetti, kom-pâ-ret'tee, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian naturalist and physician, born in Friuli in 1746. He was for many years professor of medicine in the University of Padua. In 1787 he published, in Latin, "Observations on the Refraction of Light," and in 1789 "Observations on the Anatomy of the Ear," which is much esteemed. He produced a celebrated work entitled "Medical Comparisons or Collations of Masked Periodical Fevers," ("Ricontri medici delle Febbri larvate periodiche," 1795,) and an Italian treatise "On the Animal Dynamics of Insects," (1800,) which Cuvier designates as "very curious, instructive, and full of new views on the organs of locomotion." Died in 1801.

See D. PALMAROLI, "Saggio sopra la Vita, etc. di Andrea Comparetti," 1802; "Biographie Médicale."

Compte, Le. See LECOMPTÉ.

Compton, (HENRY,) an eminent English prelate, born at Compton in 1632, was the youngest son of Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton. He became Bishop of Oxford in 1674, and of London in 1675. Charles II. confided to him the education of his nieces Mary and Anne. For his zeal against popery he was

suspended from the episcopal office in 1686. On the accession of William III. (at whose coronation he supplied the place of the primate Sancroft) he was restored to the bishopric and admitted to the privy council. He wrote a "Treatise on the Communion," "Letters to the Clergy," and other works, and made great efforts to unite the Dissenters with the Anglican Church. Died in 1713.

See BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" MACAULAY, "History of England;" "Life of Dr. Compton, Lord Bishop of London," London, 1716.

Compton, (SPENCER,) second Earl of Northampton, the son of William Compton, the first Earl, was born in 1601. He attended Prince Charles to Spain in 1622 as master of his robes. In the civil war which began in 1642 he fought for the king, and was killed in 1643 at Hopton Heath, refusing to give or take quarter.

Comstock, kûm'stok, (JOHN LEE,) M.D., a compiler of school-books, born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1780. He published, besides other works, a "System of Natural Philosophy," (1831,) and "Elements of Chemistry," which had a large circulation. Died in 1858.

Comte, kōnt, (ACHILLE JOSEPH,) a French naturalist, born at Grenoble in 1802, became professor of natural history in the Collège Charlemagne. He published several popular educational works, among which are "Physiology for Colleges," (1834,) and a "Complete Treatise on Natural History," (1844-48.) His wife ARABELLA, formerly MADAME LAYA, has written "Julien," (1841,) a comedy called "Veuvage," ("Widowhood,") and several other works.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Comte, (AUGUSTE,) a French philosopher, the founder of the system called *Positivisme*, or Positive Philosophy, was born at Montpellier in January, 1798. His father was a treasurer of taxes. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1814, and gave much attention to mathematics and the physical sciences. About 1818 he became a disciple and coadjutor of Saint-Simon, whose doctrines he undertook to expound in a work entitled "System of Positive Politics," ("Système de Politique positive," 1822.) His connection with Saint-Simon continued about six years, and they separated in 1824, mutually disgusted and completely estranged. Before 1824 he had discovered his law of Social Evolution. He formed a new system, which is described as a combination of the doctrines of Fourier, Saint-Simon, and Hegel, and was developed in his "Cours de Philosophie positive," (6 vols., 1830-42,) a work which exhibits intellectual powers of a high order.

He married in 1825; but the union proved to be unhappy. Soon after this event he was seized with an acute attack of insanity, and attempted to commit suicide by drowning; but he was rescued by a soldier. He rapidly recovered, and was entirely restored to sanity before the end of 1827. His new system of philosophy attracted great attention and was adopted by numerous disciples. In 1832 he was appointed a professor or tutor in the Polytechnic School of Paris. About 1842 he was finally separated from his wife, and two years later he formed a "passionate friendship" with Clotilde de Vaux. He speaks of her as "having inspired him with a happiness of which he had always dreamed, but which he had never hitherto experienced."

He published, besides other works, "Discours sur l'Esprit positif," (1844,) a "Philosophic Treatise on Popular Astronomy," (1844,) "Catéchisme positiviste, ou Sommaire Exposition de la Religion universelle," (1852,) and "Système de Politique positive, ou Traité de Sociologie, instituant la Religion de l'Humanité," (4 vols., 1851-54.) According to Comte, all the knowledge which man can possibly acquire is comprised in six pure sciences, viz., mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology or physiology, and sociology or social science. He proposed to introduce and propagate a new religion,—the worship of humanity,—and assumed the title of chief priest of that religion. "To himself and a few followers," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1868, "he appeared the philosopher of the age, who had summed up the course of past thought, the legislator of a new era, the author and chief minister of a new religion, which was to supersede all religions. . . . No one who has studied

his great work can be insensible to his services. His undoubted influence lies in certain great conceptions with which he has enriched and illuminated the modern mind. . . . He not only took up the Baconian method, but he purified and extended it. He has at once given it a wider application than any previous thinker, and far more clearly understood its import." Died in Paris in September, 1857.

See GEORGE H. LEWES, "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," 1853; HARRIET MARTINEAU, "The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte," freely translated and condensed, 2 vols., 1854; JOHN STUART MILL, "Auguste Comte and Positivism," 1865; E. LITTRÉ, "Auguste Comte et la Philosophie positive," 1863; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1838; "Westminster Review" for 1865; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1866; "North British Review" for May, 1854.

Comte, (FRANÇOIS CHARLES LOUIS,) a French publicist, born in the department of Lozère in 1782. He published, in 1826, a "Treatise on Legislation," for which he received the Montyon prize of the Institute. In 1831 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Died in 1837.

See F. A. A. MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Comte," 1846.

Comyns, kŭm'ins, ? (Sir JOHN,) a British jurist, who became lord chief baron of the exchequer, and was author of a "Digest of the Laws of England," (1762-67,) which is considered high authority. Died about 1740.

Conæus, the Latin of CONE, which see.

Co'nant, (HANNAH O'BRIEN CHAPLIN,) an American linguist and writer, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, about 1811. She married Thomas J. Conant, a Hebraist, about 1833. She translated some of Neander's commentaries, and published, besides other works, a "History of the English Bible," (1859.) Died in Brooklyn in 1865.

Co'nant, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Devonshire in 1608. He became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1654, Archdeacon of Norwich in 1676, and prebendary of Worcester in 1681. Several volumes of his sermons were published. Died in 1693.

Conant, (THOMAS J.,) D.D., an eminent biblical scholar, born in Vermont in 1802. He graduated at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1823, and has since filled professorships in Waterville College, Maine, and in the Baptist Theological Seminaries at Hamilton and Rochester, New York. For many years he has been engaged on a translation of the Bible, of which the book of Job was published by the American Bible Union in 1857. His "Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar" is one of the most popular textbooks of the kind in use.

Conca, kon'kâ, (SEBASTIANO,) a skilful Italian painter in oil and fresco, was born at Gaeta about 1678. He studied under Solimena of Naples for sixteen years, and then removed to Rome, where he worked with great success. Clement XI. employed him to adorn the church of Saint Clement. His renown extended beyond the limits of Italy; but modern critics think his merit was overrated. Among his master-pieces is a "Piscina Probatica," ("Pool of Bethesda,") at Sienna. Died in 1764.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Conc'a-nen, (MATTHEW,) an Irish writer, who came to London in his youth. He published a volume of poems in 1724. In a public journal he attacked Pope, who took revenge in the "Dunciad." In 1732 he was appointed attorney-general of Jamaica. Died in 1749.

Concha, de la, dà lâ kon'châ, (DON JOSÉ,) a Spanish general, born in Madrid about 1800, served against the Carlists in several campaigns of the civil war. He was twice appointed Captain-General of the island of Cuba. In 1862 he was sent as minister to France. He was appointed nominal prime minister by the queen just after the revolution broke out in Spain, in September, 1868.

Concha, de la, (MANUEL,) a Spanish general, brother of the preceding, was born in Madrid in 1794. He served with the rank of general against Don Carlos, (1834-40.) In 1844 he was appointed Captain-General of Catalonia. He was banished for political reasons in January, 1854, but on the return of Espartero to power he was restored, and promoted to the rank of marshal. He was killed at the battle of Muro in 1874.

Conchillos-Falco, kon-chêl'yô's fâl'ko, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1641; died in 1711.

Conchylius. See COQUILLE.

Concina, kon-chee'nâ, (DANIELE,) an Italian theologian, born in Friuli about 1686, entered the Dominican order. He gained eminence as a preacher and as author of several works, (in Latin,) one of which is called "Christian Theology, Doctrinal and Practical," (1749.) Died in 1756.

See "Vita di D. Concini," 1768.

Concini. See ANCRE, D', MARSHAL.

Condamine, La, lâ kôn'dâ'mèn', (CHARLES MARIE,) an eminent French savant and author, born in Paris in 1701. He travelled in the Levant in his youth. Under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences, he went in 1736 with Bouguer to Peru, to determine the size and figure of the earth. He returned in 1745, and published an "Account of a Journey in South America," (1745.) "The Figure of the Earth Determined," (1749,) "Journal of an Expedition made by Order of the King to the Equator," (1751,) and other works. In 1760 he was admitted into the French Academy, in consideration of his high reputation as a traveller and of his literary merit. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. His gayety, courage, and curiosity are said to have never failed. M. Biot praises the elegant facility of his style. Died in Paris in 1774.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de La Condamine;" VOLTAIRE, "Dictionnaire Philosophique," article "Curiosité;" L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography."

Condé, kon'dâ, (ANTONIO JOSÉ,) a Spanish historian and Orientalist, born about 1760. He gave special attention to Hebrew and Arabic, and collected many historical documents in Arabic. He was for many years one of the keepers of the Royal Library, and during the reign of Joseph Bonaparte was chief librarian. In 1814 he became an exile in France. It appears that he returned to Madrid about 1818, and died in 1820 or 1821. His principal work, a "History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain," ("Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en España," 3 vols., 1820-21,) has acquired a European reputation.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Condé, de, deh kôn'dâ', (HENRI I. de Bourbon—deh boor'bôn',) PRINCE, the son and heir of Louis I., Prince of Condé, was born in 1552. He escaped the massacre of August, 1572, (Saint Bartholomew,) by a promise to abjure Calvinism, and fled to Germany. He afterwards joined the Protestant army, was excommunicated (with his cousin, Henry of Navarre) by the pope in 1585, and died by poison, administered by his domestics, in 1588. "He was," says Brantôme, "a liberal, gracious, and eloquent prince, and promised to be as great a captain as his father." ("Vies des Hommes illustres.")

Condé, de, (HENRI II. DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, born at Saint-Jean-d'Angély in 1588, was a son of the preceding, and father of "the great" Condé. He was the first prince of the blood, and was educated at court as a Catholic. During the minority of Louis XIII. he put himself at the head of the malcontents, for which he was arrested by the regent and imprisoned three years at Vincennes. He afterwards obtained command of an army, and took several places from the Spaniards. Died in 1646.

See RENAUDOT, "Abrégé de la Vie du Prince de Condé," 1647; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Condé, de, (HENRI JULES DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, the only son of the great Condé, was born in 1643. He distinguished himself at the siege of Tournay in 1665, and in 1674 took part in the battle of Seneffe, where he is said to have saved his father's life. Saint-Simon gives an unfavourable view of his character. Died in 1709.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Condé, de, (LOUIS I. DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, a famous French general, born at Vendôme in 1530, was the youngest son of Charles de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme, and uncle of Henry IV. His promotion was retarded by the enmity of the Guises. About 1560 he openly avowed himself a Calvinist, and soon became the general-

in-chief of the Protestant army in the civil war. He was defeated and made prisoner at Dreux in 1562, and released the next year. After the war had been suspended a few years, Condé fought, in 1567, the indecisive battle of Saint-Denis, where his army was greatly inferior in number to that of the enemy. At Jarnac, in 1569, he lost another battle, was wounded, and then killed after he had surrendered.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Condé."

Condé, de, (LOUIS II. DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, styled "the great Condé," a celebrated French general, born in Paris on the 8th of September, 1621, was the first prince of the blood, and the son of Henri II., above noticed, and Charlotte de Montmorenci. He made his first campaign at the age of seventeen, with the title of Duc d'Enghien. In 1641 he married Claire Clémence de Maillé-Brézé, a niece of Cardinal Richelieu. In May, 1643, he gained a great victory over the Spaniards at Rocroi, and in 1645 defeated the Germans, commanded by Mercy, at Nordlingen. He was equally successful at Lens in 1648, where the once invincible Spanish infantry was ruined. During the civil war of the Fronde he commanded the royalists at first, (1649;) but he was arrested by the queen or Mazarin in January, 1650, and imprisoned one year. Burning for revenge, he raised an army and attacked the royalists under Turenne, at Paris, in 1652. Having been sentenced to death in 1653, he entered the service of Spain, and commanded in several campaigns in Flanders, where he was opposed by Turenne, and was far less successful than he had been when he fought for his own country. The treaty between France and Spain in 1659 procured an amnesty for his offences, and he returned to France. In 1672 he received command of an army against Holland, and in 1674 he defeated William of Orange at Seneffe. The next year he retired from the service on account of the gout. "He was born a general," says Voltaire: "the art of war seemed in him a natural instinct." Died in 1686. He possessed an ardent temperament, an admirable *coup-d'œil*, and abundant resources. His education is said to have been brilliant and complete. His funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii.; DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de Louis Prince de Condé," 4 vols., 1768; "Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz;" "Mémoires du Comte de Grammont;" "Mémoires de La Rochefoucauld;" COUSIN, "Histoire de Madame de Longueville;" LORD MAHON, "Life of the Prince of Condé," 1840; COSTE, "Histoire de Louis Prince de Condé," 1693; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" ADRIEN LEMERCIER, "Histoire du grand Condé," 1844; VOIVREUIL, "Histoire du grand Condé," 1847; "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Condé, de, (LOUIS HENRI JOSEPH,) styled Duke of Bourbon and Prince of Condé, born in 1756, was the last of the line of Condé. He fought in several campaigns against the French Republic between 1792 and 1800. After the restoration, his chief occupation was the chase. He was found dead in 1830, with circumstances that indicated either suicide or assassination. He was the father of the Duc d'Enghien executed in 1804.

See ALBERT DE CALVIMONT, "Le dernier des Condé," 1832.

Condé, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, born in Paris in 1736, was the only son of the Duke of Bourbon who became prime minister about 1724. In the Seven Years' war he signaled his courage at Hastenbeck in 1757, and was successful at Jhannisberg in October, 1762. Having become obnoxious to the popular party in 1789, he emigrated, and became commander of the emigrants who took arms against the new régime in 1792. He gained a victory at Berstheim in 1793, and shared the defeats of the Austrians in 1796 and 1799. In 1801 he disbanded his corps and retired to England. He returned to France in 1814, and died in 1818, leaving a son, Louis Henri Joseph.

See CHAMBELLAND, "Vie du Prince de Condé," 3 vols., 1820.

Con'der, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, who was born in 1714, and preached in London. He published an "Essay on the Ministerial Character," and several sermons between 1755 and 1768. Died in 1781.

Conder, (JOSIAH,) an English author, born in London in 1789, became a bookseller in that city. From 1814 to

1837 he edited the "Eclectic Review," to which Robert Hall, Dr. Chalmers, and other eminent writers contributed. He published many learned works, among which are "The Modern Traveller," (33 vols.,) a "History of Italy," and a "View of All Religions." In the latter part of his life he edited "The Patriot," the organ of the Baptists and Congregationalists. Died in 1855.

See E. R. CONDER, "Life of Josiah Conder," 1857.

Condillac, de, *deh kôn'de'yâk'*, (ÉTIENNE BONNOT—bo'no',) Abbé de Mureaux, (mü'rô',) an eminent French philosopher and metaphysician, born at Grenoble in 1715. In his youth he was intimate with J. J. Rousseau and Diderot; but this friendship declined or ceased in his mature years. In 1746 appeared his first work, an "Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge," ("Sur l'Origine des Connaissances humaines,") in which he advanced new and ingenious ideas. He produced in 1749 his "Treatise on Systems," ("Traité des Systèmes,") and in 1754 his "Treatise on Sensations," ("Traité des Sensations,") a luminous and admirable work, which extended his celebrity throughout Europe. Soon after this date he was chosen preceptor of the Duke of Parma, for whose use he composed "The Art of Writing," "The Art of Thinking," and other works, forming a series entitled "Cours d'Études." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1768. He has been much praised for his discoveries in relation to the progress and influence of language. According to him, man owes the development of his faculties to the use of signs, and we are able to reflect only because we are able to speak. He was a brother of the Abbé de Mably. Died near Beaugency in 1780. His moral character was virtuous and discreet,—at least according to the French standard. An edition of his works, in 32 vols. 12mo, was published in 1803.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" SACCHI, "Elogio di Condillac," 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Condivi, kon-dee'vee, (ASCANIO,) an Italian painter, born in the March of Ancona about 1520, was a pupil of Michael Angelo, whom, it is said, he never quitted. He wrote a "Life of Michael Angelo," (1553,) which is accounted valuable.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Condorcet, de, *deh kôn'dor'sâ'*, (MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT—kă're'tâ',) MARQUIS, a celebrated French mathematician and philosopher, born at Ribemont, in Picardy, on the 17th of September, 1743. His parents were noble, but not rich. After leaving the College of Navarre he became a resident of Paris in 1762. His "Essay on the Integral Calculus," and that on the "Problem of Three Bodies," opened to him in 1769 the Academy of Sciences, of which a few years later he was chosen perpetual secretary. He was an intimate friend of D'Alembert, and an admirer of Voltaire. In 1782 he was elected a member of the French Academy in preference to Bailly. He wrote in favour of American independence, and sowed in his works the germ of republican principles. He embraced with ardour the popular cause in 1789, published many able political treatises, and was deputed by Paris to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In the Convention he was one of the most popular and prominent members, and voted generally with the Girondists, but did not vote for the death of Louis XVI.

He was chosen a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1792. Proscribed as a Girondist in May, 1793, he remained secreted in the house of Madame Vernet, in Paris, for eight months, during which he wrote his treatise "On Human Perfectibility," in which he was a believer. Impelled by a longing to enjoy the open air and the vernal season, he imprudently departed from his asylum in April, 1794. In a few days he was arrested on suspicion, and thrown into prison at Bourg-la-Reine, where he ended his life by poison. His wife was a sister of General Grouchy. (See following article.) As a geometer he stands high in the second rank. He composed admired eulogies on Buffon, D'Alembert, Franklin, and others. His "Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind" ("Esquisse d'un Tableau historique des Progrès de l'Esprit humain," 1795) is

called his greatest work. His character was noble and benevolent. "Thus died," says Lamartine, "this Seneca of the modern school. Placed between two camps to combat the old world and moderate the new, he perished in the shock without regret. The day of recognition (*reconnaissance*) has not come for him; but it will come, and will exculpate his memory from reproach." The best edition of his works is that published in Paris, in 12 vols., 1847-49.

See ARAGO, "Notice sur Condorcet," read before the Academy of Sciences in December, 1841; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," "Quarterly Review" for July, 1850, vol. lxxvii.; D. F. ARAGO, "Biographie de M. J. A. N. C. de Condorcet," 4to, 1849; S. F. LACROIX, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Condorcet," 8vo, 1813; ISAMBERT, "Notice in the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale';" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by Mrs. SHELLEY; "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1855, vol. xxvii.

Condorcet, de, (SOPHIE de Grouchy—deh groo'-she'), MARQUISE, born in 1765, was a sister of Marshal Grouchy, and was one of the most beautiful women of her time. In 1786 she became the wife of the Marquis de Condorcet. In the first years of the new régime she shared with Madame de Staël the homage of the Parisian salons. She made a good French translation of Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments." Died in 1822. Her daughter married General O'Connor.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Condren, de, deh kôn'drôn', (CHARLES), an eminent French ecclesiastic, born near Soissons in 1588. He entered the society of the Oratory in 1617, and was elected general of the same in 1629. He modestly refused the rank of cardinal and archbishop. When he died, (1641,) the king exclaimed, "The most holy and disinterested man in the realm is dead." He left a few religious treatises.

See AMELOTTE, "Vie du Père Condren," 1643.

Cōne or Cōwne, [Lat. CONÆ'US,] sometimes written **Conei**, (GEORGE,) a Scottish Roman Catholic writer, resided at Rome. He wrote a "Life of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots," (1624.) Died in 1640.

Cōne, (SPENCER HOUGHTON,) an eloquent Baptist minister, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1785. He was in early life a popular play-actor, and began to preach about 1814. He was pastor of a Baptist church in the city of New York from 1823 till 1841, and was the principal founder of the American Bible Union. Died in 1855.

See "Life of S. H. Cone," by his sons, 1856.

Conecte or Connecte, ko'nēkt', (THOMAS), a French Carmelite monk and popular preacher, born at Rennes. He declaimed against the disorders of the clergy, and maintained that they should be permitted to marry. He was condemned as a heretic at Rome, and was burnt to death in 1434.

Conegliano. See CIMA.

Conegliano, Duc de. See MONCEY.

Conei. See CONE.

Co'ney, (JOHN,) an English engraver, born in London in 1786. He published "Ancient Cathedrals of France, Holland, and Germany," with fine engravings, "English Ecclesiastic Edifices of the Olden Time," and other works. Died about 1833.

Conflans, de, deh kôn'flân', (HUBERT de Brienne—deh bre'ên') COUNT, a French marshal, born about 1690. He was made a captain in 1734, lieutenant-general in 1752, and vice-admiral in 1756, and afterwards obtained the rank of marshal of France. In 1759 he was defeated with great loss by the English near Quiberon. Died in 1777.

Conflans, de, (LOUIS DE BRIENNE,) Marquis d'Armentières, (dâr'môn'te'air'), a French general, born in 1711, was made marshal of France in 1768. Died in 1774.

Confucius, kon-fū'she-us, [the Latinized form of KONG-FOO-TSE or KONG-FŪ-TSE, kong'foot'sh' or kong-foot'süh', or KHOONG-FOO-TSE,* written also KOUNG-

FOU-TSE, KUNG-FOO-TSZE, and KHOONG-FOU-TSEU, k'hōong-foo'tsüh', sometimes simply KHOONG-TSE or KHOONG-TSEU. Khoong-Foo-tsze signifies "the master Khoong," Khoong or K'ung being the name of the family: he was also called NE, (or NI,) and CHUNG-NE, (or TCHOUNG-NI,)] the most illustrious of Chinese philosophers, was born, according to the best authorities, 551 B.C., in the kingdom or state of Loo, (included in the modern province of Shan-toong.) His father, Shuh-Liang-Heih, (in French, Chou-liang-hé,) a soldier of extraordinary strength as well as bravery, was descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors. He had had by his first wife nine daughters, but no son. Having become a widower, he married in his old age a young lady of rare virtues, whose only son, the subject of this notice, was destined to acquire a renown scarcely paralleled in the history of the human race. It is related among the legends concerning Confucius that just before his birth the *Ki-lin*, a supernatural being, who never appeared among men except to announce some extraordinary event, left in the garden of the house of Shuh-Liang-Heih a piece of precious stone, on which was written, "A child is about to be born, pure as the crystal wave: he shall be a king, but without any [territorial] domain." The young Confucius was commonly called Kew, or K'ew, (in French, Kieou,) because, as Pauthier informs us, his mother soon after her marriage visited a neighbouring hill, (called Ne-Kew, or Ni-Kieou,—that is, the "hill Ne,") in order to offer her prayers to Heaven that she might be blessed with children. Hence also, as it appears, the sage was called Ne, (or Ni,)* "The venerable Ne" was a title often applied to him after his death.

As a child, Confucius was remarkable for his entire obedience to his mother, for the respect which he always showed to elderly people, and especially for a careful observance of all the requisite ceremonies in honour of the living and the dead. While other children found their diversion in childish sports, it was his favourite pastime, the Chinese historians tell us, to go through all the various forms of politeness observed among persons of high education. At school he was distinguished for his obedience, gentleness, and modesty, as well as for a marvellous quickness of intellect. He acquitted himself with particular credit as a monitor; (for the monitorial system of instruction, commonly supposed to be a modern invention, appears to have been practised in China from a very early period.) At the age of nineteen he married, and about this time he was made a mandarin, though of a subordinate grade. In fulfilling the duties of his office he exhibited extraordinary industry, faithfulness, and intelligence. He superintended the public markets, and took care that nothing should be sold as food that was injurious to the health of the people, and that the poor should not have to pay an unreasonable price for the necessaries of life. He was afterwards put in charge of the public fields and lands, with the care of the sheep and cattle. Through his diligence and sagacity the most extraordinary improvements in agriculture were introduced, so that in a few years the face of the country presented a totally different appearance. Scarcity was followed by abundance, penury by affluence, among the cultivators of the soil.

When about twenty-two, Confucius came forward for the first as a public teacher. He never refused his instruction, however small the fee his pupils were able to pay him. All he required was an earnest desire to learn, joined to a respectable capacity. After he had shown his pupils the paths which lead to wisdom, he expected them to pursue the same, without continually looking to him for further instruction. "When I have presented," he said, "one corner of a subject to any one, and he cannot from it learn the other three, I do not repeat my lesson." When he was only twenty-four years of age, his mother died. After the appropriate ceremonies were performed, he caused her remains to be buried by those of his father, observing that "those who had been united in life should not be parted after death." Following the

* The initial letter of this name (K) is followed by something similar to the aspirate which occurs so frequently in Hindoo words, as *Ghōra*, a "horse," (pronounced almost g'ho'ra, but in two syllables only.) To indicate this peculiar sound, some writers use an apostrophe after the K,—K'ung. The *tseu* in the French spelling, KHOONG-FOU-TSEU, is used to indicate a sound expressed by the Germans with *tse*,—that is, tsūh or tsüh. See remarks on Chinese pronunciation in the Introduction.

* According to Pauthier, the name of Tchowng-Ni was given in allusion to the hill Ni, (visited by his mother after her marriage,) and to the fact of his being the heir (or eldest son) of his father. See Legge's "Life and Teachings of Confucius," chap. v. p. 58.

usage of his country, he mourned for his mother three years, during which time he filled no public office. When in his thirtieth year, he is said to have taken lessons in music under the celebrated master Siang, (or Seang.) The following story will serve to give us some idea of the estimation in which music was held by Confucius and the Chinese of that age, as well as to show us the enthusiastic wonder with which his talents were regarded by his followers. Siang spoke to Confucius of music as the most precious gift conferred by Heaven upon men, on account of its power not only to calm the tumultuous passions, but also to purify and exalt the nobler sentiments of the heart. The master played a piece composed by a former Chinese musician of marvellous skill. Confucius listened as if his very soul would pass into the instrument. Some days afterwards the teacher repeated the same lesson, and his pupil continued to study it with unremitting application. At length Siang told Confucius that, as he had already attained in that particular piece a skill equal to his master's, he had better pass on to something new. But Confucius begged that he might be allowed to study the same lesson a few days longer. At last he told his teacher why he desired to dwell so long on that one piece. After playing it a number of times, he had caught, as he believed, a glimpse of the design and spirit of the composer. As he continued to play, he seemed to be penetrated with the same spirit as that which inspired the author while composing it. At length he seemed not only to hear the voice, but to see the person, of the gifted but unknown musician. Confucius then described his general figure, the expression of his eyes, and even his very features. He was not mistaken. It was the celebrated Wen-Wang, an illustrious sage as well as musician. Siang, astonished beyond measure at his pupil's marvellous powers, prostrated himself before him, saying that he could teach him no longer, but that he himself must in future become the pupil of Confucius. (See Pauthier's "Chine," pp. 128-9.)

Passing over some of the less important events of his life, we find Confucius in 499 B.C. one of the chief ministers of the King or Prince of Loo. The forces of the neighbouring King of Tsi (or Ts'e) had upon some frivolous pretext taken possession of three frontier towns belonging to the King of Loo. In order to settle the dispute, it was agreed between the two princes that they should have a friendly interview on the common frontier of their respective states. Confucius, who is described as possessing a wonderful power of reading the characters of men, suspected the King of Tsi of a design to seize the person of the King of Loo. He therefore ordered that a very strong military force should advance and occupy a position where it would be out of sight and yet within signalling-distance of the place appointed for the interview. The result showed a deep-laid scheme of treachery on the part of the King of Tsi and his ministers; but the foresight, vigilance, and resolute courage of Confucius baffled all their plans, and they were fain to restore the disputed towns to their lawful ruler. (For a particular account of this extraordinary interview, see Pauthier's "Chine," pp. 152, 153, and 154.)

Confucius held for some time the office of minister of crime. A father having brought an accusation against his son, Confucius kept them both in prison for three months. One of the chief men objected that the minister did not act consistently with his own teachings, for he had always taught that filial duty was among the first of human obligations. Confucius replied, "When superiors fail in their duty, and yet go to put their inferiors to death, they are not just. This father has not taught his son to be filial: to listen to his charge would be to slay the guiltless."* After the three months had elapsed, the minister called both father and son before him. The father acknowledged his fault. Confucius said to him, kindly, "Go, and instruct your son in his duties." To the young man he said, "Do not forget that filial piety is the first of all your obligations."

* It appears that, according to the old Chinese law, every serious offence against a parent was punishable with death. Even at the present day, to strike a parent is a capital crime.

But the King of Loo found the precepts of the sage too high and difficult for his feeble virtue; and Confucius, perceiving that his services had ceased to be in request, retired from public life, and spent his time in travelling and study. The following passage may serve to show his manner of making any remarkable occurrence the occasion of imparting instruction to those around him. "As he was journeying, one day, he saw a woman weeping and wailing by a grave. Confucius inquired the cause of her grief. 'You weep as if you had experienced sorrow upon sorrow,' said one of the attendants of the sage. The woman answered, 'It is so: my husband's father was killed here by a tiger, and my husband also; and now my son has met the same fate.' 'Why do you not remove from the place?' asked Confucius. On her replying, 'There is here no oppressive government,' he turned to his disciples, and said, 'My children, remember this:—Oppressive government is more cruel than a tiger.'"

After leaving the service of the King of Loo, he appears to have spent the greater part of his time in disseminating his doctrines while travelling from one province to another, on which occasions he was always attended by some of his disciples. On one of these journeys their provisions became exhausted, and they were unable to procure a fresh supply. The disciples were overcome with hunger; and one of them said to the master, "Must the superior man indeed suffer in this way?" The sage replied, "The superior man may indeed have to suffer want; but the mean man, when he is in want, gives way to unbridled license." The last five years of his life were passed in Loo, his native state, in teaching, and in finishing the works which he had before commenced.

Among the pupils of Confucius there were a number who gave promise of becoming distinguished lights of philosophy; but all the warmest affections and fondest hopes of the Chinese sage appear to have been centred in his favourite and gifted disciple, Yen-Hoei, (or Hwuy,) to whom he looked, when he himself should be no more, to uphold and extend those lofty principles of wisdom and virtue which had constituted the one supreme object of his life-long pursuit. All these bright hopes were, however, destined to be crushed by the death of his beloved pupil, cut off in the very flower of his life. In the anguish of this unutterable sorrow, he could only exclaim, from time to time, "Heaven has destroyed me! Heaven has destroyed me!" On this occasion some of his disciples said to him, "Master, your grief is excessive." "Is it excessive?" said he. "If I am not to mourn bitterly for this man, for whom should I mourn?"

The great stress laid by Confucius upon the external forms of politeness and propriety might naturally suggest the idea that he was deficient in the spontaneous affections of the heart. But we have sufficient evidence that this was not the case. He appears, indeed, to have considered the observance of external forms to be not only directly beneficial to society, but also indirectly useful, through their influence upon the minds of those who practised them, on the same general principle that the practice of outward acts of morality tends to give strength and vitality to our moral convictions. We have just seen, in the case of Yen-Hoei, that his affections were so strong that he found the greatest difficulty in conforming his conduct to those principles of propriety which he had always so strongly inculcated. The following anecdote may show how his views of propriety were sometimes modified by the feelings of his heart. Once, as he passed by a house where he had formerly been lodged, learning that the master was dead, he went in to condole with the family. On coming out, he told a disciple to take one of the horses from his carriage and give it as a contribution towards the expenses of the funeral. The disciple remonstrated that the gift was too great for the occasion. The sage replied that, when he entered, his presence caused a fresh burst of grief from the chief mourner, with whose tears he mingled his own. "I dislike," he said, "the thought of my tears not being followed by anything. Do it, my child." (Legge's "Confucius," chap. v. sect. i.)

As he drew near the close of his career, he appears to

have felt at times bitterly disappointed that, after all his earnest efforts to reform abuses and exalt the standard of virtue, so little had been accomplished. He seemed to leave society in much the same condition as he found it. Everywhere the rulers and higher dignitaries were devoted to the pursuits of pleasure or ambition, paying little or no regard to the rights or happiness of the people. He once expressed this feeling of disappointment to Yen-Hoei, but modestly suggested that the fault might be in himself, and that perhaps his gifted disciple might be more successful than he had been. In one respect Confucius was more fortunate than many other great benefactors of the human race. Although he frequently experienced ingratitude and neglect, he appears never to have suffered from persecution. It is related that a few days before his death he chanted, sorrowfully,—

"The great mountain must crumble,
The strong trees must break, (or fall.)
The wise man must wither away like a plant." . . .

He died 478 B.C., or about eight years before the birth of Socrates.

Confucius had one son, named Pé-yu, (or Pih-yu,) commonly called Le, (or Li,) from the name of a fish which the King of Loo sent the sage as a congratulatory present on the birth of his child. Le died before his father, leaving one son, K'ung Keih, called also Tse-sse, (or Tse-sze,) who was a distinguished philosopher, and was the author of a celebrated work called "Chung-Yung," (for an account of which see Legge's "Life and Teachings of Confucius," chap. iv.)

If to exert a great and permanent influence on millions of intelligent minds* through many successive ages is a proof of greatness, we can scarcely deny to the Chinese sage the name of great. If extent of renown constitutes greatness, he was the greatest of the human race; for of all the men that ever lived upon the earth he has enjoyed the widest fame and received the greatest honours. Even the fame of Alexander the Great has not been sounded in the ears of so many millions as that of Confucius. Amid all the changes of dynasty that have taken place in the Celestial Empire, whether caused by foreign conquest or domestic rebellion, his posterity have always been treated with a peculiar respect; and they constitute at this day the only hereditary nobility† in China. His male descendants at the present time number more than eleven thousand persons. Ever since the days of Confucius his writings have formed the chief object of study in all the schools of China. "In many school-rooms," says Dr. Legge, "there is a tablet or inscription on the wall, sacred to the sage; and every pupil is required, on coming to school on the morning of the first and fifteenth of every month, to bow before it the first thing, as an act of worship."

In all that Confucius did or taught, the useful and practical (using these words in an extended sense) formed the sole object of his labours and his thoughts. The end and scope of his philosophy were limited to the present world. There is none of his recorded sayings, either uttered near the close of his life or at any previous time, indicating that he had any distinct belief in a state of existence after death. Dr. Legge inclines to the opinion that, in regard to the belief in a God, Confucius came short of the faith of the older sages. The term *Shang-Té* (i.e. "supreme divine Ruler") was anciently used as the name of the Divine Being. Confucius preferred to speak of Heaven. His influence, according to the view of the above writer, has been unfavourable to the development of true religious feeling among the Chinese. (See Legge's "Life and Teachings of Confucius," p. 100.)

The most valuable and trustworthy source of information respecting the character and genius of the Chinese sage is to be found in his "Analects," called in Chinese *Lun-Yu*,—that is, the "digested conversations" of Confucius. The whole of the "Analects" are well worthy of a perusal by every one who wishes to understand the

spirit and scope of the Confucian philosophy.* They seem fully to justify the high eulogiums that have been pronounced upon the wisdom of Confucius. It may well be doubted whether among all the pagan writers of the Western nations anything can be found superior, or even equal, to many of these sayings, in respect either to practical wisdom or high morality.

The following are some of his remarkable sayings :

"He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar star, which keeps its place, and all the [other] stars turn towards it." "In the book of poetry are three hundred pieces; but the design of them all may be embraced in that one sentence, 'Have no depraved thoughts.'" "Learning without thought is labour lost; thought without learning (or knowledge) is perilous." Which perhaps may be paraphrased thus : The knowledge of facts, without the intellect necessary to apply them wisely, is useless; on the other hand, speculation or thought, however powerful, without a basis of positive knowledge to rest on, or without facts to serve as landmarks to direct its course, is in imminent danger of going astray. "I do not know how a man without truthfulness is to get on." "He who offends against Heaven has none to whom he can pray." "When we see men of worth, we should think of equaling them; when we see men of a contrary character, we should turn inwards and examine ourselves." "Good government obtains when those who are near are made happy and those who are far off are attracted." Being asked what were the essential requisites of government, he replied, "Sufficiency of food, military equipment, and confidence of the people in their ruler." When asked which, in case of necessity, could best be dispensed with, he answered, "The military equipment." When again asked which of the remaining two might best be dispensed with, he said, "Part with the food: from of old, death has been the lot of all men; but if the people have no faith in their rulers there is no standing for the state."

We have in one place a negative statement of the golden rule: "What you do not like when done to yourself, do not do to others." In another place he says, "The man of perfect virtue, wishing to be established himself, seeks also to establish others; wishing to be enlarged himself, he seeks also to enlarge others. To be able to judge of others by what is *nigh*, [i.e. in ourselves,] this may be called the art of virtue." "I am not concerned that I have no place, (or office;) I am concerned how I may fit myself for one. I am not concerned that I am not known; I seek to be worthy to be known." "When the accomplishments and solid qualities are equally blended, we then have the man of complete virtue." "The superior man thinks of virtue; the small man thinks of comfort. The superior man thinks of the sanctions of law; the small man thinks of the favours which he may receive." "The superior man is affable, but not adulatory; the mean man is adulatory, but not affable."

One of the disciples of Confucius said of him, "There were four things from which the master was entirely free. He had no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predeterminations, no obstinacy, and no egoism." He appears to have held that mankind are naturally good, or, at least, that under favourable circumstances they readily become good. (See MENCIUS.) He taught that if rulers were virtuous the people would be virtuous as a matter of course. He said, "If good men were to govern a country for a hundred years, they would be able to transform the violently bad, and dispense with capital punishment." Again, "If a superior man love righteousness, the people will not dare to refuse to submit to his example. If he love good faith, the people will not dare to be insincere." Confucius was very bold in reproving men in power. To a usurping ruler who complained of the multitude of thieves, he said, "If you, sir, were not covetous, although you should reward them to do it, they would not steal." He justly attached great importance to the power of example; but his own later experience

* In regard to the high intellectual character of the Chinese, and the peculiarity of their civilization, see some excellent remarks in Whitley's "Lectures on Language," pp. 332-334.

† The descendants of Mencius should perhaps form an exception to this statement: they do not, however, rank with the posterity of Confucius. (See LEGGE'S "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. p. 40.)

* These have been presented to the English reader in a convenient form in the excellent version made by the accomplished Chinese scholar, Dr. James Legge, published by Trübner & Co., London, 1867.

might have convinced him that he overestimated its influence. As we have already seen, he bitterly lamented, near the close of his life, that all his teachings, though enforced—if we may trust the unvarying testimony of Chinese writers—by an admirable example, had availed so little towards promoting true virtue among his countrymen. He once said, doubtless in a moment of great discouragement, "I have not seen a person who loved virtue, or one who hated what was not virtuous."

There is a total difference in kind between the philosophy of Confucius and the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, and Locke. The Chinese sage did not aim to investigate the mysteries of the universe, or even the hidden laws of nature or of the human mind. His great object was to lay down such rules as would best promote the happiness and virtue of the community at large. And it must be acknowledged that in the practical wisdom of his precepts, both to rulers and subjects, he has never been surpassed by any philosopher of any age or nation. That wise and beautiful thought which is the basis of Chinese government—that the ruler or officer should be as a father, and the people as children—dates, there is reason to believe, from a very remote antiquity. Confucius did not originate this idea; but he did everything in his power to give it practical efficacy.

But if, on the one hand, he never wasted his thoughts on subjects too high or too profound for the human intellect, it must, on the other, be confessed that his maxims are often deficient in depth and comprehensiveness. While his writings everywhere abound with admirable practical precepts, they rarely contain the statement of any profound principle. He did not pretend or aim to improve upon the wisdom of the ancient Chinese sages,—to attempt which he would have deemed the height of folly and presumption,—but only to expound and enforce those maxims and doctrines which, with the lapse of ages, had become neglected or misunderstood. In explaining and enforcing the teachings of antiquity, he was indeed admirable. In the clearness, simplicity, power, and poetic beauty of his expressions, as well as in the practical wisdom of his views, he excelled all his countrymen, either before or since his time. The great defect of his philosophy is that it does not contain within itself any elements of progress or expansion: hence it is not only immeasurably inferior, even as a practical system, to Christianity, but is in the point above referred to far below most of the philosophies of the Western nations. His moral precepts, having no root in any definite religious faith, are wanting in vitality and power. Confucius was undoubtedly great and noble in his way,—far superior to his system. We need not hesitate to admit that his disciples claimed for him, that "from the birth of mankind till now there has never been [among the Chinese] one like our master." But his intellect appears to have been sagacious and penetrating, rather than comprehensive or profound in the highest sense of these terms. He did not shed any new light upon the great problems respecting the condition and destiny of man. "He did not," says Dr. Legge, "speculate on the creation of things or the end of them. He was not troubled to account for the origin of man, nor did he seek to know about his hereafter. He meddled neither with physics nor metaphysics." (Legge's "Confucius," p. 99.) He was content to follow in the wake of the sages of antiquity: he sought neither to rise above nor to change the course of their teachings. It appears to have never once occurred to him to call in question the wisdom of his ancestors. If he modified at all any of the doctrines or precepts handed down to him, he seems to have done so unintentionally. Even his very virtues—his reverence and humility—contributed, it would seem, to mislead him. Otherwise a man of his rare sagacity and insight could scarcely have failed to see the insufficiency and poverty of that stereotyped conservatism which durst not advance one step beyond the teaching of a remote antiquity, but which required the wheels of civilization to run for all time in the well-worn grooves of the past. A very little force, as is well known, is sufficient to keep a train of cars in motion on a smooth and level or descending track. This may suggest one of the essential points of difference between the system

of Confucius and Christianity. The one never ran counter to, nor ever rose much above, the general tendency of the national character. The other, beginning at a period which was confessedly one of the darkest and most corrupt known in history, moving, not in accordance with, but against, the most cherished prejudices of the people among whom it rose, instead of finding a track ready made and rendered smooth by the attrition of ages, had to make its own way, ever upwards, and over countless obstacles, any one of which would have been insuperable to anything less than divine power.

The influence that Confucius has exerted upon nearly one-third of the human race, during so many successive centuries, in addition to his own inherent greatness, and the fact that, since the opening of the ports of the Celestial Empire to an intercourse with other countries, a new and more general interest in all that relates to China is felt among the nations of the West, must constitute our apology—if any apology be needed—for extending this notice to so great a length.

See, in addition to the works referred to in the foregoing article, P. REGIS, "Antiquissimus Sinarum Liber," Stuttgart, 1839; MEBURST's translation of the "Shoo-King"; COLLIE's translation of the Chinese classical works commonly called "The Four Books," Malacca, 1828; "Mencius et Confucius; Les quatre Livres de Philosophie morale et politique de la Chine," translated from the Chinese by G. FAUTHIER, Paris, 1851; RÉMUSAT, "L'Invariable Milieu," Paris, 1817; АМОТ, "Mémoires concernant les Chinois;" "Confucius and the Chinese Classics," by REV. A. W. LOOMIS, San Francisco, 1867; OLOF CELSIUS, "Exercitatio historica Confucium Sinarum Philosophum adumbrans," 1710; CORTIN, "Disputatio de Confucio," 1743; DRESSLER, "Compendium Confucii Sinenisum Philosophi principis Vitæ et Doctrinæ," 1701; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1866.

Congleton, kōng'gĭ-tōn, (HENRY BROOKE PARNELL,) LORD, a British statesman, son of Sir John Parnell, born in 1776. He married Lady Dawson, a granddaughter of the Earl of Bute. In 1806 he became lord treasurer of Ireland. When the Whig party obtained power in 1831, he was appointed secretary at war. From 1835 to 1841 he was paymaster of the forces. He published several treatises on currency, exchange, trade, etc. His principal work is entitled "On Financial Reform," (1830.) Died in 1842.

Congreve, kōng'grēv, (WILLIAM,) a popular, witty, and original English dramatic poet, was born near Leeds in 1670. On leaving college he entered the Middle Temple as a student of law, but devoted himself to literature and society. He produced in 1693 "The Old Bachelor," which was performed with brilliant success, and the next year the "Double-Dealer," which was highly extolled by Dryden. "Love for Love," (1695,) and "The Mourning Bride," a tragedy, (1697,) were received with great applause, and rendered Congreve the most popular dramatist of his time. "We believe," says Macaulay, "that no English writer, except Lord Byron, has at so early an age stood so high in the estimation of his contemporaries." Montagu, a member of the ministry, bestowed on him several lucrative offices. For the licentiousness and immorality of his works he received a severe and merited castigation in Collier's "View of the Profaneness, etc. of the English Stage," (1698,) which produced an immense effect. Congreve's defence was admitted to be a complete failure. In 1700 he produced "The Way of the World," which, though brilliantly written, was so coldly received that he renounced the drama in disgust. In 1714 he was appointed secretary of Jamaica. Pope dedicated to him his "Iliad," about 1715,—an evidence that he was still held in high estimation. Johnson praises the magnanimity of Pope in thus preferring Congreve to peers and statesmen, who would have been proud of the honour. Congreve's ambition to pass for a man of fashion caused him to disclaim the character of poet, saying that his plays were trifles produced in an idle hour. "The peculiar excellence of Congreve," says Hallam, "is his wit, incessantly sparkling from the lips of almost every character." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1729.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" MACAULAY, "Essay on the Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" "Biographia Britannica;" ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" CRIBBER, "Lives of the English Poets;" CHARLES WILSON, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Congreve," 1730; "Lives of British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, GIFFORD, etc.

Congreve, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English officer and engineer, born in Middlesex in 1772, inherited a baronetcy from his father, of the same name, who was a general. He rose in the army to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and distinguished himself in 1808 by the invention of the rocket which bears his name. He was elected to Parliament several times. In 1816 he was selected to attend the grand duke Nicholas of Russia in a tour through England. He published a "Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance," (1812,) and other works. Died at Toulouse in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Coninck, ko'nink, (SOLOMON,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Amsterdam in 1609. Among his works, which are highly prized, is "David and Bathsheba."

Coninck, de, deh ko'nink, (DAVID,) a skilful Flemish painter of animals, flowers, and fruit, born at Antwerp in 1636; died in Rome in 1689.

Coningsloo. See COONINXLOO.

Co'ning-ton, (JOHN,) an English classical scholar, born at Boston in 1825, was educated at Oxford. He became professor of Latin at Oxford in 1854. He made a poetical version of Horace's "Odes" in 1863, and translated Homer's "Iliad" into verse, (1866.) Died in 1869.

Conk'ling, (ROSCOE,) an American Senator and lawyer, was born at Albany in 1828. He settled at Utica about 1846, was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans of Oneida county in 1858, and was re-elected in 1860. He represented the State of New York in the Senate of the United States for the term extending from 1867 to 1873. He is distinguished as a debater. In 1873 he declined the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; three years later he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He retired from the Senate in 1881.

Connaught, (ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT,) DUKE OF, the third son of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace in 1850. He joined the army, entering at Woolwich as a cadet in 1866. In 1874 he was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex. In 1879 he married Princess Margaret Louise of Prussia.

Conneau, (HENRI,) a French physician, born at Milan about 1802. He removed to Marseilles about 1832, and subsequently became the physician of Hortense Bonaparte, who obtained from him a promise that he would never abandon her son, Louis Napoleon. In 1840 he followed the latter to the prison of Ham, and shared his captivity until 1846, when the prince escaped. In 1852 he received the title of first physician to the emperor.

Con'nor, (BERNARD,) F.R.S., an Irish physician, born in Kerry in 1666. He became physician to King John Sobieski of Poland about 1694, and returned to England in 1695. He lectured with success at Oxford and Cambridge, and published, besides other works, "Evangelium Medici," (1697,) an effort to explain on natural principles the miraculous cures performed by Christ. Died in 1698.

Co'non or **Ko'non**, [Κόνων,] an eminent Athenian general, the son of Timotheus. He first appears in history in 413 B.C., when he commanded a fleet. In 407 he was chosen one of the ten generals, and in 405 was defeated by Lysander at Ægospotami. He then took refuge with Evagoras in Cyprus. Having obtained command of a fleet of allied Persians and Athenians, he defeated the Spartans near Cnidus in 394 B.C., with important results, among which was that Sparta lost the empire of the sea. On his return to Athens he rebuilt the long walls, and afterwards went as ambassador to Persia, where he was imprisoned. Historians differ about the time and manner of his death.

See PLUTARCH, "Artaxerxes;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Conon;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xiii. and xiv.

Conon, born in Eastern Europe, was elected pope in 686 A.D., as successor to John V. He died in 688, and was succeeded by Sergius II.

Conon OF SAMOS, a celebrated Greek geometer and astronomer, who lived at Alexandria about 250 B.C., and was a friend of Archimedes. The latter expresses in one of his works a high admiration of his sagacity and attain-

ments. The works of Conon are entirely lost. He was the inventor of the curve called the "Spiral of Archimedes." Seneca informs us that he collected the observations of solar eclipses made in Egypt; and Virgil mentions him in his third Eclogue. His name is commemorated in the ode of Callimachus "De Coma Berenices."

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Cön'rad [Ger. pron. kon'rät; Fr. pron. kôn'räd'; Lat. CONRA'DUS; It. CORRADO, kor-rá'do] I., Emperor of Germany, was elected to the imperial throne in 911, before which date he was Count of Franconia. He waged war against Henry the Fowler, Charles the Simple, and Arnulf of Bavaria. He was killed in battle in 918, and was succeeded by Henry the Fowler.

See SCHWARTZ, "König Conrad I. der Franke," 1850.

Conrad II., called THE SAL'IC, was a son of Henry, Duke of Franconia. He was elected King of Germany in 1024, after which he marched into Italy, and was crowned as emperor by the pope at Rome in 1027. He became master of Burgundy at the death of Rodolph, who was an uncle of Conrad's wife. Conrad is regarded as the author of the written feudal law of Germany. He died in 1039, and was succeeded by his son, Henry III.

See LUDEN, "Histoire de l'Allemagne;" VENNINGEN, "Dissertatio de Conrado Salico," 1783.

Conrad III. of Germany, born in 1093, was a son of Frederick of Hohenstaufen. His mother was a daughter of Henry IV. He was elected emperor in 1138; but his title was disputed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony. A civil war ensued between these competitors. Welf, a brother of Henry the Proud, commanded one of the armies in the battle of Weinsberg, which is memorable as the origin of the party names of Guelph and Ghibeline. The battle-cry of the Saxons was *Welf*, and that of Conrad's men was *Weiblingen*, a town connected with the origin of the Hohenstaufen family. Ghibeline is the Italian version or modification of Weiblingen. Conrad gained a victory at Weinsberg, (1140,) and the war then ended. In 1147 he conducted a large army of crusaders to Palestine. He besieged Damascus, but failed to take it, and returned in 1149. He died in 1152, and was succeeded by Frederick Barbarossa.

See MASCOVIUS, "Commentarius de Rebus Imperii sub Conrado III.," 1753; LUDEN, "Histoire de l'Allemagne;" GUNDLING, "Geschichte und Thaten Kayser Conrads III.," 1720.

Conrad IV., born in Apulia in 1228, was a son of Frederick II., Emperor of Germany and King of Italy. He was crowned King of the Romans in 1237. At the death of his father, in 1250, he took the title of emperor, which was also claimed by William of Holland. The latter was favoured by the Guelphs and by Pope Innocent IV., who excommunicated Conrad, the chief of the Ghibelines. Conrad led an army into Italy in 1251, and took Naples and other places. He died in 1254, leaving a son, Conrad V., or Conradin.

See VON RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" GUNDLING, "Geschichte und Thaten Conrads IV.," 1719.

Conrad V., or **Con'ra-din**, [Lat. CONRADINUS; It. CONRADINO, kon-rá-dee'no,] born in 1252, was the son and heir of Conrad IV. The kingdom of Naples was usurped by his uncle Manfred, and was offered by the pope to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Manfred in 1265 and made himself master of Naples and Sicily. Conradin attempted to enforce his rights, but was defeated at Tagliacozzo in 1268, taken prisoner, and put to death.

See VON RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" W. JAEGER, "Geschichte Conrads II. Königs beider Sicilien," 1785; C. M. RICCI, "Alcuni Studi storici intorno a Manfredi e Conradino," 1850.

Conrad, Marquis of Tyre and Montferrat, was a famous captain of the crusaders. He defended Tyre against Saladin about 1188, and compelled him to raise the siege. He had just been elected King of Jerusalem, when he was assassinated, at Tyre, in 1192.

Conrad of Kirchberg, a German minnesinger, was a native of Suabia, and lived about 1150-90.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Conrad of Wurtzburg, an eminent German minnesinger or troubadour, of whose life little is known. He wrote, besides other works, an epic poem on the Trojan war. Died in 1287.

See GRÆVINUS, "Geschichte der Altdeutschen Poesie;" LONG FELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Conrad, kon'rāt, or **Coenrads**, koon'rāts, (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Dutch designer and engraver, flourished about 1650. His works are mostly portraits.

Con'rad, (CHARLES M.), a lawyer, born at Winchester, Virginia, about 1804, removed in his youth to Louisiana. He was appointed secretary of war by President Fillmore in August, 1850, and held that office till March, 1853. He was a member of the Confederate Congress in 1862-64.

Conrad, (ROBERT T.), an American dramatist, orator, and judge, born in Philadelphia about 1809. He produced two tragedies, entitled "Conrad of Naples," and "Aylmere," which were performed with success. About 1840 he became a judge of the court of general sessions in Philadelphia. He published a volume of poems in 1852. In 1854 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia by the American party. "His 'Aylmere,'" says R. W. Griswold, "has proved the most successful American drama yet written." Died in 1858.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Conrad, (TIMOTHY ABBOTT,) an American conchologist and palæontologist, born in New Jersey about 1804. He published, besides other works, "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America," (1832,) and "Palæontology of the State of New York," (1838-40.) He was one of the naturalists employed by the State of New York about 1838. He is a member of the Imperial Society of Natural History of Moscow, and of other learned societies.

Conradi, kon-rā'dee, (JOHANN WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Marburg in 1780, became in 1837 professor of medicine at Göttingen. He wrote a "Manual of General Therapeutics," (1833,) and other medical works.

Conrart, kōn'rār', (VALENTIN,) born in Paris in 1603, was one of the founders of the French Academy, which first met in his house, and which was chartered in 1635. He was then chosen its perpetual secretary. He was a councillor and secretary to the king. Died in 1675.

Conring, kon'ring, (ELISA SOPHIA,) a German poetess, was a daughter of Hermann Conring, noticed below, and wife of the Baron von Reichenbach. She translated into German verse the "Wisdom of Solomon," and wrote other poetry. Died in 1718.

Her sister, MARIA SOPHIA, was also a poetess.

Conring, kon'ring, [Lat. CONRINGIUS,] (HERMANN,) a very learned writer on history, law, medicine, etc., was born at Norden, in East Friesland, in 1606. He was chosen professor of natural philosophy at Helmstedt in 1632. In 1650 he received the title of Physician to Christina of Sweden. He was soon after appointed professor of law at Helmstedt, and by his lectures and writings acquired such renown that he was consulted by several kings on important questions. He published, in Latin, many excellent works, among which are a "Commentary on the Origin of German Law," (1643,) "On the Causes of the Physical Constitution (*corporis habitus*) of the Ancient and Modern Germans," (1645,) and "On the Limits of the German Empire." Died in 1681.

See A. FROELING, "Leichenpredigt auf H. Conringium nebst seinem Lebenslauf," 1682; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Conringius. See CONRING.

Con'ry, written also **Conroy**, [Lat. CON'RIVS,] (FLORENCE,) an Irish theologian, born at Galway in 1560. He became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and published a "Compendium of the Doctrines of Saint Augustine," (1634.) Died at Madrid in 1629.

Consalvi, kon-sāl'vee, (ERCOLE,) CARDINAL, an eminent Italian statesman, born in Rome in 1757. At an early age he obtained the office of *auditor de Rota*, a member of the highest civil court. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of state, or first minister, of Pius VII., and in 1801 negotiated the Concordat with Bonaparte in Paris. In compliance with the wish of the French emperor, he was dismissed from office in 1806, and exiled from Rome about 1810. From 1814, when he was reinstated in the office of secretary, to 1823, the Papal States experienced the benefits of his liberal and humane policy. Capital punishment for heresy, and the torture, were abolished, and new codes of law were enacted. Died in 1824.

See BARTHOLDI, "Züge aus dem Leben des Cardinal Consalvi," 1825; "Cenni biografici sul Cardinale Consalvi," Venice, 1824.

Consbruch, kons'brōök, (GEORG WILHELM CHRISTOPH,) a German medical writer, born in Westphalia in 1764.

Conscience, kōn'se'ōnss', (HENRI or HENDRIK,) a popular Flemish novelist, born at Antwerp in 1812. He entered the army in 1830, but retired from that service a few years later, after composing some popular songs. In 1837 he produced, in Flemish, a successful romance, "The Year of Miracles, 1566," ("In het Vonderjaer,") and another entitled "Phantasia." His reputation was confirmed by "The Lion of Flanders," (1838.) He was appointed a professor in the University of Ghent in 1845. Among his numerous works are a "History of Belgium," (1845,) "The Poor Gentleman," (1851,) and "De Kerels van Vlandereu," (1871.) Many of his works have been translated into English. He died in 1883.

Consentius, kon-sen'she-us, a Greek grammarian, lived at Constantinople in the fifth century.

Consetti, kon-set'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Modena in 1686; died in 1766.

Considérant, kōn'se'dārōn', (VICTOR,) a French socialist, born at Salins in 1805. He became a disciple of Fourier about 1831, and on the death of the latter, in 1837, was recognized as the chief apostle of Fourierism. In 1845 he began to issue in Paris the "Démocratie Pacifique," a daily political journal. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Assembly, in which he acted with the party called the "Mountain." About 1854 he founded a colony in Texas. He wrote, besides other works, "Destinée sociale," (3 vols., 1834-44.)

See BLANQUET, "Histoire de l'Économie politique."

Con'sta-ble, (kūn'stā-b'l') (ARCHBOLD,) an eminent Scottish publisher, born at Kellie in 1776. He opened a shop in Edinburgh in 1795, and in 1802 began to publish the "Edinburgh Review," which he managed twenty-four years. He published Scott's first original work in 1805, and gave that author one thousand pounds for "Marmion" in 1807. Constable & Company also published Scott's prose works, (1813-20.) In consequence partly of his generosity and want of prudence, he failed in 1825 for about £250,000, in which failure Sir Walter Scott was largely involved. Died in 1826.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Con'sta-ble, (HENRY,) an English poet, who graduated at Cambridge about 1580. He published a volume of sonnets, which were commended by Ben Jonson and others.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Constable, (JOHN,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at East Bergholt, Suffolk, in 1776, was the son of a miller. His early love of art was encouraged by Sir George Beaumont. In 1799 he became a student in the Royal Academy. He exhibited in 1819 a large picture of a "Scene on the River Stour," usually called "The White Horse," which is among his best works. The public and the artists were slow to appreciate his simplicity of style, fidelity to nature, and contempt of conventionalities. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1829. Among his master-pieces are "The Corn-Field," (1826,) and "The Valley Farm," (1835.) Died in 1837. "His early associations," says Ruskin, "induced in him a morbid preference of subjects of a low order. His works are eminently wanting in both rest and refinement. Yet, with all these deductions, they are to be deeply respected as thoroughly original, honest, free from affectation, and manly in manner." ("Modern Painters.")

See C. R. LESLIE, "Life of John Constable."

Constance. See CONSTANTIUS.

Con'stance, Empress of Germany, was a daughter of Roger, King of the Two Sicilies, and was born in 1155. She was married in 1185 to the emperor Henry VI., and became the mother of Frederick II. In 1194 she inherited the throne of her father. Died in 1198.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Constance, Queen of Sicily, was the daughter of King Manfred. She became the wife of Pedro of Aragon in 1261. She reigned in the island of Sicily from 1283 until her death, in 1298.

See SIMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Con'stance, (FAULCON, FAULKON, or PHAULKON,) an ambitious Greek adventurer, whose proper name was **Con'stan-tin**, was born in Cephalonia about 1648. After having been a trader in the East Indies, he went to Siam, where about 1680 he became prime minister. He made an alliance with Louis XIV. of France, who sent a body of troops to Siam. Having attempted to establish there the Roman Catholic religion and the French domination, he was killed by some natives, who conspired against him, about 1688.

See P. D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de M. Constance;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Constance Chlore. See CONSTANTIUS I.

Constancio, kon-stân'se-o, (FRANCISCO SOLANO,) a Portuguese physician and writer on science, born at Lisbon in 1777. From 1820 to 1829 he was minister from Portugal to the United States. Died in Paris in 1846.

Con'stans [Fr. CONSTANT, kôn'stôn'] I, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) the third son of the emperor Constantine the Great and Fausta, was born about 320 A.D. At the death of his father, in 337, he inherited the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum. His brother Constantine, having invaded his dominions, was defeated and killed in battle in 340, when the victor became master of the whole Western Empire. He was indolent, weak, and depraved. He favoured Athanasius, who had been proscribed by the Arians. Magnentius having revolted in Gaul, Constans fled towards Spain, but was overtaken near the Pyrenees, and killed, in 350 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constans II, (FLAVIUS HIERACLIUS,) born at Constantinople in 630 A.D., was the son of Constantine III, Emperor of the East, whom he succeeded in 641. He waged unsuccessful war against the Saracens, who conquered Egypt and Rhodes from him. He favoured the Monothelites, and issued an edict which prohibited the discussion of religious questions. In 655 he was signally defeated by the Arabs at sea. His cruelty, avarice, etc. rendered him generally detested. He was assassinated at Syracuse in 668, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine IV., (Pogonatus.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" ABOUL-FEDA, "Annales;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constant. See CONSTANS.

Constant de Rebecque, kôn'stôn' dèh reh-bèk', (BENJAMIN,) commonly called simply BENJAMIN CONSTANT, a French publicist, orator, and politician, was born of French Protestant parents at Lausanne in 1767. He was a fellow-student of Erskine and Mackintosh at Edinburgh. In 1795 he entered Paris as a protégé of Madame de Staël, (of whom he was a life-long admirer,) and in 1799 became a member of the Tribunate. His opposition to the First Consul resulted in his removal and banishment in 1801. He visited several courts of Europe during the ensuing years. In 1813 he composed his celebrated pamphlet "On the Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation," which procured him the favour of the allied powers. As an editor of the "Journal des Débats," he denounced Napoleon in 1815, but was persuaded to accept a place in his council during the Hundred Days. After the second restoration he became a popular chief of the opposition, and in 1819 was chosen a deputy for La Sarthe. He was one of the most powerful and witty debaters of that period, and was for some time the leader and moderator of the Liberal party. Just after the revolution of 1830, in which he was not an actor, he was appointed president of the council of state. He died in Paris in December, 1830, leaving, besides many political works, a treatise "On Religion, considered in its Source, its Forms, and its Developments," (5 vols., 1823-31.) He had great facility in composition. His letters are models of grace and *finesse*, but seem very deficient in heart. He has been called a second Voltaire, and was reputed the most brilliant converser among the men of his age. Though a professor of the Protestant religion, he appears to have been profoundly skeptical.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" SAINTE-BEUVE, articles in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for 1844 and 1845; DE CORMENIN, "Le Livre des Orateurs;" J. PHARAON, "Notice sur B. Constant," 1830; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "B. Constant," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Constant de Rebecque, (DAVID,) great-grandfather of Benjamin Constant, was born in 1638. He was a Protestant minister, and lived in Geneva and Lausanne. He wrote an "Epitome of Politics," and edited some of the works of Cicero, Florus, and Erasmus. Died in 1733.

Constant-Prévost. See PRÉVOST.

Constantia, kon-stan'she-a, (FLAVIA VALERIA,) a half-sister of Constantine the Great, born about 300 A.D., was married in 313 to the emperor Licinius. The mutual attachment between her and Constantine appears to have continued even after Licinius was killed by his order. She used her influence in favour of the Arian creed. Died about 330.

Constantin. See CONSTANTINE.

Constantin, kôn'stôn'tân', (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Swiss painter on porcelain, born at Geneva in 1785, worked in Paris. He copied some pictures of Raphael on porcelain.

Constantin, kôn'stôn'tân', (ROBERT,) a French scholar and eminent linguist, born at Caen. He graduated as a physician in 1564, and practised at Montauban. For the sake of religious freedom he retired to Germany, where he died in 1605. He had compiled a "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," (1562,) which was highly esteemed.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Con'stan-tine, [Lat. CONSTANTINUS; Gr. Κωνσταντῶς; Fr. CONSTANTIN, kôn'stôn'tân'; Ger. CONSTANTIN, kon-stân-teen'; It. CONSTANTINO, kon-stân-tee'no; Dutch, KONSTANTIJN, kon-stân-tin'] (FLAVIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS,) surnamed the GREAT, the first Christian emperor of Rome, born in 272 A.D., was the son of the emperor Constantius Chlorus and his wife Helena. Before his accession, his talents, courage, and martial services had rendered him a favourite of the army, and an object of jealousy to Galerius, one of the two emperors then reigning. He was at York when his father died there, in July, 306, and was proclaimed emperor by the legions under his command. Galerius accorded to him only the title of Cæsar, and conferred the rank of Augustus on his own son, Severus. At Rome, Maxentius and his father Maximian, in the absence of Galerius, raised a successful revolt, (307,) after which six emperors and Cæsars at one time ruled the provinces of Rome. About 307 Constantine married Fausta, daughter of Maximian; but a war soon ensued between these emperors, and Maximian, having been defeated, was put to death in 309. Galerius died in 311, after which Licinius and Maximian remained masters of the provinces east of Italy. In 312, Constantine, who reigned in Gaul, marched against Maxentius, who was defeated and killed near Rome in that year. About this time, according to tradition, he was converted to Christianity by a miraculous vision, in which he saw in the heavens the sign of a cross, with this inscription, "Thou shalt conquer by this sign," ("In hoc signo vinces.")

Having obtained undisputed supremacy over the West, including Italy and Africa, he began to favour more openly the Christians, and displayed wisdom in the promotion of order and prosperity among his subjects. In 314 he fought in Thrace an indecisive battle against Licinius, his only remaining rival, and then made a peace, which lasted nine years. During this period he was employed in political reforms, and adopted a more humane code of laws, by which Christianity was recognized as the religion of the state, but the pagan worship was still tolerated.

In 323 he gained a complete victory over Licinius near Adrianople, and another opposite Byzantium, after which he was the sole emperor. He assembled at Nicea in 325 the first general council, in which Arianism was condemned and a famous Catholic creed was adopted. In the next year he was guilty of an act which has left a deep stain on his memory, the execution of his eldest son, Crispus, falsely accused of a crime by Fausta, who was his step-mother. About 328 he transferred his court to Byzantium, which he enlarged, and the name of which he changed to Constantinople,—"City of Constantine." The duration of the Eastern Empire so many centuries after the fall of the Western seems to approve the wisdom of his policy in this affair. A few years before his death he favoured the Arians, and recalled some banished

bishops of that party. He died at Nicomedia in 337 A.D., having divided the empire between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. His character is variously estimated; but it is admitted that he had many of the qualities of a great statesman and general. He was far from being a saint, and in the opinion of Niebuhr was not even a Christian, though he permitted himself to be baptized just before his death.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantini;" VOGT, "Historia Constantini Magni," 1720; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" JOSEPH FLETCHER, "Life of Constantine the Great," 1852; J. C. F. MANSO, "Leben Constantin's des Grossen," 1817; JAKOB BURCKHARDT, "Die Zeit Constantin's des Grossen," 1853.

Constantine (or Constantinus) II., (FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS), a Roman emperor, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, was born at Arelatum (now Arles) in 312 A.D. In 335 he was intrusted with the administration of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, and at the death of his father, in 337, inherited the sovereignty of the same provinces, with a part of Africa. Having invaded the dominions of his brother Constans, he was defeated and killed in battle near Aquileia in 340. He left no issue.

See EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantini;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantine (or Constantinus) III., (FLAVIUS HERACLIUS), called NO'VUS, Emperor of the East, born in 612 A.D., was the son of the emperor Heraclius and Eudoxia. At the death of his father, in 641, he became a partner in the empire with his half-brother Heracleonas. After a reign of three months, he died, or was poisoned by Martina, his step-mother. He left a son, Constans II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantine (or Constantinus) IV., surnamed POGONA'TUS, a Roman emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Constans II., in 668 A.D. A powerful Arabian fleet in 672 blockaded Constantinople, his capital, which was defended by the Greek fire newly invented. After fighting several years, the Arabs purchased peace by the payment of an annual tribute. In 680 he assembled a council at Constantinople, by which the Monothelites were condemned. He died in 685, and left the throne to his son, Justinian II.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constantine (or Constantinus) V., surnamed COPRON'YMUS, [ὁ Κοπρώνυμος,] Emperor of the East, born in 719 A.D., was the son of Leo III., (Isaurus), whom he succeeded in 741. In 743 he defeated Artavasdes, who had rebelled and had made himself master of the capital. He was a zealous iconoclast and a persecutor of the orthodox. In 754 he assembled a council which condemned the worship of images. He appears to have been unprincipled and superstitious. He died in 775, and was succeeded by his son, Leo IV.

See CEDRENIUS, "Compendium;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantine (or Constantinus) VI., (FLAVIUS), born in 771 A.D., was the son of Leo IV. At the death of his father, in 780, he became emperor at Constantinople, under the regency of his mother, the ambitious Irene. (See IRENE.) A council held at Nicæa in 787 restored the worship of images. After the end of his minority, Irene, who still wished to rule, was kept in confinement. In 797 she conspired against him with success, and injuries were inflicted on him which caused his death. Irene then became his successor.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constantine (or Constantinus) VII., Emperor of the East, surnamed PORPHYROGEN'ITUS, [Gr. ὁ Πορφυρογέννητος, i.e. "Born in Purple,"] the son of the emperor Leo VI., was born in 905 A.D. His father died in 911, soon after which Romanus Lecapenus usurped the government and ruled as emperor until 944. The popular favour then restored Constantine, who in his long seclusion from public life had cultivated learning and science with success. He gained the affection of his subjects by his humanity and love of justice, and composed several valuable works, among which is a "Treatise on the Government of the Empire." He was poisoned in 959 by his son and successor, Romanus II.

See LEICHIUS, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Constantini Porphyrogeniti," 1746; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Constantine (or Constantinus) VIII. was the son of Romanus Lecapenus the usurper. He and his brother Stephen reigned a few months between the deposition of Romanus Lecapenus and the restoration of Constantine VII., 944 A.D. Died about 946.

Constantine (or Constantinus) IX., Emperor of the East, born in 961 A.D., was the second son of Romanus II. In 976 his brother Basil II. and he were proclaimed emperors. He took no part in the affairs of state until the death of Basil, in 1025. His reign was disgraced by cruelty and other vices. He died in 1028, without male heir, and was succeeded by Romanus Argyrus.

Constantine (or Constantinus) X., surnamed MONOM'ACHUS, [ὁ Μονομάχος,] became Emperor of the East in 1042 by marriage with Zoe, the daughter of Constantine IX. His surname was given on account of his courage in war. A memorable event of his reign was the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches, which began in 1054 and has continued to the present time. Died, without issue, in 1054.

Constantine (or Constantinus) XI., surnamed DU'CAS, [Gr. ὁ Δούκας,] Emperor of the East, was chosen as his successor by Isaac Comnenus, who abdicated in 1059 A.D. He had obtained a high reputation as a general, but proved rather incompetent as a ruler. He died in 1067, leaving three minor sons, Michael, Androni'cus, and Constantine; but Romanus Diogenes was his successor. The youngest of the three sons was styled **Constantine XII.**, about 1071; but his reign was only nominal.

Constantine (or Constantinus) XIII., surnamed PALÆOLOGUS, (pa-le-ol'o-gus), the last Emperor of Constantinople, was the fourth son of Manuel II., and was born in 1394. He succeeded his brother, John VII., in 1448. By the encroachments of the Turks the empire had been reduced within a very small compass. In 1453 Mahomet II. besieged the capital with 250,000 men, and, after an obstinate contest of several weeks, took it by storm. Constantine was killed in the fight just as the Turks entered the walls.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Constantine (or Constantinus), surnamed THE AFRICAN, was a native of Carthage, and was one of the most learned men of his time. He studied at Babylon, visited India, and afterwards lived at Salerno. He published works on medicine and other sciences, and translated into Latin some of the best Greek and Arabic books. Died in 1087.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Constantine (or Constantinus), POPE, a native of Syria, succeeded Sisinnius in 708 A.D. He is said to have approved the worship of images, in opposition to the Patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 714, and was succeeded by Gregory II.

Con'stan-tine, (NIKOLAEVITCH,) Grand Duke of Russia, the second son of the emperor Nicholas, was born September 21, 1827. During his childhood he received the title of Grand Admiral of the Fleet. Under the instructions of Admiral Lütke, he acquired great proficiency in naval science. His talents and disposition rendered him a favourite, especially with the old Russian party. He married the Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg in 1848. He was a strenuous supporter of the late war against France and England, and commanded the fleet in the Baltic in 1854-55. By his cautious defensive operations he prevented the British from gaining any decisive victories over his fleet. He was appointed Viceroy of Poland in the spring of 1862.

Constantine, (PAVLOVITCH,) GRAND DUKE, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1779. In 1796 he married Juliana, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, an aunt of Queen Victoria. His martial conduct was applauded at Austerlitz, (1805,) where he commanded a corps. In several ensuing campaigns he maintained his reputation for courage. He was appointed generalissimo of Poland in 1814. In 1820, having obtained a divorce from his first wife, he married a Polish lady named Grudzinska, by which he appears to have injured his prospects or forfeited his claim as heir-

presumptive to the throne. At the death of Alexander without issue in 1825, Constantine renounced his right in favour of his younger brother Nicholas, who had offered to acknowledge him as Czar. He became Viceroy of Poland, where his tyranny provoked a revolt in 1830. In the war which ensued he acted an inferior part, and died of cholera in 1831.

See HARRO HARRING, "Der Grossfürst Constantin wie er war," 1832.

Constantine Manasses. See MANASSES.

Constantino, the Italian of CONSTANTINE, which see.

Constantino, kon-stân-tee'no, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Funchal, in Madeira, became professor of theology in Rome, and wrote a "History of the Kings of Portugal," (1601.) Died in 1614.

Constantinus, the Latin of CONSTANTINE, which see.

Con-stan-ti-nus, a Greek or Roman jurist, was one of those whom Justinian selected, in 528 A.D., to frame the first Code.

Constantinus, (JULIUS CELSUS,) the author of a well-written commentary on the "Life of Cæsar," which first appeared as an appendage to "Cæsar's Commentaries" in 1473. Walckenaer has endeavoured to prove that he wrote in the tenth century and lived in Constantinople.

Con-stan-ti-us (kon-stan'she-us) I., commonly called **Constantius Chlo-rus,** [Fr. CONSTANCE CHLORE, kôn'stôns' klor,] (FLAVIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman emperor, born about 250 A.D., was the son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine the Great. In 292, Diocletian and Maximian, in order to divide the labours of the administration, chose Galerius and Constantius, each of whom received the title of Cæsar. Gaul, Spain, and Britain were allotted to the latter, who was required to repudiate Helena and marry Theodora, the daughter of Maximian. He became emperor in 305, on the abdication of Diocletian, and died at York in 306, leaving the reputation of a just and humane ruler. His son Constantine was his successor.

See EUTROPIUS; AURELIUS VICTOR, "Cæsares."

Constantius [Fr. CONSTANCE, kôn'stôns'] II., (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) the third son of Constantine I., Emperor of Rome, was born at Sirmium in 317 A.D. By his father's will he inherited the Asiatic provinces and Egypt in 337. It is said that he ordered or permitted the massacre of his father's nephews, brother, etc., at the time of his accession. During nearly all his reign he was at war with the Persians, by whom he was often defeated. In 350 the revolt of Magnentius resulted in the death of Constantians, Emperor of the West. Constantius turned his arms against Magnentius, whom he defeated at Mursa, on the Drave, in 351, and in Gaul in 353, after which he was master of the whole empire. In 355 he appointed his cousin Julian, Cæsar and commander in Gaul, and in 357 visited Rome for the first time. He favoured the Arians, and banished the orthodox bishops. Julian having been proclaimed emperor by his army in Gaul, Constantius was marching to attack him, when he died near Tarsus in 361, and was succeeded by Julian. His reputation is not high either for talents or for virtue.

See EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantii;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantius III., Emperor of the West, a native of Illyria. His merit had raised him to the rank of general in 411 A.D. He married Placidia, sister of Honorius, who in 421 gave him the title of Augustus and received him as a partner in the empire. He died in 421, leaving a son, who became Valentinian III.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constanzo, (ANGELO.) See COSTANZO, DI.

Contades, de, deh kôn'tâd', (LOUIS GEORGE ÉRASME,) MARQUIS, born in 1704, became a marshal in 1758, and commanded in Germany, where he took several fortified towns, but was defeated at Minden in 1759, and was soon recalled. Died in 1795.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Contamine, de, deh kôn'tâmèn', (THÉODORE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Givet (Ardennes) in 1773. He took part in the battle of Trafalgar, (1805.) Died in 1845.

Contant, kôn'tôn', (PAUL,) a French botanist and poet, born about 1570, established a botanic garden at Poitiers. He described the plants and animals which he had collected, in a poem called "Jardin et Cabinet poétique," (1609.) Died in 1632.

Contant d'Ivry, kôn'tôn' dèvr'e', (PIERRE,) an eminent French architect, born at Ivry-sur Seine in 1698, studied design under Watteau. He designed the church of Condé in Flanders, that of Saint-Waast at Arras, and the greater part of the Palais Royal of Paris. His plans for the church of the Madeleine were adopted; but he died before it was finished, in 1777.

Contant d'Orville, kôn'tôn' dor'vèl', (ANDRÉ GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1730. He published an "Account of the Different Nations," etc., (6 vols., 1772,) and other works. Died about 1800.

Contarini, kon-tâ-ree'nee, a noble family of Venice, which has produced many doges, senators, etc. DOMENICO was doge from 1043 to 1071. GIACOMO was doge from 1275 to 1280. ANDREA CONTARINI was chosen to that office in 1367. About 1380 the Genoese, having taken Chiozza, threatened the existence of the Venetian state, which Contarini saved in that year by a decisive victory. He died in 1382, aged about eighty. DOMENICO II. became doge in 1659, when the republic was at war with the Turks for the possession of Candia. The celebrated siege of Candia ended in the capitulation of the Venetians in 1667, after the Turks had lost 100,000 men. Died in 1674.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Contarini, (AMBROGIO,) a Venetian senator and traveller, was sent in 1473 as ambassador to the King of Persia. Passing through Poland, Russia, etc., he found the king at Ispahan and made a treaty with him. Having returned to Venice in 1477, he published a curious journal of his mission.

Contarini, (GASPARO,) CARDINAL, born of a noble family at Venice in 1483. He was employed as negotiator in important missions, and was made a cardinal in 1535. He wrote treatises on the "Immortality of the Soul," and other works. Died in 1542.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" L. BECCATELLI, "Vita de Cardinale G. Contarini," 1746.

Contarini, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Venice in 1549, was an imitator of Titian. He excelled in the adornment of arches and ceilings. He worked in Germany for the emperor Rodolph II. Died in 1605.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Contarini, (VINCENZO,) born at Venice in 1577, became professor of eloquence at Padua at the age of twenty-six. He published a volume of "Various Readings of Classic Authors," and a few other works. Died in 1617.

Contat, kôn'tâ', (LOUISE,) a popular French actress, born in Paris in 1760; died in 1813.

Conte. See LECONTE.

Conté, kôn'tâ', (NICOLAS JACQUES,) a French painter, chemist, and mechanic, born in Normandy in 1755. In 1798 he followed the French army to Egypt, where he rendered great services, as artist and savant, in the invention or fabrication of arms, tools, machines, etc. Having returned to France, he was selected to direct the execution of the great work on Egypt published by the Egyptian Commission. He invented a machine by which he engraved with surprising facility. Died in 1803.

See E. F. JOMARD, "Vie, Travaux et Services de N. J. Conté," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Conte, del, dêl kon'tâ, (JACOPINO,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Florence in 1502, worked in Rome, where he painted several popes and princes. Died in 1598.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Contessa, kon-tes'sâ, (KARL WILHELM SALICE,) a German novelist, born at Hirschberg in 1777, wrote, besides other novels, "The Talisman," (1810.) Died in 1825.

His brother CHRISTIAN, born in 1767, was the author of several tales and dramas in verse. He died in Berlin in 1825.

Conti, kon'tee, (ANTONIO SCHINELLA,) ABBÉ, an Italian poet and philosopher, born at Padua in 1677, removed to Venice in 1699, and became a priest. In 1715 he was admitted, through the influence of Newton, into the Royal Society of London. He studied sciences and philosophy in Paris for several years. He was one of the Italian authors who contributed most to impress a philosophic character on the literature of his country. In 1739 he published the first volume of his works, which were designed to form a grand treatise on the Beautiful, conformed to the doctrine of Plato. It comprised a philosophic poem, entitled "The Sphere of Venus," ("Il Globo di Venere.") Died at Padua in 1749.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Biografia degli Uomini illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Conti, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) sometimes called, in Latin, QUINTIANUS STORÆ, an Italian author, born at Quinzano, near Brescia, in 1486. He wrote many and various works. Died in 1557.

See COSSANDO, "Vitæ Quintiani Storæ;" 1694; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Conti, (M. ANTONIO.) See MAJORAGIO.

Conti, [Lat. DE COMIT'IBUS,] (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian traveller, born in Venice, travelled twenty-five years, between 1419 and 1444, in India, China, and the Asiatic islands. The narrative of his travels in Ramusio's collection is commended.

Conti, (NOËL,) [Lat. NATALIS COMES,] a learned Italian writer, born at Milan, lived in Venice. He was the author of Latin odes and epigrams, a "Treatise on Mythology," and a general history of his own time. Died about 1582.

Conti, de, deŭ kôn'te', (ARMAND de Bourbon—deŭ boor'bôn') PRINCE, a brother of the great Condé, was born in Paris in 1629. In the frivolous civil war of the Fronde he commanded an army in opposition to Condé. He married a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. In 1654 he commanded in Guienne, and took two towns from the Spaniards. He wrote a tract against stage-plays. "He ought rather," says Voltaire, "to have written against civil wars." Died in 1666.

See CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Mémoires."

Conti, de, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, a French general, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1664. He became so renowned for his courage and his admirable personal and mental endowments that he was elected King of Poland in 1697; but Augustus of Saxony, chosen by another party, obtained possession. He distinguished himself at Steenkerke in 1698. In consequence of the jealousy or prejudice of the king, he did not obtain command of an army until 1709. He died in the same year, as he was about to open the campaign in Flanders. Saint-Simon, who is sparing of praise, represents him as "the delight of the world and the court, the idol of the soldiers, and the hero of the officers."

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Journal de Dangeau."

Conti, de, (LOUISE MARGUERITE de Lorraine—deŭ lo'rân') PRINCESS, a French lady, distinguished for her wit and talents, born in 1577. She was a daughter of Henry, Duke of Guise, and became the wife of a Prince of Conti, after whose death (1614) she was married secretly to Marshal Bassompierre. She wrote a "History of the Amours of Henry IV." Died in 1631.

See BASSOMPIERRE, "Journal;" TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes de la Princesse de Conti."

Conti, de', dà kon'tee, (GIUSTO,) an Italian poet and orator, surnamed DA VAL MONTONE, (dà vâl mon-to'nâ,) from the place of his birth, near Rome, is considered one of the most faithful imitators of Petrarch. Died in 1449. A volume of his poems, entitled "The Beautiful Hand," ("La bella Mano,") in honour of the beautiful hand of the lady whose praises the poet sang, was published in 1472.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Contile, kon-tee'lâ, (LUCA,) an Italian writer, born at Cetone, near Sienna, in 1506. He published a volume of poems, ("Rime," 1560,) several comedies in prose, and other works. Died in 1574.

Conteras, de, dà kon-trâ'râs, (HIERONIMO,) a Spanish poet and novelist, born in Andalusia, lived about

1600. He was appointed historiographer by Philip II. Among his works is "Selva de Aventuras."

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Contri, kon'tree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of landscapes and flowers, born at Ferrara about 1680, settled at Cremona. He is the reputed inventor of the art of transferring frescos to canvas. Died in 1732.

Contucci, kon-toot'chee, (ANDREA,) called also **Sansovino**, (sân-so-vee'no,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Sansovino, in Tuscany, in 1460. He worked at Florence and Rome, and became one of the first sculptors of his age. His figures of the Virgin and Child, in Rome, were much admired. He built a palace for the King of Portugal, and other edifices. Died in 1529.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Con'way, (HENRY SEYMOUR,) FIELD-MARSHAL, an English general and statesman, second son of the first Lord Conway, was born in 1720. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden in 1746. As lieutenant-general, he commanded in Germany in 1761. From 1765 to 1768 he was secretary of state in the Whig cabinet. In 1782 he became commander-in-chief of the army, and made in Parliament a motion to terminate hostilities against the United States, in allusion to which Burke remarked, "All England, all America, joined in his applause." "He was," says Macaulay, "versed in the learning of his profession, and personally courageous, but wanted vigour and capacity." Died in 1795. Mrs. Damer the artist was his only child.

Conway, (HUGH.) See FARGUS.

Con'way, (THOMAS,) a native of Ireland, removed in 1777 to America, and served a short time in the republican army. He was a partisan of General Gates, and a secret enemy of Washington.

Conybeare, kün'e-bair, (JOHN,) an eminent English theologian, born near Exeter in 1692. He became Dean of Christ Church in 1732, and Bishop of Bristol in 1750. He published an admired "Defence of Revealed Religion," in answer to Tindal, and a number of sermons, which had a high reputation. Died in 1755.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Conybeare, (JOHN JOSIAS,) an English antiquary and clergyman, born in London in 1779. He obtained the professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford in 1807, and that of poetry in 1812. He was a canon in the cathedral of York. He published "Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," and other learned works. Died in 1824.

Conybeare, (REV. WILLIAM DANIEL,) Dean of Llandaff, a distinguished English geologist and divine, born near London in 1787. He graduated at Oxford in 1811, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1819. He discovered the Plesiosaurus, an antediluvian monster, and rendered important services to the science of geology by his writings on the coal-fields and other strata of Britain. He published, in conjunction with W. Phillips, "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales." In 1839 he preached the Bampton Lectures. He was appointed Dean of Llandaff in 1845. Died in 1857.

Conybeare, (REV. W. J.,) a son of the preceding, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. In 1850-54 he and J. S. Howson produced the "Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," which is highly esteemed. He is said to have translated nearly all the Epistles in this book. He also published some Essays, and Sermons preached in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in 1844. Died in 1857.

See "North British Review" for February, 1854.

Conz or **Konz**, knts, (KARL PHILIPP,) a German poet, born in Würtemberg in 1762, was professor at Tübingen. Among his works is "Conradin," a tragedy. Died in 1827.

Cooghen or **Kooghen**, van der, vân der kō'hen, (LEONARD,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610; died in 1681.

Cook, kōök, (CHARLES,) a British missionary in France who laboured with great zeal and success, and became president of the French Wesleyan Conference. Died in 1858.

Cook, (ELIZA,) a popular English poetess, born in Southwark, London, in 1817. At an early age she became a contributor to the "New Monthly Magazine" and

other periodicals. A volume of her poems and songs published in 1840 was received with favour. In 1849 she began to publish "Eliza Cook's Journal," which was continued several years. Among her popular productions are "The Old Arm-Chair" and "Home in the Heart."

Cook, (GEORGE), a Scottish historical writer and theologian, born at Saint Andrew's about 1780, published a "History of the Reformation in Scotland," (3 vols., 1811,) a "History of the Church of Scotland," (3 vols., 1815,) and other works. Died in 1845.

Cook, (Captain JAMES), a celebrated English circumnavigator, born of poor parents at Marton, Yorkshire, in 1728. He followed the sea, in the coal-trade, for several years, and had attained the position of mate, when in 1755 he entered the royal navy as a volunteer. He served as master of a sloop at the capture of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, and displayed great skill in the formation of a chart of the river from Quebec to the sea. In 1764 he was chosen marine surveyor of Newfoundland. Four years later he was selected to command a vessel sent by government to the South Pacific to observe the transit of Venus and make discoveries in geography and other sciences. He sailed in August, 1768, stopped at Tahiti to observe the transit, explored the east coast of Australia, and, returning by the Cape of Good Hope, reached home in June, 1771, having performed his mission with ability and success. In 1772 he was again sent, in the Resolution and Adventure, to search for a Southern continent. He circumnavigated the globe in high southern latitudes without finding the *Terra Australis*; but he discovered a large island, which he named New Caledonia. The most southern point he reached was 71°, where his progress was arrested by ice. He arrived at Portsmouth in July, 1775, and published a Journal of his voyage, (2 vols., 1777,) which is a model of simplicity and precision. He had given proof of remarkable courage, sagacity, and nautical skill in this enterprise. In 1776 he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, which gave him the Copley Medal for his services in preserving the health of his crew. He sailed the same year on a third voyage, in search of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1778 he discovered the Sandwich Islands, explored Behring Strait, and advanced northward as far as the 70th degree. He returned to winter in the Sandwich Islands. One of the ship's boats having been stolen by the natives of Hawaii, Captain Cook went ashore with a few of his men to recover it. The violent resistance of the natives caused him to retreat towards his boat; and, after firing in self-defence, he and four of his men were killed on the shore, February 14, 1779.

See A. KIPPIS, "Life of Captain James Cook," 1788; GEORGE YOUNG, "Life and Voyages of Captain J. Cook," 1836; HARTLEY COLRIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerners," vol. iii.; VAN TENAC, "Histoire générale de la Marine," J. H. WIEDMANN, "Leben und Schicksale des Capitains J. Cook," 2 vols., 1789-90.

Cook, (JOHN), an American officer, born in Saint Clair county, Illinois, in 1825. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, and became a brigadier-general in 1862.

Cooke, köök, (Sir ANTHONY), an English scholar, grandfather of Lord Bacon, born about 1506, was eminent for learning and virtue. He was appointed tutor of Edward VI. As a Protestant, he was exiled during the reign of Mary, and returned home about 1558. Died in 1576. His daughters were noted for their classical acquirements. Mildred was married to Lord Burleigh, Anne to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of Lord Bacon, and Elizabeth to the son of the Earl of Bedford.

Cooke, (BENJAMIN), an English musical composer and organist, born in London in 1739, was a pupil of Pepusch. From 1752 to 1789 he was conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music. In 1762 he was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey. He composed anthems and other admired pieces of sacred music, and several popular glees, among which are "How Sleep the Brave," "In the Merry Month of May," etc. Died in 1793.

Cooke, (ELIZABETH.) See RUSSELL, LADY.

Cooke, (GEORGE), a skilful English engraver, born in London in 1781. He engraved numerous landscapes and scenes on the coast of England, and in partnership with his brother, William B., published several illustrated works, among which is "The Southern Coast of England." Died in 1834.

Cooke, (Sir GEORGE), a British officer, born in 1767, served in the Peninsula in 1811, 1812, and 1813, and became a major-general. He commanded a division of the Guards at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. Died in 1837.

Cooke, (GEORGE FREDERICK), a popular English actor, was born in Westminster in 1755. He made his *début* at the Haymarket, in London, in 1778, soon after which he went to Dublin, where he performed with great success for many years. In 1800 he returned to London, and acted Richard III., Iago, etc. with great applause. For several years Cooke and J. Kemble were the chief favourites of the London stage. In 1810 he crossed the ocean to New York, where he died in 1812. His death was hastened by intemperance.

See "Memoirs of the Life of George Frederick Cooke," by WILLIAM DUNLAP, 1813.

Cooke, (GEORGE WINGROVE), a British lawyer and writer, born in 1814, edited a "Life of Lord Shaftesbury," (1836,) and wrote "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke," (2 vols., 1835,) a "History of Party," (2d edition, 1840,) which is commended, and several legal treatises, (1844-52.) After a visit to China in 1857, he published "China and Lower Bengal." Died in 1865.

Cooke or Cook, (HENRY), an English painter, born in 1642, was a pupil of Salvator Rosa. He was employed by the king to restore the cartoons of Raphael. Died in 1700.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting in England."

Cooke, köök, (JOHN ESTEN), a novelist and lawyer, son of John Rodgers Cooke, noticed below, was born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1830. He contributed to several periodicals, and published, besides other works, "Leather Stocking and Silk," (1854,) "The Virginia Comedians," "The Last of the Foresters," "Out of the Foam," and "Stories of the Old Dominion."

Cooke, (JOHN RODGERS), an American lawyer, born in Bermuda in 1788. He practised with distinction in Virginia for many years. In 1829 he was associated with John Marshall and Ex-President Madison in the committee which drafted the Constitution of Virginia. Died in 1854.

Cooke, (PHILIP PENDLETON), an American poet, son of the preceding, was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, in 1816. He graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, and studied law. He wrote, besides other poems, "Florence Vane," "Rosa Lee," and "Chevalier Merlin." He contributed to the "Southern Literary Messenger." Died in 1850.

Cooke, (PHILIP SAINT GEORGE), an officer, a brother of John Rodgers, noticed above, was born in Virginia in 1809. He defeated the Comanches in New Mexico in 1855, and had a high command in Kansas about 1857. He afterwards served against the Mormons, but retired from active service in 1873.

Cooke, (THOMAS), an English poet, born at Braintree about 1705. He composed the "Battle of the Poets," a poem, and translated Hesiod and Plautus. Pope, whom he had offended in his writings, avenged himself on him in the "Dunciad." Died in 1756.

Cooke, (WILLIAM), a poet of considerable merit, born at Cork, became a resident of London and adopted the profession of author. His poem entitled the "Art of Living in London" was received with favour, and was followed by a prose "Essay on the Elements of Dramatic Criticism." In 1796 he produced an admired didactic poem, entitled "Conversation," which is his principal work. Died in 1824.

Cooke, (WILLIAM), an eminent English lawyer, born in London in 1757. About 1786 he published a "System of Bankrupt Laws," which was long the standard upon the subject, but is now obsolete. Died in 1832.

Cooke, (WILLIAM FOTHERGILL), an Englishman, born in Middlesex in 1806, was a partner of Professor Wheatstone, and constructed the first magnetic telegraph in England, in 1838-39. In 1869 he received the honour of knighthood. Died in 1879.

Cookesley, (Rev. WILLIAM GIFFORD), an English classical scholar, born in Kent in 1802. He edited Pindar, (1842-49,) and published some essays.

Cookman, kōōk'man, (GEORGE G.) an eloquent Methodist divine, born in Kingston-upon-Hull, England, in 1800, came to America in 1821. He was twice elected chaplain to Congress. In March, 1841, he embarked for Europe in the ocean-steamer President, which was never afterwards heard of.

Cookson, kōōk'son, (GEORGE,) an English general, born in Hampshire in 1760. He directed the artillery at the siege of Aboukir about 1798, and took part in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. In 1830 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1835.

Coo'ley, (THOMAS) an Irish architect, born in 1740. He designed the Royal Exchange of Dublin, one of the noblest edifices of that city, erected about 1770. He was the first architect of the "Four Courts," which he did not live to finish. Died in 1784.

Coolhaas, kōl'hāss, (CASPAR,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Cologne in 1536; died in 1615.

Coomans, kō'māns or kō'mōn', (JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS,) a Belgian writer, born at Brussels in 1813. He edited the "Journal of Brussels" from 1841 to 1845, and the "Courier of Antwerp" from 1845 to 1848. He published a "History of Belgium," (1836,) and other works.

His brother, PIERRE OLIVIER JOSEPH, born in 1816, gained distinction as a painter of history, genre, etc.

Coombe, koom, (WILLIAM,) an ingenious English writer, born at Bristol in 1741. Having spent a handsome fortune in fashionable dissipation, he was reduced to the necessity of writing for a subsistence. He excelled in humour and satire, and published several successful works, namely, "The Diaboliad," a poem, "The Dance of Life," "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," and "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife." The last two are in verse. Died in 1822.

See R. HAWKER, "Life of William Coombe," 1802.

Cooninxloo, de, de, kō'ninks-lō', written also **Coningsloo** and **Coningsloo**, (GILLES,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1544. After working some years in Paris, he settled in Antwerp, and was patronized by the King of Spain and the emperor. "He was," says the "Biographie Universelle," "the greatest landscape-painter of his time."

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Cooper, (ANTHONY ASHLEY.) See SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF.

Coo'per, (SIR ASTLEY PASTON,) a celebrated English surgeon, was born at Brooke, in Norfolk, in 1768. He went in 1784 to London, where he studied under Mr. Cline, who in 1791 employed him as assistant in his lectures. In 1792 he attended lectures in Paris. He was chosen surgeon of Guy's Hospital in 1800, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1805. His reputation was greatly extended by the publication of his work on Hernia, (1804-07,) and a few years later he had acquired an immense practice. His annual income is said to have amounted to £21,000. He was employed by George IV. in 1820, and was made a baronet in 1821. In 1822 he published an important work "On Dislocations and Fractures." He was appointed surgeon to the king in 1828. He published the "Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast," and other works. Died in 1841.

See B. B. COOPER, "Life of Sir Astley P. Cooper," 1843; "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1843; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1849; G. COEN, "Biografia scientifica di Sir A. Cooper," Venice, 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cooper, (BRANSBY B.,) a nephew of the preceding, born about 1792, was for many years surgeon to Guy's Hospital. He published "Lectures on Anatomy," and "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," (1851,) and a "Life of Sir Astley P. Cooper," (1843.) Died in 1853.

Coo'per, (JAMES,) an American general and Senator, born in Frederick county, Maryland, about 1810. He studied law, settled in Pennsylvania, and was elected to Congress as a Whig about 1840. He represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States from 1849 to 1855. He became a brigadier-general of the Union army in 1861, and served in several actions. He died at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1863.

Cooper, (JAMES FENIMORE,) a popular American novelist, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in September, 1789, was a son of Judge William Cooper. His mother's

maiden name was Fenimore. About 1790 his father settled at Cooperstown, which he founded on the shore of Lake Otsego, New York, where he owned a large tract of land, then covered with forests and lying on the frontier of civilization. He entered Yale College in 1802, remained there about three years, and became a midshipman in the navy in 1806. Having retired from the navy in 1811, he married Susan De Lancey, of New York, a sister of Bishop De Lancey. His first literary production was "Precaution," a novel, (1819,) which was inferior to his later works. He published next "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground," founded on incidents connected with the Revolutionary war, which was very successful and was republished in many parts of Europe. It was translated into several languages. "He has the high praise," says the "North American Review," "and will have, we may add, the future glory, of having struck into a new path,—of having opened a mine of exhaustless wealth. In a word, he has laid the foundations of American romance." In 1823 he produced "The Pioneers" and "The Pilot," which were also very popular. His next novels were "Lionel Lincoln" and "The Last of the Mohicans," (1826,) in which Indian life and character were well represented. During a visit to Europe he published "The Prairie," (1827,) "The Red Rover," (1827,) "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," (1829,) "The Bravo," (1831,) and other works. Alluding to his admirable delineations of life at sea in the "Pilot" and the "Red Rover," the "Edinburgh Review" says, "The empire of the sea has been conceded to him by acclamation." He satirized the foibles of his own countrymen in "The Monikins," (1835,) "Homeward Bound," (1838,) and "Home as Found," (1838,) which were not so popular as his former works. In 1839 he published a "History of the Navy of the United States," which is a work of much labour and some merit. Among his later works are "The Pathfinder," (1840,) "The Deerslayer," (1841,) "Wing and Wing," (1842,) "Wyandotte," (1843,) "Afloat and Ashore," (1844,) "The Chain-Bearer," (1845,) "Oak Openings," (1848,) and "The Ways of the Hour," (1850.) He died at Cooperstown in September, 1851. "His writings," says William H. Prescott, "are instinct with the spirit of nationality. In his productions every American must take an honest pride. For surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery." "The same sort of magical authority over the spirit of romance," says the "North American Review" for July, 1826, "which belongs in common to Scott, Radcliffe, Walpole, and our countryman Brown, is, for us at least, possessed by this writer in an eminent degree." "We consider Mr. Cooper," says the same authority, (April, 1831,) "as possessing in a very high degree the first qualification to which we have adverted,—that of power in description. . . . It is, however, most strikingly displayed in one department, in which nobody has preceded him or has yet attempted to become his rival. Whatever opinion may be entertained of his success in other respects, all will agree that his boldest and most triumphant march is on the mountain wave. He treads the deck with the same conscious pride with which the Highland outlaw stood upon his native heath." "He wrote for mankind at large," says W. C. Bryant: "hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any [American] author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language."

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1816 and 1837; "North American Review" for July, 1822, July, 1826, July, 1828, January, 1838, January, 1852, and October, 1859; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. 1.; ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors;" "Atlantic Monthly," January, 1862.

Cooper, (JOHN GILBERT,) an English writer, born in Nottinghamshire in 1723, was educated at Cambridge. His principal works are "The Power of Harmony," a poem, (1745,) a "Life of Socrates," (1749,) and "Letters on Taste," (1754,) which are commended for splendour of style and imagery. Died in 1769.

Cooper, (PETER,) a benevolent and enterprising American manufacturer, born in the city of New York in 1791. He conducted with success various industrial

enterprises on a large scale. He founded in his native city the "Cooper Institute," devoted to the instruction and improvement of the working-classes, at a cost of more than 500,000 dollars. Died in 1883.

Cooper, (RICHARD), a painter, called "the British Poussin," studied in Italy, and excelled in landscapes. Died after 1806.

Cooper, (RICHARD), an English designer and engraver, born in 1730, studied in Paris under Le Bas. Among his works is a "View of Saint Peter's, at Rome." Died about 1820.

Cooper, (SAMUEL), an eminent English miniature-painter, born in London in 1609. He was a pupil of his uncle, John Hoskins. He surpassed all the artists in his line during the Commonwealth and the reign of Charles II., and painted an admirable portrait of Cromwell, which was engraved by Vertue. He visited France, where he painted many celebrated men. His works are still highly prized. Died in 1672.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Cooper, (SAMUEL), D.D., an eminent American divine, born in Boston in 1725, graduated at Harvard in 1743, and in 1746 succeeded his father as pastor of the church in Brattle Street, Boston. He soon became known as one of the most accomplished orators and scholars in New England. He was intimate with Franklin and Adams, and an influential patriot in the Revolution. He was active in establishing in Boston the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was chosen the first vice-president in 1780. Died in 1783.

Cooper, (SAMUEL), an American general, born in the State of New York about 1795, graduated at West Point in 1815. He obtained the rank of captain in 1836, and served in the Mexican war as assistant adjutant-general, 1846-47. In 1852 he became adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel. He resigned his commission in March, 1861, and offered his services to Jefferson Davis, who appointed him adjutant-general. He held throughout the civil war the rank of full general,—the highest in the Confederate army.

See "Southern Generals," (anonymous.) New York, 1865.

Cooper, (SAMUEL), a distinguished surgeon and medical writer of London, was born about 1780. He published, in 1807, "First Lines of the Practice of Surgery," which passed through seven or more editions. He afterwards produced a "Dictionary of Practical Surgery," (1809,) and other professional works. Died in 1848.

Cooper, (SUSAN FENIMORE), an American authoress, a daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, was born about 1825. In 1850 she published an attractive and popular work entitled "Rural Hours." Among her other productions is "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life," (1854.)

Cooper or Cou'per, (THOMAS), a learned English divine and eminent preacher, born at Oxford about 1517, became Bishop of Lincoln in 1570, and of Winchester in 1584. He published some sermons, an "Epitome of Chronicles," and a valuable "Latin Dictionary." Died in 1594.

Cooper, (THOMAS), a natural philosopher and lawyer, born in London in 1759, emigrated with his friend Dr. Priestley to America about 1792. He was a zealous and active Democrat, and wrote political essays, etc. In 1820 he became president of Columbia College, South Carolina, where he was also professor of chemistry. Died in 1840.

Cooper, (THOMAS AETHORPE), an English tragedian, born in 1776, performed with success in England and America. Died in Pennsylvania in 1849.

Cooper, (THOMAS SIDNEY), an English painter of animals, was born at Canterbury in 1803. He rose from a humble position, and acquired the art of drawing almost without the aid of masters. About 1820 he began to paint scenery for the theatre of Canterbury. Having studied the works of the Dutch and Flemish schools, he devoted himself to animal-painting with great success. His favourite subjects are cattle and sheep. He was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and a Royal Academician in 1867. He has founded and endowed a school of art at Canterbury.

See "Autobiographic Memoir" in the "Art Journal" for November, 1849.

Coopmans, kōp'mans, (GADSO), a Dutch physician, son of George, noticed below, born in 1746, was professor at Franeker, Kiel, and Copenhagen. He wrote a Latin poem of merit on the small-pox, "Varis, sive Carmen de Variolis." Died at Amsterdam in 1810.

Coopmans, (GEORGE), a distinguished Dutch physician, born at Makkum in 1717, published a work entitled "Neurologia," (1789.) Died in 1800.

Coornhert. See CORNHERT.

Coote, kōōt, (Sir CHARLES), an Irish judge, who promoted the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, and was made Earl of Monrath. Died in 1661.

Coote, (Sir EYRE), a British general, born in Ireland in 1726. He distinguished himself at the battle of Plassey, in India, in 1757. Returning to England in 1762, he was thanked by the Commons for the capture of Pondicherry. In 1780 he was appointed a member of the supreme council, and commander-in-chief of the army in Bengal. In that year he completely defeated Hyder Ali at Porto Novo. Died near Madras in 1783.

Cootwyk, kōt'wīk, sometimes written Cootwich, (JOHN), a Dutch traveller, born at Utrecht. He travelled in France, Italy, Syria, Palestine, etc., and published in 1619 an account of those countries.

Cop, kop, (GUILLAUME), a Swiss physician, born at Bâle, finished his studies in Paris, and graduated in 1495. He was successively chief physician of Louis XII. and of Francis I. Though he published no original work, he rendered great services to medical science by his translations of Hippocrates, and of Galen's "Treatise on the Causes and Differences of Diseases and Symptoms." Died in 1532.

Cope, (Sir ANTHONY), an English scholar, was the author of a "History of Annibal and Scipio," (1544.) Died in 1551.

Cope, (CHARLES WEST), an English historical painter, born at Leeds about 1812, was the son of a drawing-master. He studied in the Royal Academy, in which he began to exhibit in 1831. His cartoon of "The First Trial by Jury" gained a prize of three hundred pounds awarded by the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts in 1843. After that date he painted with success several frescoes in the House of Lords. Among his chief oil-paintings are "Lear and Cordelia," (1850,) and "Othello relating his Adventures," (1853.) He was elected Royal Academician in 1848, and from 1867 to 1874 was Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy.

Cope, (HENRY), an Irish physician, who lived about 1690-1740, studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, and practised with success in Dublin.

Cope, (Sir JOHN), a British general, the time and place of whose birth are unknown. He was commander-in-chief of the army in Scotland when the rebellion of 1745 began. At the first approach of the Pretender's army, Cope retired from the Highlands southward. The rebels took Edinburgh, and a few days later routed the king's army at Prestonpans, September, 1745. General Cope was much censured for his conduct on this occasion, and was superseded in the command. Died in 1760.

Cōpe, (THOMAS PYM), a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1768. His parents were "Friends," and he was educated in the principles of that society. He commenced business in Philadelphia in 1790. In 1807 he built his first ship, which he named in honour of his native county, Lancaster. In 1821 he established the first regular line of packet-ships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. This line, we may remark in passing, was sustained through all those adverse circumstances which for a time threatened the destruction of the foreign commerce of Philadelphia, and continued in full vigour until the breaking out of the civil war. When Thomas P. Cope retired from business, it passed into the hands of his sons, (Henry and Alfred Cope,) and afterwards into those of the Cope Brothers, (Francis and Thomas P., sons of Henry Cope.)

To the foresight, liberality, and indefatigable energy of Thomas P. Cope, Philadelphia was principally indebted for her first abundant supply of pure water from the Schuylkill, before her increasing population rendered

the present extensive water-works a necessity. The water was pumped from the river by means of a steam-engine, and conveyed to a reservoir in a building at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, whence it was distributed by pipes to different parts of the city. This plan was first carried into operation in 1801. Mr. Cope was for many years president of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia; he was also one of the originators and principal promoters of the Mercantile Library, of which he was president for more than a quarter of a century. He closed his long and useful life November 22, 1854, leaving a high character for spotless integrity as well as for commercial ability. EDWARD D. COPE, an eminent naturalist, author of the "Origin of Genera," "Extinct Batrachia and Reptilia of North America," etc., is a grandson of Thomas P. Cope, and a son of Alfred Cope.

See HUNT'S "Lives of American Merchants," vol. i.

Copeland, kōp'land, (THOMAS), an English surgeon, born about 1780, practised in London, and published several professional works. Died in 1855.

Copernic. See COPERNICUS.

Co-per'nī-cus or **Koper'nī-cus**, the Latinized form of **Kopernik** or **Copernic**, [Fr. pron. kōp'ēr'nēk',] written also **Zepernic** and **Zopernic**, (NICHOLAS), a celebrated astronomer, the author of the Copernican System, was born, according to the best authorities, at Thorn, in Prussia, in February, 1473. After learning Greek and Latin at home, he pursued his studies at Cracow, where he gave attention to philosophy, medicine, mathematics, design, and astronomy. At the age of twenty-three he visited Italy, formed an intimacy with Regiomontanus, and obtained at Rome a chair of mathematics, which he filled with high reputation for a few years. Having returned to his native land, he was appointed canon of Frauenburg by his uncle, the Bishop of Warmia. Thenceforth his time was spent in his religious services, in astronomical studies, and in gratuitous visits to the poor who required medical aid.

Observing the complexity and discordance of the systems of astronomy then received, he began to compare them with each other and with the celestial processes of nature, in order to find a system more simple, symmetrical, and stable. He knew that the Pythagoreans favoured the theory that the sun was the centre of the system, and that Philolaus had given the earth a rotation on its axis in addition to its motion around the sun; but these sublime paradoxes were combated by ancient prejudices, and were apparently negated by the dictates of common sense. After he had adopted his own system, he spent many years in proving it by observations and calculations, and he then expounded his beautiful theory and discoveries, in a work entitled "The Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs," ("De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus,") which appears to have been finished about 1530. Although he was assured that he had solved the grandest problem which pertains to astronomy, he delayed to publish his work, probably from a presentiment of the persecution which is reserved for great reformers and innovators. His theory, which he was careful to propound as a hypothesis, was accepted as true by several astronomers, and, after much persuasion on the part of his friends, he consented to print the work in 1543, with a dedication to the pope. While it was in the press at Nuremberg, he approached the end of his career; and he died on the same day that he received the first copy, (May 24, 1543,) having only strength sufficient to touch it with his hand. The progress of his system, even among astronomers, was extremely slow, and the clergy and the masses were generally hostile to it. "The whole weight of Aristotle's name," says Hallam, "which in the sixteenth century not only biased the judgment but engaged the passions, connected as it was with general orthodoxy and preservation of established systems, was thrown into the scale against Copernicus. It must be confessed that the strongest presumptions in favour of his system were not discovered by himself. One of the most remarkable passages in Copernicus is his conjecture that gravitation was not a central tendency, but an attraction common to matter, and probably extending to the heavenly bodies." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") It is proper to observe that the system

which bears his name has received important modifications since his time by the genius of Galileo, Newton, etc.

See GASSENDI, "Vita Copernici," 1654; PERCY, "Notice biographique sur Copernic," 1824; SNIADOCKI, "Discours sur N. Copernik," Warsaw, 1803; D. SZULE, "Biographie de Copernik," 1855; L. PROWE, "Zur Biographie von N. Copernicus," 1853; WESTPHAL, "N. Copernicus," Constance, 1822; CZYNSKI, "Kopernik et ses Travaux," 1846; J. ARAGO, "Eloge de Copernic."

Cop'land, (JAMES), an eminent Scottish physician, born at Deerness, in one of the Orkney Isles, in 1792, settled in London about 1818. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Dictionary of Practical Medicine," (3 vols., 1833-58,) a work of great labour and research. Died in July, 1870.

Copleston, kop'el-ston, (EDWARD), D.D., an English bishop, born in Devonshire in 1776. He became a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1795, and professor of poetry in the university in 1802. In 1813 he published, in elegant Latin, his "Academic Lectures," ("Prælectiones Academicæ,") which were much admired. He wrote an "Enquiry into the Doctrines of Predestination," (1821.) In 1827 he was appointed Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of Saint Paul's, London. Died in 1849.

See WILLIAM JAMES COPLESTON, "Memoirs of E. Copleston, with Selections from his Diary," etc., 1851; RICHARD WHATELY, "Remains of the late Edward Copleston," etc., 1854; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1851; "North British Review" for February, 1852.

Cop'ley, (JOHN SINGLETON), an eminent historical painter, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1737. He is said to have had no instructor except nature. He exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, in 1760, a picture of a "Boy and Tame Squirrel," which was greatly admired. In 1774 he visited Italy, and in the next year became a resident of London, where he painted portraits and historical subjects with success. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1783. "The Death of Lord Chatham" is one of his chief productions. He died in 1815, leaving a son, who became Lord Lyndhurst, and chancellor of England.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Copley, (JOHN S.) See LYNDDHURST.

Coppetta. See BECCUTI.

Coq. See LECOQ.

Coqueau or **Cocqueau**, kō'kō', (CLAUDE PHILIBERT), a French architect, born at Dijon in 1755. He was guillotined in 1794.

Coquebert de Montbret, kō'kō' bair' dēh mōn'brā', (CHARLES ÉTIENNE), BARON, a French mineralogist and botanist, born in Paris in 1755; died in 1831.

See SILVESTRE, "Notice sur le Baron Coquebert de Montbret," 1832.

Coquelin, kō'kō' lān', (CHARLES), a French economist, born at Dunkirk in 1803, wrote, besides other works, one on "Credit and Banks," (1848.) Died in 1852.

See MOLINARI, "Notice sur C. Coquelin," 1853.

Coquereau, kō'kō' rō', (FÉLIX), a popular French preacher, born in 1808, published "Souvenirs of Saint Helena."

Coquerel, kō'kō' rēl', (ATHANASE LAURENT CHARLES,) a French Protestant divine, born in Paris in 1795. He began to preach in Paris about 1830, and became eminent as a pulpit orator. He was elected in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he voted with the moderate republicans. His religious opinions were liberal. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Biography," (1837,) "Modern Orthodoxy," (1842,) and many volumes of sermons. Died in 1868.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1838.

Coquerel, (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1797. He was one of the founders of the "Revue Britannique," and wrote a "History of English Literature," (1828.) Died in 1851.

Coques, kōk, (GONZALES), a Flemish miniature-painter, born at Antwerp in 1618. He imitated Van Dyck with success, and acquired a high reputation by his portraits. He was employed by Charles I. of England, and other princes. Died about 1684.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Coquille, kō'kēl' or kō'kē'ye, [Lat. CONCHYL'IUS,] (GUI.) Sieur de Romenay, a meritorious French jurist,

born at Decize about 1524. He advocated civil and religious liberty in his writings, among which are a "Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church," and several Latin poems. He was a friend of Lord Bacon and of Rantano. Died in 1603.

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes."

Coram, (THOMAS,) a benevolent Englishman, born about 1668, was bred to the sea, and became captain of a merchant-vessel trading to the West Indies. He founded in 1740 a "Hospital for Exposed and Deserted Children." In 1756 Parliament voted £10,000 to the institution. The result was a great increase of the number of infants exposed. Died in 1751.

Corancez, de, *deh* *ko'ron'sá'*, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE OLIVIER,) a French *littérateur* and savant, born in Paris in 1770, was sent in 1802 as consul-general to Aleppo. He published a "Description of the Northern Part of Syria," and other esteemed works. Died in 1832.

Coras, de, *deh* *ko'rás'*, (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1630, wrote "Jonas, or the Repentance of Nineveh," (1663.) Died in 1677.

Coras, de, (JEAN,) an eminent French jurist, born at Toulouse or Réalmont in 1513. He became chancellor to the Queen of Navarre, and judge in the parliament of Toulouse. Having joined the Protestants, he was killed at the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. Among his works is one entitled "Miscellanies of Civil Law," ("Miscellanea Juris Civilis.")

Co'rax, [Gr. *Κόραξ*,] a famous Sicilian orator, who flourished about 470 B.C. He was called the creator of the rhetorical art, and wrote a treatise on that subject, (not extant.)

Coray, ko'rà', written also **Koray**, and **Korais**, (DIAMANT,)[Gr. *Δαμάντιος Κοραΐς*,] an eminent modern Greek philologist and patriot, born at Smyrna in 1748. He made himself master of Greek and other languages. In 1782 he began to study medicine in Montpellier, and six years later removed to Paris. Resolving to devote himself to the freedom and regeneration of Greece by means of education, he published good editions of old Greek authors, with notes and translations, and some original political tracts. About 1802 the First Consul employed him to translate Strabo's "Geography." He died in 1833, with the reputation of one of the best Hellenists of his time, and one of the influential restorers of Greek nationality. (See his "Autobiography," entitled "*Βίος Ἀδαμαντίου Κοραΐη παρὰ τοῦ ἰδίου*," Paris, 1833.)

Corazzi, ko-rát'see, (ERCOLE,) an Italian mathematician and scientific writer, born at Bologna in 1689. He was professor of mathematics in Turin. Died in 1726.

Corboux, kor-bō', (FANNY,) an English painter and author, born in 1812. She became a self-taught artist, with a view to support her parents, and painted portraits and historical subjects with success. In 1830 she received the gold medal for a miniature portrait. She wrote dissertations on the Hebrew archæology or Biblical literature. Died in 1883.

Corneil, (GILLES.) See ÆGIDIUS CORBOLIENSIS.

Cor'bet, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Gloucester in 1620; died in 1680.

Corbet, (RICHARD,) an English poet and pulpit orator, born in Surrey in 1582, became a chaplain of James I. He was appointed Bishop of Oxford in 1629, and of Norwich in 1632. Though he was a partisan of the High Church, and required by Laud to act against the Puritans, he was respected for his moderation. He composed humorous poems, among which were a "Journey to France" and "Farewell to the Fairies." Died in 1635.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Corbet, (WILLIAM,) a general, born in Ireland in 1781, served some years in the French army. He went to Greece in 1828, fought against the Turks, and obtained command of the Greek army. Died in 1842.

Corbière, kor'be-air', (ÉDOUARD,) a French novelist, born at Brest in 1793, was a naval officer in his youth. He published "The Banian," (1835,) "The Slaver," and other marine stories.

Corbière, de, deh *kor'be-air'*, (JACQUES JOSEPH GUILLAUME PIERRE,) COUNT, a French politician, born near Rennes about 1767. In 1820 he was appointed a minister of state, and in December, 1821, minister of the

interior. He retired from office with Villèle in January, 1828. Died in 1853.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration."

Corbière, di, de *kor-be-á'rà*, (PIETRO,) an Italian priest, who, by the authority of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, was elected anti-pope in 1328 as a rival to John XXII. He assumed the title of Nicholas V. Failing to obtain popular support, he abjured his usurpation in 1330, was imprisoned, and died in 1336.

Corbineau, kor'be-nō', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a French general, born at Laval in 1772, became a general of brigade in 1806, and was killed at Eylau in 1807.

Corbineau, (JEAN BAPTISTE JUVENAL,) a French general, brother of the preceding, born at Marchiennes in 1776. For his services in Russia in 1812 he was made aide-de-camp général to Bonaparte. He became general of division in 1813, and is said to have saved the life of Napoleon at Montmirail, 1814. He directed the arrest of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne in 1840. Died in 1848.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Corbinelli, kor-be-nel'lee, (JEAN,) a French writer, of Italian descent, born about 1615, became secretary to Queen Marie de Médicis. He published "The Old Latin Historians reduced to Maxims," and a few other works. Died in 1716.

Corbould, kor'bōld, (EDWARD HENRY,) an English painter in water-colours, born in London in 1815. His subjects are mostly historical. His "Plague of London" (1843) obtained a prize of £100. Among his best productions are "The Fair Rosamond," "The Eglinton Tournament," (1839,) and the picture from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864. In 1851 he was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal Family.

Cor'bu-lo, [Fr. CORBULON,] (CN. DOMITIUS,) a celebrated Roman commander, who flourished under Claudius and Nero. He commanded with success in a war against the Parthians under Tiridates, and excited the jealousy of Nero, who ordered him to be put to death in 67 A.D. He was reputed the ablest general of his time.

Corbulon. See CORBULO.

Cor'co-ran, (MICHAEL,) an officer in the United States army, born in Ireland in 1827. Having acquired distinction in the campaign of 1861, in Virginia, he was made a brigadier-general in 1862. Died in 1863.

Cordaire. See LACORDAIRE.

Cordara, kor-dá'rà, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian Jesuit, born in Piedmont in 1704. He was chosen to continue Orlandini's "History of the Jesuits," of which he published one volume, (Rome, 1750.) The style of this work (in Latin) is pure and elegant. He wrote also Latin and Italian poems. Died in 1784.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Corday d'Armas, de, deh *kor'dá' d'ár'mōn'*, (MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE,) usually called simply CHARLOTTE CORDAY, born of a noble family, in Normandy, in 1768, was a descendant of the celebrated poet Corneille. She passed several years in a convent at Caen, where, says Lamartine, "she was a model of piety." Her disposition was thoughtful and imaginative. In person she was tall, her face serenely beautiful, her air dignified and commanding. She adopted with enthusiasm the principles of the new régime, and sympathized deeply with the Girondists proscribed in May, 1793. The infamous Marat being then at the zenith of his political influence, she formed a secret resolution to sacrifice herself for the liberties of her country. Once, in spite of the watchful reserve under which she veiled a deep and terrible purpose, a few tears chanced to escape from her. To her aunt, who inquired the cause, she said, "I weep for my country. . . . So long as Marat lives, no one's life is secure for a single day." Soon after, her aunt, accidentally entering Charlotte's chamber, found a Bible open at the tenth chapter of the apocryphal book of Judith, and the passage marked which contains the prayer of the ancients of the city that God would prosper the enterprise of Judith for the deliverance of Israel. Confirmed in her resolution by such meditations, she came to Paris. But Marat, suspicious of attempts against his life, could not readily be

approached. She therefore, though with extreme reluctance, resorted to a stratagem, pretending that she was the bearer of important information from the provinces. He received her while in his bath; and, as he was foretelling to her the speedy doom of the surviving Girondists, she stabbed him to the heart, with a knife which she had concealed in her bosom. In prison she wrote an eloquent letter to Barbaroux, manifesting in every line that courageous and lofty spirit which never left her, even on the scaffold. She was executed in July, 1793. "There are deeds," says Lamartine, "so mingled with pure intentions and culpable means, that we know not whether to pronounce them criminal or virtuous." "In withholding her act of assassination, history dares not applaud; nor yet, while contemplating her sublime self-devotion, can it stigmatize or condemn."

See CHÉRON DE VILLIERS, "M. A. Charlotte de Corday d'Arman, sa Vie, son Temps, ses Ecrits," etc., Paris, 1865; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," book xlv.; and the article "Corday" in the "Biographie Universelle."

Cordeiro or **Cordeyro**, kor-dā'e-ro, (ANTONIO), a Portuguese historian and priest, born in the isle of Terceira in 1641. He wrote a "History of Madeira, Terceira," etc., (1717), which is commended. Died in 1740.

Cordemoy, de, deh kord'mwā', (GÉRAUD), a French historian, born in Paris, became a member of the French Academy. Bossuet employed him as reader to the dauphin, and persuaded him to write a "History of Charlemagne," which is a work of merit, though not attractive in style. He left a few other minor essays. Died in 1684.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Corder, kor'der, or **Cordier**, kor'de-ā', [Lat. CORDE-RIUS,] (BALTHASAR), a Flemish Jesuit, theologian, and Hellenist, born at Antwerp in 1592, became a professor of theology at Vienna. He published several works. Died in 1650.

Corderius, (BALTHASAR.) See CORDER.

Cor-de-ri-us, [Fr. CORDIER, kor'de-ā',] (MATHURIN), a celebrated Protestant school-teacher, born in France in 1479. He was the preceptor of Calvin, who dedicated to him one of his works; and he published several popular school-books, among which is "Scholastic Colloquies," ("Colloquia scholastica," 1564,) a work which was long very extensively used. He lived some years in Geneva. Died in 1564.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cordes, kord, or **Cor-de-si-us**, (JEAN), a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Limoges in 1570, collected a library of 8300 volumes. Died in 1642.

Cordeyro. See CORDEIRO.

Cordier, (BALTHASAR.) See CORDER.

Cordier, (MATHURIN.) See CORDERIUS.

Cordier, kor'de-ā', (NICOLAS), a French sculptor of high reputation, born in Lorraine in 1561, worked in Rome. He made a bronze statue of Henry IV. for the church of Saint John de Lateran. Died in 1612.

Cordier, (PIERRE LOUIS ANTOINE), a French geologist and mineralogist, born at Abbeville in 1777. As engineer, he accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and obtained the grade of engineer-in-chief in 1808. In 1819 he was chosen professor of geology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, and in 1822 was admitted into the Institute in place of Haüy. He published an able "Essay on the Internal Temperature of the Earth," (1827,) and other scientific memoirs. He was made a peer about 1840. Died in March, 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cor-dī-ner, (CHARLES), a British antiquary and topographer, born about 1746; died in 1794.

Cordova. See GONSALVO.

Cordova, kor'do-vā, (JOSÉ), a South American general, born at Antioquia, New Granada, in 1797. He fought under Bolívar about 1820, and contributed to the victory of Ayacucho, (1824,) after which he was made general of division. In 1829 he revolted against Bolívar, but was defeated and killed the same year.

Cordova, de, dà kor'do-vā, (ADRIANO), a Spanish historical painter and monk; died about 1630.

Cordova, de, (FERNANDO FERNANDEZ), a Spanish general, born in Madrid in 1792. He opposed Espartero

in 1841, and afterwards joined the moderate *Progresistas*. In 1850 he was appointed Captain-General of New Castile, and in 1851 Captain-General of Cuba. He was driven into exile by the revolution of July, 1854, and returned to Spain in 1856, on the fall of Espartero. In 1873 he became minister of war. Died in 1883.

Cordova, de, (FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ), a Spanish navigator, commanded a small expedition which sailed from Havana in 1517, discovered Yucatan, and, in returning, touched at Florida. Died in Cuba in 1518.

Cordova, de, (LUIS FERNANDEZ), a Spanish general, a brother of Fernando Fernandez, noticed above, was born at Cadiz in 1799. He was a favourite of Ferdinand VII., and was sent as ambassador to Berlin about 1828. In the civil war which began in 1833 he was a partisan of Isabella. Having been an unsuccessful rival of Espartero, he retired to Portugal about 1838, and died in 1840.

Cor'dus, (AULUS CREMUTIUS), a Roman historian, who wrote a "History of the Civil War of Rome and of the Reign of Augustus," (not extant.) He was accused of treason by Sejanus because he had praised Brutus and Cassius in his history. Being assured that his death was resolved on, he ended his life by starvation in 25 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales," book iv.; SENECA, "Suasoria."

Cordus, kor'düs, (EURICH or EURICIUS), a German poet and physician, born at Simtshausen, in Hesse, about 1480. He became professor of medicine at Marburg about 1527. He corresponded with the most distinguished men of his time, and composed Latin poems (1614) and prose works, among which is "Botanologicon, a Dialogue on Plants," (1534.) Died in 1535.

See KAHLER, "Vita E. Cordi," 1744; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cordus, (VALERIUS), an eminent botanist, son of the preceding, born at Simtshausen in 1515. He explored the botanical riches of Germany, and proved himself a good observer. In 1535 he published a valuable "Dispensatory," ("Dispensatorium Pharmacorum,") and in 1542 visited Italy on a botanical excursion. He died prematurely, in Rome, in 1544. The results of his labours appeared in 1561, in a work which was edited by Conrad Gesner and entitled a "History or Description of Plants," etc., ("Historia Stirpium Libri quatuor a Conrado Gesnero collectæ.") His merit as a botanist is highly eulogized by Gesner.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Coreal, ko-rā-āl', (FRANCISCO), a Spanish traveller, born at Cartagena in 1648. He spent about thirty years in the West Indies and South America between 1666 and 1697, and left an interesting narrative, which was published in French, in 3 vols. 1722. This purported to be a translation from the Spanish.

Corella, de, dà ko-rèl'yā, (ALFONZO), a Spanish medical writer, born at Corella, Navarre, lived about 1550.

Corelli, ko-rel'lee, (ARCANGELO), a famous Italian musical composer and performer, born at Fusignano, near Imola, in 1653. He published in Rome, in 1683, his first work, "Twelve Sonatas for two Violins and a Bass." In 1686 he was leader of an orchestra of one hundred and fifty musicians in an opera performed at Rome under the auspices of Christina of Sweden. His reputation had then extended over Europe. He was patronized by Cardinal Ottoboni, who appointed him director of his music. Among his most popular productions is "Concerti Grossi," (1712.) Died in 1713.

See FÉLIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" FAYOLLE, "Notices sur Corelli, Tartini," etc., 1810.

Corenzio, ko-rèn'ze-o, (BELISARIO), a skilful painter, born in Greece, was a pupil of Tintoretto, and settled in Naples about 1590. He was noted for his invention and facility of execution, and worked mostly in fresco. Among his chief productions is "The Feeding of the Five Thousand." His memory is branded with the charge of tyrannical treatment of Guido and other foreign artists at Naples. Died in 1643.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Corilla, ko-rèl'lā, (MARIA MADDALENA FERNANDEZ), an Italian improvisatrice, born in 1740. She was publicly crowned at Rome about 1775. Died in 1800.

Co-rin'na, [Gr. *Kόριννα*; Fr. CORINNE, ko're'n',] a celebrated Greek lyric poetess, born at Tanagra, in Bœotia, lived about 500 B.C. Contemporary with Pindar, she is said to have instructed him in poetry, and was five times victorious in competition with him. Pausanias ascribes her triumph partly to her beauty. She was surnamed *Múta*, ("The Fly.") Only a few fragments of her poems are now extant.

See SUDAS, "Corinna;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" J. B. SCHUFF, "Corinna die ehrbare und scheinbare Hure," 1660.

Corinne. See CORINNA.

Corio, ko're-o, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1459. Under the patronage of Ludovico Sforza, he wrote, in Italian, the "History of Milano," (1503.) Died in 1519.

Coriolan. See CORIOLANO and CORIOLANUS.

Coriolano, ko-re-o-lá'no, or **Coriolan**, ko-re-o-lán', (BARTOLOMMEO,) CAVALIERE, a skilful Italian designer and engraver, son of Cristoforo, noticed below, was born at Bologna in 1590. He was a pupil of Guido. He dedicated to Pope Urban VIII. many wood-cuts in chiaro-scuro, after Guido and the Caracci. Died in 1654.

See HUBER, "Manuel du Graveur."

Coriolano, ko-re-o-lá'no, [Fr. CORIOLAN, ko're-o-lón',] (CRISTOFORO,) an eminent wood-engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1550. His original name was LEDEKER, (lã'd'er-er.) He removed to Venice, where he engraved, besides other works, the portraits of Vasari's biographical work. Died at Bologna about 1600.

Coriolano, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a son of the preceding, born at Bologna in 1595, was a painter, and engraver on copper and wood. He engraved many pictures by Guido, the Caracci, and other masters. Died in 1649.

Co-ri-o-lá'nus, [Fr. CORIOLAN, ko're-o-lón'; Ger. CORIOLAN, ko-re-o-lán', or CORIOLANUS, ko-re-o-lá'nús,] (CAIUS (or CNEIUS) MARCIUS,) the hero of an early Roman legend, was said to be a descendant of King Ancus Marcius. According to the poetical traditions on the subject, he obtained the surname CORIOLANUS for his victory over the Volscians at Corioli about 490 B.C. During a famine he advised that corn should not be distributed gratis to the commons unless they gave up their tribunes. For this offence he was banished; and, having obtained command of a Volscian army, he besieged Rome. The Romans were unable to resist him or to avert his anger, until his stern purpose yielded to the tears of Veturia his mother and of Volumnia his wife, who led a deputation of Roman matrons to his tent. He is supposed to have passed the rest of his life among the Volsci, (Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;") but, according to the popular tradition, he was killed by the Volsci immediately after he abandoned his purpose of taking Rome. This legend is the subject of Shakespeare's drama of "Coriolanus."

See PLUTARCH'S "Lives;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" Fr. ROCHLITZ, "Helden des alten Roms und des neuen Frankreichs, Coriolan und Dumouriez," 1796.

Coriolis, ko're-o-lèss', (GASPARD GUSTAVE,) a French mechanician, born in Paris in 1792; died in 1843.

Co-rip'pus, (FLAVIUS CRESCONIUS,) a Latin poet of the sixth century, who is supposed to have been born in Africa and to have been a bishop. He wrote several works, which have some merit and are still extant. Among them is an epic poem called "Johanneis," and a panegyric on the emperor Justin, ("De Laudibus Justinii minoris.")

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cork, EARL OF. See BOYLE, (RICHARD.)

Cormenin, de, deh korm'nán', (LOUIS,) BARON, a French journalist, son of Louis Marie, noticed below, born in Paris in 1826. In 1852 he supported the government, and obtained the direction of the "Moniteur Officiel."

Cormenin, de, (LOUIS MARIE de la Haye—deh lá há,) VICOMTE, an eminent French political writer and jurist, born in Paris in January, 1788. He was appointed auditor of the council of state in 1810, and master of requests (by Louis XVIII.) in 1815. In 1828 he was elected deputy for Orléans. He was often re-elected by the Liberal party, became a popular pamphleteer, and exercised great influence on political affairs. His pamph-

lets appeared under the pseudonym of "Timon." He opposed the government of Louis Philippe. In 1838 he published a work called "Studies on Parliamentary Orators," ("Études sur les Orateurs parlementaires," 17th edition, 1854.) He was president of the committee which framed a new constitution in 1848. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he deserted the Liberal party and became a member of Louis Napoleon's council of state. He was admitted into the Institute in 1855. Among his important works are his "Administrative Law," ("Droit administratif," 1822,) and "Letters on the Civil List," (1831,) which passed through twenty-five editions. M. Cormenin also distinguished himself as a practical philanthropist, and took part in founding numerous charitable institutions. Died in May, 1868.

See LOMÉNIÉ, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAPUIS-MONTLAVILLE, "Étude sur Timon," 1848.

Cormontaigne, de, deh korm'món'tánñ', (LOUIS,) an eminent French military engineer, born about 1695. Between 1734 and 1745 he directed the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Tournay, etc. The great works added in the reign of Louis XV. to the fortifications of Metz and Thionville were constructed on his plans. He obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*. He made improvements in the art of fortification, on which he also wrote several esteemed treatises. Died in 1752.

Cornacchini, KOR-nák-kee'nee, (MARCO,) an Italian medical writer, flourished at Pisa about 1610. His father, TOMMASO, was professor of medicine at Pisa, and author of "Tabulæ Medicæ," 1605.

Cornarius. See CORNARUS.

Cornaro, (ANGELO.) See GREGORY XII.

Cornaro, KOR-ná'ro, (CATERINA,) Queen of Cyprus, was born in Venice about 1454. She became the wife of James de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, and was adopted as daughter of Saint Mark by the senate of Venice. At the death of the king, in 1473, she ascended the throne, which she abdicated in 1489, when the Venetians became masters of Cyprus. Died in 1510.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Cornaro, or **Cornelio**, KOR-ná'le-o, sometimes written **Cornier**, (FLAMINIO,) a Venetian senator, eminent for learning, born in Venice in 1693. He published a "History of the Churches of Venice," (1758,) and several religious works. Died in 1778.

Cornaro, (GIOVANNI I.), Doge of Venice, succeeded Francis Contarini in 1625. He waged a war against Austria, which he left unfinished when he died in 1629.

Cornaro, (GIOVANNI II.), was elected Doge of Venice in 1709. During his administration the Turks made war on Venice, and took the Morea about 1715. He obtained peace in 1718. Died in 1722.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Cornaro, (LUIGI,) a Venetian gentleman, born about 1463, gained distinction by his successful experiments on diet and by his writings on the preservation of health. In his youth, by intemperance and sensuality, he ruined his health, which was naturally delicate. About the age of forty he reformed his habits, became very abstemious, and found the results of his change highly satisfactory. After he was eighty years old he published a "Treatise on a Temperate Life," which had a wide circulation, and was translated into English and French. He died, it is said, in his 103d year. Addison, in his "Spectator," No. 195, says Cornaro passed his hundredth year, and commends the good sense and cheerful spirit of his book. See "Biographie Médicale."

Cornaro-Piscopia, KOR-ná'ro pès-ko'pe-ã, (ELENA LUCREZIA,) an illustrious Italian scholar and writer, born at Venice in 1646, was a relative of the preceding. Her attainments in languages, philosophy, etc. spread her fame throughout Europe. She made a vow of celibacy, and observed the rules of a monastic order. She composed admired verses and academic discourses. Died in 1684.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. DEEZA, "Vita di E. L. Cornaro-Piscopia," 1686; ANTONIO LUPIS, "L'Eroina Veneta, ovvero la Vita di E. L. Cornaro-Piscopia," 1686.

Cornaros, KOR-ná'ros, (VINCENT,) a Greek poet of the sixteenth century, born in the island of Crete. His

life is involved in obscurity. He is styled "the Homer of modern Greece," and wrote a poem in rhymes entitled "Erotochronos," which is admired, and is an interesting monument for the history of the Greek language.

See BRANDIS, "Mittheilungen über Griechenland."

Cor-na'rus or **Cornarius**, KOR-nâ're-us, the Latinized name of JOHANN HAGENBUTT, (hâ'gen-bööt), a German physician, born at Zwickau, Saxony, in 1500. He practised at Frankfort and Zwickau, and was professor of medicine at Marburg and Jena. He gained a wide reputation by his Greek edition of Hippocrates, (1538,) and a Latin version of the same, (1546.) He translated some works of Plato, Saint Basil, and other Greek writers into Latin, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1558.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Cornazzani, KOR-nât-sâ'nee, or **Cornazzano**, KOR-nât-sâ'no, (ANTONIO), an Italian poet, born at Piacenza or Ferrara, lived about 1500. He wrote lyric poems (printed in 1502) and some prose works.

Cornbury, KOR'n'ber-e, (EDWARD HYDE), LORD, son of the second Earl of Clarendon, was one of the first of James II.'s officers to desert his standard in 1688 and go over to the Prince of Orange, (afterwards William III.), who in return for this service appointed him Governor of New York, where he arrived in 1702. His avarice, despotic measures, and frivolous character soon drew upon him the execration of the people, and in 1708 procured his removal from office. Died in 1723.

Cornbury, (HENRY HYDE), LORD, eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon, wrote a comedy called "The Mistakes, or the Happy Resentment," which was printed in 1758. He was killed by a fall from a horse in France in 1753.

Corne, KOR-n, (HYACINTHE), a French publicist, born at Arras in 1802, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Civil Courage."

Corneille, KOR'nâ' or KOR'nâ'yê, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French historical painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1646, was a son of Michel, noticed below. He received the grand prize in 1668. Died in 1695.

Corneille, (MICHEL), a French painter and engraver, born at Orléans in 1601, was a pupil of Vouet. He painted religious subjects, and was one of the first members of the Academy of Paris. Died in 1664.

Corneille, (MICHEL), a skilful French painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1642. He studied in Italy, and on his return, in 1663, was received into the Royal Academy. He was employed by the king, and adorned several churches of Paris with his works. Died in 1708.

Corneille, KOR'nâl', [Fr. pron. KOR'nâl' or KOR'nâ'yê,] (PIERRE), a celebrated French dramatic author, the founder of the French drama, and the writer who has perhaps contributed most to the development of the national genius, was born at Rouen on the 6th of June, 1606. He studied law, which he practised a few years without success. His first work, a comedy called "Mélite," (1629,) and others which quickly followed, were performed with applause, which they owed partly to the vicious taste of the public. His "Medea" (1635) gave a new tone of grandeur and dignity to the French tragedy, though it contained much bombast and vain declamation. In 1636 he astonished and enraptured the public with the tragedy of "The Cid," (an imitation of a Spanish drama of that name,) which, by nervous eloquence and mastery of dramatic resources, eclipsed everything that had hitherto appeared on the French stage. To silence his detractors, who called him a mere imitator, he produced, in 1639, "Les Horaces," and "Cinna," which were admired for invention and style. Many persons consider "Cinna" as his master-piece; while others prefer "Polyeucte." "A deeper interest," says Hallam, "belongs to 'Polyeucte,' and this is his only tragedy wherein he affects the heart. The beautiful character of Pauline would redeem much greater defects than can be ascribed to this tragedy. It is the noblest, perhaps, on the French stage, and conceived with admirable delicacy and dignity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His "Menteur" ("Liar," 1642) was the first comedy of character and intrigue which was

an honour to France. His subsequent efforts indicate a decline of his power; but his opera called the "Golden Fleece" ("Toison d'Or") was performed with success in 1661. He had been admitted into the French Academy in 1647. He died in Paris in October, 1684, leaving several children. The French call him the "grand Corneille," not only to distinguish him from his brother Thomas, but from the rest of mankind. Fontenelle, who was his nephew, preferred him as a poet to Racine; but Voltaire, La Harpe, and other critics reverse that judgment. It is generally admitted that in impressive declamation, in dignity, in sublime thoughts, in condensed and noble style, he has not been equalled by any succeeding dramatist. In private life his manners were simple and his conversation rather dull. He is represented as a man of pure morals and amiable character. "It is difficult," says a recent French critic, "to draw the portrait of Corneille and to do justice to the subject. His most magnificent eulogy is perhaps in this verse of Voltaire:

"Le grand Condé pleurant aux vers du grand Corneille."*

"When the Academy was endeavouring 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." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Corneille;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires," tome i.; GUIZOT, "Corneille et son Temps," 1852; TASCHEREAU, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Corneille," 1829; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Éloge de Corneille," 1768; M. J. J. VICTORIN-FABRE, "Éloge de Corneille," 1808; LOUIS SIMON AUGER, "Éloge de Corneille," 1808; "Biographie Universelle;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY, London, 1840; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1852.

Corneille, (THOMAS), a popular French dramatist, brother of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1625. On leaving college he became a resident of Paris. His first play, "Engagements du Hasard," appeared in 1647. In the ensuing eight years he produced several other comedies. In 1656 he composed "Timocrate," a tragedy, which was very popular, and was performed eighty times in six months. It was followed by "Darius," "Stilicon," and many other tragedies, which had a transient success. His tragedies "Ariane" and "Earl of Essex" obtained more durable favour, and still keep their place on the stage. He succeeded his brother in the French Academy in 1685. "He was," says Voltaire, "a man of great merit and of vast learning; and, if we except Racine, he was the only French author of his time worthy to be ranked next to his brother." Died in 1709.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Cornejo, KOR-nâ'ho, (PEDRO), a Spanish historian, who lived about 1550-80, wrote, among other works, a "Summary of the Civil Wars in Flanders," (1577.)

COR-ne'li-a, [Fr. CORNÉLIE, KOR'nâ'le'; It. CORNIGLIA, KOR-nèl'yâ,] a noble Roman matron, the daughter of P. Scipio Africanus, and the wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus. She was eminent for virtue and mental cultivation. After the death of her husband she refused an offer of marriage from Ptolemy, King of Egypt. As the daughter of Scipio and the mother of the Gracchi, she had as high a position as any woman in Roman history. A Campanian dame, having displayed to her the jewels with which she was adorned, expressed her curiosity to see those of Cornelia. The latter, pointing to her sons, Tiberius and Caius, exclaimed, "These are my jewels and ornaments."

See PLUTARCH, "T. Gracchus" and "Caius Gracchus;" L. MERCKLIN, "Programma de Cornelia, Gracchorum Matris, Vita, Moribus et Epistolis," 1844.

Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, was the first wife of Julius Cæsar the dictator, to whom she was married in 83 B.C. She died young, leaving a daughter, Julia, who became the wife of Pompey the Great.

COR-ne'li-a Gens, a patrician family or tribe, which produced more illustrious men than any other in Rome. Among them were the Cinnae, Lentulus, Rufinus, the Scipios, and Sulla.

Cornélie. See CORNELIA.

* "The great Condé weeping at the verses of the great Corneille."

Cornelio, (FLAMINIO.) See CORNARO.

Cornelis, KOR-nā'lis, [Fr. CORNELLE, KOR-nā'l', (or KOR-nā'yē,) or CORNILLE; Ger. CORNELIUS, KOR-nā'le-ūs,] a famous Dutch painter of history and portraits, was born at Haarlem in 1562. He studied under Porbus and Coignet at Antwerp, and settled in Haarlem. He excelled in design and colouring, and imitated nature with fidelity. Among his master-pieces is a large picture of "The Deluge." Died in 1638. His brother, HENRY, was a sculptor and painter. He was most successful in landscapes and marine views.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Cornelisz, KOR-nā'lis, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter of history, born at Oost-Sanen about 1471, worked at Amsterdam, where he died in 1567.

Cornelisz, (LUCAS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1492, removed to England, and was patronized by Henry VIII. Died in 1552.

Cor-ne-li-us, Bishop of Rome, succeeded Fabianus in 251 A.D. He was a Roman by birth. Novatian, having refused to recognize him, was chosen Bishop of Rome by his partisans; and thus arose the schism of the Novatians. Cornelius was banished to Civitā Vecchia by Gallus in 252, and died the same year.

Cor-ne-li-us, (ELIAS,) an American clergyman, born in 1795. He became secretary of the American Education Society in 1826. Died in 1832.

Cornelius Nepos. See NEPOS.

Cor-ne-li-us Se-ve-rus, (PUBLIUS,) a Latin epic poet, of whose life but little is known. He lived in the reign of Augustus, and died prematurely, leaving unfinished a poem called "The Sicilian War," ("Bellum Siculum,") which is praised by Quintilian. A beautiful fragment on the death of Cicero has been preserved.

Cornelius von, fon KOR-nā'le-ūs, (PETER,) the greatest German painter of his time, born at Dusseldorf on the 16th of September, 1787, was a son of the inspector of the Dusseldorf gallery of paintings. At the age of nineteen his genius revealed itself in painting the cupola of the old church of Neuss. From 1811 to 1819 he studied and worked in Rome, where he formed an intimate friendship with the artist Overbeck, who sympathized with his enthusiasm for the old Italian masters. About 1814 he finished his "Illustrations of Faust," one of his most remarkable productions. His original genius was also displayed in a series of designs illustrating the "Niebelungen-Lied." After the completion of these he devoted himself to fresco-painting, which had been long neglected. He is considered the restorer of this art among the Germans. In 1819 he removed from Rome to Munich, whither he had been invited by the crown-prince, (afterwards King Ludwig,) and was appointed director of the Academy of Dusseldorf. He was commissioned by Prince Ludwig to adorn the Glyptothek of Munich with frescos. In the Hall of Heroes of that edifice he painted on a large scale a series of subjects from the "Iliad" of Homer. Among his grandest productions is a picture of the "Last Judgment," in the church of Saint Louis, in Munich. It is about sixty feet high, and more than thirty feet wide. In the Pinakothek of Munich he illustrated, in a series of frescos, the "History of Painting," with that profoundness of conception which characterizes his genius. At the invitation of the King of Prussia, he went to Berlin in 1841, and painted in the Campo Santo several frescos, among which are "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Died at Berlin in 1867.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cornet. See CORNARO, (FLAMINIO.)

Cor'ner, (JULIA,) an English authoress, born about 1815. She published "The Baronet," a novel, (1835,) "Edward Castleton," "Questions on the History of Europe," and several useful books for children.

Cornet, de, deĥ KOR-nā', (MATHIEU AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French politician, born at Nantes in 1750. He promoted the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, was made a senator the same year, and in 1804 received the title of count. Under the restoration he entered the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1832.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Cornbert, KOR-n'ĥert, written also **Coornbert**, (DIEDRIK,) a Dutch author and Reformer of great merit, born at Amsterdam in 1522. He was a zealous promoter of the Protestant Reformation, although he was never a sectarian, and dissented from the doctrines of Calvin. He rendered important services to the Prince of Orange in his contest with Spain. He composed, besides other works, a poem "On the Use and Abuse of Fortune," and a "Treatise against the Capital Punishment of Heretics." The national air of "William of Nassau," which was very popular with several generations, is commonly attributed to him; though Motley and some other writers ascribe it to Marnix de Saint Aldegonde. He sometimes supported himself, at Antwerp and Cleves, by his skill as an engraver. In 1572 he was appointed secretary of state in Holland. "He formed with Spiegel and Visscher," says the "Biographie Universelle," "the triumvirate that restored the Dutch language and poetry." Died at Gouda in 1590.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1854.

Corniani, KOR-ne-ā'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian *littérateur*, born at Orzi-Nuovi in February, 1742, obtained an office in the magistracy. He wrote, besides various other works, an "Analysis of Taste and Morality," (1790,) and a "History of Italian Literature," (9 vols., 1804-13.) The latter contains critical notices of authors who wrote between the eleventh century and the middle of the eighteenth, and is a work of high reputation. "His erudition appears to me considerable," says Hallam, "and his judgments generally reasonable." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Brescia in November, 1813.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. LABUS, "Notizie intorno alla Vita di G. B. Corniani," 1814; CAMILLO UGONI, "Elogio storico di G. B. Corniani," 1818.

Cornic-Duchêne, KOR-n'ĥ' dū'sh'ĥn', (CHARLES,) a French naval officer, born at Morlaix in 1731; died in 1809.

Cornificius, KOR-ne-fish'e-ūs, (QUINTUS,) a Latin poet, who lived about 50 B.C., was a friend of Catullus.

Cornificius, (QUINTUS,) a Roman who supported the party of Cæsar in the civil war, and became governor of Syria. Died about 40 B.C.

Corniglia, the Italian of CORNELIA, which see.

Cornille. See CORNELIS.

Cornille, KOR-neel', or **Corneille**, otherwise called **Cornelius Engelbrechtsen**, (ĥng'hel-brĥkt'sen,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1468. He painted in oil and fresco with success. The famous Lucas van Leyden was his pupil.

His son, CORNILLE KUNST, born at Leyden, inherited his father's talent for painting. He worked at Leyden and at Bruges. Among his best works is a "Descent from the Cross." He died in 1544, aged fifty-one.

Cornu, KOR-nū', (SÉBASTIEN MELCHIOR,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1804, obtained at Paris a medal of the first class in 1845.

Cornuole delle, del'lā KOR-noo-o'lā, or **Carniole**, KAR-ne-o'lā, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian engraver of gems, who worked in Florence about 1580. His productions compare favourably with those of the ancient Greeks. His portrait of Savonarola was celebrated.

Cornut. See CORNUTI.

Cornuti, KOR-nū'tē, or **Cornut**, KOR-nū', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French botanist and physician, born in Paris. He published a "Description of the Plants of Canada," (1635,) with numerous figures. Died in 1651.

Cor-nu'tus, (LUCIUS ANNÆUS,) a Roman philosopher, born at Leptis, in Africa. He taught the Stoic philosophy in Rome, and counted among his pupils the poets Lucan and Persius. Nero banished him about 68 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a commentary on Aristotle, and other philosophical works.

See SUIDAS, "Cornutus;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" G. J. DE MARTINI, "Disputatio de L. A. Cornuto," 1825.

Cornwall, (BARRY.) See PROCTER, (BRYAN W.)

Cornwallis, KOR-nō'l'is, (CAROLINE FRANCES,) an English writer on philosophy, religion, etc., was born in 1786. She produced anonymously a series of twenty-two essays, entitled "Small Books on Great Subjects,"

the last of which, "The State of Man subsequent to the Promulgation of Christianity," was published in 1854. These works are highly esteemed. Died in 1858. A volume of her letters and poems was published in 1864.

See "Selections from the Letters of Caroline F. Cornwallis."

Cornwallis, (CHARLES,) EARL and MARQUIS, a British general, commonly known as LORD CORNWALLIS, born in 1738, was the eldest son of the first earl, before whose death he was styled Lord Brome or Broome. He served on the continent as aide-de-camp of the Marquis of Granby in 1761, and inherited his father's earldom in 1762. Though he was an aide-de-camp and favourite of the king, he opposed the measures which caused the American war. He joined the army in 1776, and, as major-general, took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, after being foiled at Trenton and Washington. In 1780 he commanded an army in Carolina, and defeated General Gates at Camden. The next year he gained an unimportant advantage over General Greene at Guilford, and invaded Virginia. He marched to Yorktown, intending to embark there, but was prevented by a French fleet, while the army of Washington attacked him by land. He surrendered, with about 8000 men, on the 19th of October, 1781.

In 1786 he was appointed Governor-General of Bengal, and commander-in-chief of the army in India. The principal event of his administration was the war against Tippoo Saib. Cornwallis in person took Bungalow in 1791, and defeated the enemy at Seringapatam in 1792. Tippoo then obtained peace by ceding half of his dominions to the British and their allies. Lord Cornwallis, having returned to England in 1793, was made a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he became lord lieutenant of Ireland, which was then in rebellion, and which he pacified by a moderate policy. He negotiated the treaty of Amiens in 1802. In 1805 he was again appointed Governor-General of India, and died the same year at Ghazapore. Without brilliant talents, he filled with credit a prominent place on conspicuous stages in several trying epochs of British history. He is generally admitted to have been by far the ablest British general who took part in the war of the American Revolution.

See ADOLPHUS and BISSETT, "History of the Reign of George III.," J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers," 1867; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1859.

Cornwallis, (Sir CHARLES,) an English gentleman, whom James I. sent as ambassador to Spain. He wrote the Life of Henry, Prince of Wales. Died about 1630.

His son, Sir WILLIAM, published "Discourses upon Seneca," and essays on various subjects, (1600-32.)

Cornwallis, (FREDERICK,) a son of the Earl of Cornwallis, became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1749, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1768. He published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1783.

Cornwallis, (WILLIAM,) an English admiral, brother of Lord Cornwallis, born in 1744. After serving in the American war, he commanded a squadron in the East Indies from 1789 to 1793, and was made vice-admiral in 1795. In that year he received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct in an action with the French. From 1801 to 1806 he was commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet. He died in 1819, with a fair reputation for talents and courage.

See "Annual Register."

Corona, ko-ro'na, (LEONARDO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, was born at Murano in 1561. His manner is said to resemble that of Tintoretto. Among his admired works is a "Crucifixion." Died in 1605.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Coronado. See VASQUEZ.

Coronelli, ko-ro-nel'lee, (MARCO VINCENZO,) a learned Italian geographer and monk, born at Venice about 1650. He passed some years in Paris, where he made globes twelve feet in diameter, (1683.) In 1685 he was chosen cosmographer of the Venetian state. He published many maps and volumes on geography, among which were a "Description of the Morea," (1685,) and "Ancient and Modern Rome," (1716.) Died in 1718.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Coronini-Cronberg, von, fon ko-ro-nee'nee kron'berg, (JOHANN,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Göritz in 1794. He was chosen preceptor to Francis Joseph (the present emperor) in 1836, and obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1849. In 1854 he was appointed commander of the army which occupied the Danubian principalities.

Corot, ko'ro', (JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE,) a successful French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1796. Among his works are "The Roman Campagna," (1827,) a "Souvernir of the Environs of Florence," (1839,) "Homer and the Shepherds," (1845,) and a "Sunset Scene," (1857.)

Corr, (ERIN,) a Belgian engraver of high reputation, born at Brussels in 1803, was a son of an Irishman. He engraved "The Descent from the Cross," after Rubens, and several works of Van Dyck and Da Vinci. Died in Paris in 1862.

Corradi. See GHIRLANDAIO.

Corradi, kor-rá'dee, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna. He copied the works of great masters with success. Died in 1643.

Corradini, kor-rá-dee'nee, (PIETRO MARCELLINO,) an Italian antiquary and jurist, born at Sezza in 1658. He was made a cardinal in 1712. Among his works is "Ancient Latium, Sacred and Profane," ("Vetus Latium profanum et sacrum," 1704.) Died in 1743.

See TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Corrado, the Italian of CONRAD, which see.

Corrado, kor-rá'do, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born in Naples in 1693, was employed for some years by the King of Spain at Madrid. Died in 1768.

Corrado, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born in the duchy of Modena. He became professor of eloquence at Reggio in 1540, and professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Bologna in 1545. He published in 1537 an interesting work, entitled "Quæstura," in which the life of Cicero is related, and his character vindicated from unjust charges. Died in 1556.

See FILIPPO RE, "Elogio di S. Corrado," 1812; A. FAPPANI, "Elogio di S. Corrado," 1820;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Correa, kor-rá'a, (D. PAVO PEREZ,) a renowned Portuguese general, was chosen grand master of the order of Santiago in 1242. He gained many victories over the Moors, and was reputed the greatest captain of his time. The old Spanish writers assert that he once arrested the course of the sun, like Joshua. Died in 1275.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Correa, (GASPAR,) a Portuguese historian, served in several expeditions in the East Indies, and wrote a valuable "History of India," ("Historia da India," in manuscript.) Died at Goa about 1560.

Correa, (THOMÉ,) an eloquent Portuguese orator, poet, and grammarian, born at Coimbra in 1537. He professed rhetoric at Rome and Bologna with great success, and wrote treatises on eloquence, grammar, etc., among which was a commentary on Horace's "Art of Poetry." Died in 1595.

Correa de Saa, kor-rá'a dà sã, (SALVADOR,) a distinguished Portuguese admiral, born about 1594. He was for many years Governor of Brazil, where, between 1625 and 1640, he gained several victories over the Dutch. In 1648 he commanded an expedition to Africa, and conquered Benguela and Angola. Died in 1680.

Correa de Serra, kor-rá'a dà sér'rá, (JOSÉ FRANCISCO,) a distinguished Portuguese botanist and savant, born at Serpa in 1750. He was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon about 1780. To escape persecution for religion, he retired to France in 1786 and to England in 1796. About 1814 he supplied the place of Mr. Barton as professor of botany in Philadelphia. From 1816 to 1821 he was minister from Portugal to the United States. He was the author of some treatises on vegetable physiology and other subjects, and wrote several articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Correa Garção, kor-rá'a gar-sõwn', (PEDRO ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet, born about 1750, was the author of lyric poems which are in style excellent imitations of

Horace. "No one," says Longfellow, "since Ferreira had approached so near the ancient prototype."

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Correggio, da, dā kor-réd'jo, [Fr. LE CORRÈGE, lèh kor-rāzh': it may be observed that in French he is nearly always called LE CORRÈGE, in Italian IL CORREGGIO, i.e. "the Correggio,"] (ANTONIO Allegri—ā-lā'gree,) an illustrious Italian painter, the founder of a new and original style of art, was born at Correggio (whence his surname) in 1494. We have little positive information respecting him. Vasari and others state that his origin was humble and that his life was passed in poverty; but there is good reason to believe that he enjoyed a comfortable subsistence. Among his supposed teachers in art were his uncle, Lorenzo Allegri, and Francesco Bianchi; but he was the sole former of his own style. He probably never saw Rome or Venice. He worked at his native city and at Parma. He died in 1534.

Correggio not only surpassed all former artists in the magic of the chiaroscuro, but he was also distinguished by his admirable skill in foreshortening. His forms are exquisitely soft and beautiful; his colours are as pure and as delicate as those of Titian. The art which Angelo exalted to sublimity, which Titian enriched with the magic of colouring, and which Raphael inspired with the soul of expression and grace, may be said to have received its complement of perfection in the softness, tenderness, and harmony of Correggio. One of his masterpieces is the Assumption of the Virgin,—a fresco in the Cathedral of Parma. Among his admired oil-paintings are a Holy Family, known as "La Vierge au Panier;" an "Ecce Homo;" a picture of the Nativity, at Dresden, called "Notte," or "Night;" and a Saint Jerome, which Annibal Caracci preferred to Raphael's Saint Cecilia. One of his most remarkable productions is a "Penitent Magdalen," in the gallery at Dresden: for this picture, only about eighteen inches square, one of the Saxon kings is said to have paid 6000 louis-d'ors, (30,000 dollars.) His representations of women and children are especially admirable. Many of his female countenances possess an ineffable and almost divine beauty. Correggio is said to have been remarkably modest. After gazing on a production of Raphael, he exclaimed, exultingly, *Anch'io son' pittore!* ("I also am a painter!") "The harmony of Correggio," says Fuseli, "though assisted by exquisite hues, was entirely independent of colour: his great organ was *chiaro oscuro* in its most extensive sense. The bland light of a globe gliding through lucid demi-tints into rich reflected shades, composes the spell which pervades all his performances." The celebrated Danish poet Oehlenschläger has made Correggio the subject of one of his most successful tragedies.

See "Memorie istoriche di A. Allegri detto il Correggio," Parma, 1817; VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; "Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano," London, 1823; "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Corregio, kor-rā'jo, (GIBERTO,) an able chief of the Guelph party, who in 1303 obtained the sovereignty of Parma. He was expelled in 1316. Died in 1321.

Cor're-us, a chief of the Bellovaci, a tribe of Gaul, who, at the head of an army, encountered Caesar, and, after a brave resistance, was killed.

Cor'rie, (DANIEL,) an English clergyman, born about 1776, became Bishop of Madras in 1834. He translated part of the Bible into Hindostanee. Died in 1837.

Corrodi, (HENRY), a learned Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1752. He published (in German) a number of works on philosophy and theology, among which is a "History of Millenarism," (1781.) Died in 1793.

Corry, (HENRY THOMAS), an English Conservative statesman, born in 1803, became first lord of the admiralty in 1867. Died in 1873.

Corse, (JOHN M.), an American general, who, in October, 1864, defended Allatoona with success against a superior force of Confederate troops, while General Sherman, from the top of Kenesaw Mountain, signalled that he should hold out to the last. He commanded a division of Sherman's army in his march through Georgia.

Corsetti, kor-set'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Sienna about 1700; died in 1774.

Corsignani, kor-sèn-vā'nee, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian historian, born at Celano in 1686; died in 1751.

Corsini, kor-see'nee, (ANDREA,) born at Florence in 1302, was renowned for his piety and ascetic life. He became Bishop of Fiesole about 1360. Died in 1373.

See F. VENTURI, "Vita di S. A. Corsini," 1620; ANGULO, "Vita di S. A. Corsini," 1630.

Corsini, (EDOARDO), an eminent Italian antiquary and monk, born at Fanano in 1702. In 1735 he became professor of logic, and in 1746 of moral philosophy, at Pisa. He published "Fasti Attici," (1744-56, 4 vols.,) a capital work on Grecian chronology and history, and other antiquarian treatises. Died at Pisa in 1765.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Corsini, (LORENZO.) See CLEMENT XII.

Cort, kort, (CORNELIUS), a skilful Dutch designer and engraver, born at Horn about 1530. After visiting Venice about 1566, and engraving some works of Titian, he settled in Rome, where he opened a school of engraving. He produced many prints after various masters, among which is "The Transfiguration of Raphael." Died in Rome in 1578.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Cort, (HENRY), an English mechanic, who effected great improvements in the manufacture of iron, was born at Lancaster in 1740; died in 1800.

See SMILES, "Industrial Biography."

Cortambert, kor'tōn'baïr', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE,) a French geographer and writer, born at Toulouse in 1805.

Corte, (CESARE and VALERIO.) See CORTI.

Corte, de la, dā lā kor'tā, (JUAN,) a skilful Spanish painter of landscapes and battles, born at Madrid in 1597; died in 1660. His son, GABRIEL, (1648-94,) was a painter of flowers.

Corte-Murari, della, del'lā kor'tā moo-rā'ree, (GIROLAMO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Mantua in 1747; died in 1832.

Cortenaer or Cortenaar, kor'teh-nā'r', (EGBERT,) a famous Dutch admiral. He distinguished himself as captain in a battle against the Swedes in 1658, and was killed near Lestoff in 1665.

Cortenovis, kor-tā-no'vèss, (ANGELO MARIA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bergamo in 1727, wrote a treatise "On the Purple of the Ancients." Died in 1801.

Corte-Real or Cortereal, kor-tā-rā-ā'l', (GASPAR,) a Portuguese navigator, commanded in 1500 an exploring expedition to the region since called Canada. In 1501 he again sailed from Lisbon towards the Arctic regions, and was never afterwards heard of.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Corte-Real, (JERONYMO), a Portuguese poet, composed several admired poems, of which the "Shipwreck of Sepulveda" (1594) is the most popular. Died in 1593.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire de la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe."

Cortés. See CORTEZ.

Cortés, (DONOSO.) See DONOSO CORTÉS.

Cortés, kor-tès, (MARTIN), a Spanish geographer, who lived at Cadiz, published in 1561 an excellent work on geography and navigation, called "Breve Compendio de la Esfera y de la Arte de navegar."

Cortese. See CORTEZ.

Cortese, kor-tā'sā, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian poet, born in the kingdom of Naples about 1570. He wrote several facetious and satirical poems, one of which, called the "Vajasseide," (1604,) passed through sixteen editions in fourteen years.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Cortesi. See COURTOIS, (JACQUES.)

Cortesius. See CORTEZ.

Cor'tez, [Sp. CORTÉS, kor-tès'; It. CORTESE, kor-tā'sā; Lat. CORTE'SIUS,] (HERNANDO (OR HERNAN) OR FERNANDO), the conqueror of Mexico, was born at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, in Spain, in 1485. Resolving to seek his fortune in the New World, he sailed to Hispaniola in 1504, and became a planter. He displayed courage and ability in the conquest of Cuba, which Velasquez began in 1511, and was rewarded with an estate in that island. In 1518 he was appointed by Velasquez commander of an expedition sent against Mexico, which had just been discovered, and which presented a most brilliant theatre for ambition and enterprise. The armada,

which consisted of eleven vessels, ten cannon, and about seven hundred men, sailed from Cuba in February, 1519, its primary ostensible object being the conversion of the infidels. This process he initiated by a battle at Tabasco, where he defeated a native army. He next landed on the site of the present Vera Cruz, where he made friendly demonstrations and learned that he had entered the wide empire of Montezuma. The Aztec artists by their picture-writing informed the monarch of the arrival of the Spaniards. Having destroyed his ships, in order that his soldiers might be forced to conquer or perish, Cortez marched to Mexico, or Tenochtitlan, the capital of Anahuac, which, after several bloody victories over the Tlascalans, he entered in November, 1519, without resistance. Montezuma, after receiving them with due hospitality, was made prisoner by his audacious guests in his own palace. He was induced to swear allegiance to the emperor Charles V., and to pay an immense tribute in gold and silver; but he refused to profess the creed of the Spaniards. In the mean time, Velasquez, jealous of the success of Cortez, whom he regarded as a rival or rebel, sent against him an army of about 1000 men, under Narvaez, who arrived in Vera Cruz in April, 1520. Leaving a small garrison in the capital, Cortez marched with about 250 men against Narvaez, whom he defeated and took prisoner near Zempoalla in 1520. Having persuaded the soldiers of Narvaez to join his standard, Cortez returned to Mexico, which he found in revolt against him. After several days of severe fighting, in which Montezuma was mortally wounded by the natives, the Spaniards were expelled from the city of Mexico, with a loss of several hundred men. The great victory at Otumba in July, 1520, restored the ascendancy of Cortez, and in 1521 he again became master of the capital, where he committed acts of infamous atrocity, and the conquest of Mexico was completed. In 1522 he was appointed by the Spanish court Governor and Captain-General of New Spain, (Mexico.) In 1525 he executed Guatemozin, the last emperor of the Aztecs. To vindicate himself from the accusations of his enemies, he returned in 1528 to Spain, where he was graciously received by Charles V.; but when he went again to Mexico, in 1530, he no longer had the supremacy there. An exploring expedition which he fitted out discovered California in 1535. He revisited Spain in 1540, and took part in the disastrous invasion of Algiers in 1541. Died at Seville in 1547. His virtues and vices are thus summed up by Prescott: "He was avaricious, yet liberal; bold to desperation, yet cautious and calculating in his plans; magnanimous, yet very cunning; lax in his notions of morality, yet a sad bigot. The great feature in his character was constancy of purpose."

See ROBERTSON, "History of America;" PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" "Despatches of Hernando Cortes," New York, 1843; ANTONIO DE SOLIS Y RIBADENEYRA, "Historia de la Conquista del Mexico," 1684; English version of the same, by THOMAS TOWNSEND, 1724; GOMARA, "Historia de F. Cortez," Rome, 1556; CARL CURTHS, "F. Cortez der Eroberer Mexiko's," 1818; "Lives of Nuñez de Balboa, Hernan Cortes, and Francis Pizarro," 1847.

Corti, KOR'tee, or **Corte**, KOR'tà, (CESARE,) a painter of portraits and history, a son of Valerio, noticed below, was born at Genoa about 1554; died about 1612.

Corti, [Lat. CUR'tIUS,] (MATTEO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Pavia in 1475; died in 1542.

Corti or **Corte**, (VALERIO,) an Italian portrait-painter of merit, born at Venice in 1530, was a pupil of Titian. Died at Genoa about 1580. His son MARCANTONIO was an excellent designer.

Corticelli, KOR-te-chel'lee, (SALVADORE,) an eminent Italian philologist, born at Piacenza in 1690. He produced an excellent Italian grammar, (1745,) which, says Roquefort, "is the best in the language." Died in 1758.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Cortona, dà, dà KOR-to'nà, (PIETRO BERRETTINI), [Fr. PIERRE DE CORTONE, pe-air' deh KOR'ton',] an eminent Italian painter, born at Cortona about 1600. He painted some pictures in the Pitti palace, Florence, and afterwards settled in Rome, where he worked with success. He excelled in composition, and had a certain freedom and facility of style. Mengs, however, says that he neglected the study of principles founded on reason, and aimed

only to gratify the eye of the spectator. He was also architect of several Roman edifices. Died in Rome in 1669. Among his oil-paintings is "The Conversion of Saint Paul." The Barberini palace, Rome, contains one of his principal frescos.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Cortone, de. See CORTONA.

Cortot, KOR'to', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1787, won the first prize of the Institute in 1809. Among his finest works are "The Soldier of Marathon" and the bas-relief which adorns the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1843.

Cortusi, KOR-too'see, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) an Italian botanist, and director of the botanic garden at Padua. He published a description of the plants growing in that garden, (1591.) Died in 1593.

Cor-un-cā'nī-us, (TIBERIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist and senator, was elected consul in 280 B.C., and pontifex maximus about 254. He was the first plebeian who attained the latter dignity. His talents and virtues are highly praised by Cicero. He was appointed dictator in 246 B.C., soon after which he died.

See CICERO, "De Legibus," and "De Oratore;" WUERFFEL, "Commentatio de T. Coruncanio," 1740.

Corvetto, di, de KOR-vet'to, (LUIGI EMMANUELE,) COUNT, a financier, born at Genoa in 1756. In 1805 he became a member of Bonaparte's council of state. From 1815 to 1818 he was minister of finance in France. Died in 1822.

See SOLARI, "Elogio storico del Conte L. E. di Corvetto," 1824.

Corvi, KOR'vee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter, born at Viterbo in 1623, excelled in nocturnal scenes. Died in 1703.

Corvin. See CORVINUS.

Corvinus, KOR-vee'nūs, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German engraver, born about 1682, worked for booksellers of Augsburg. Died in 1738.

Cor-vi'nus, [Fr. CORVIN, KOR'vân',] (MATTHIAS,) King of Hungary, born at Klausenburg in 1443, was the son of John Huniades. He was elected king in 1458. His reign was marked by a series of wars with the emperor Ferdinand III., the Turks, and the Kings of Poland and Bohemia. In the intervals of peace he promoted the arts and sciences. He was eminent for military talents, and made himself master of Austria and Vienna in 1485. He died at Vienna in 1490, leaving the reputation of a wise ruler. Vladislaus, King of Bohemia, was his successor.

See TUROTZ, "Chronica Hungaria;" GALEOTTUS MARTIUS, "De Dictis et Factis Regis Matthie;" FESSLER, "Matthias König von Hungarn," 1793; WENZEL, "Matthias Corvinus," 1810.

Corvisart-Desmarests, KOR've'zâr' dà mǎ'râ', (JEAN NICOLAS,) an eminent French physician, born in Champagne in 1755. Having attended the lectures of Petit, Desault, and others, he was received as *docteur-régent* of the faculty in 1782. In 1788 he was chosen professor of clinic at the hospital La Charité, and in 1797 professor of practical medicine in the College of France. He was very successful as a lecturer, and had a rare sagacity in diagnosis. About 1800 he was appointed chief physician to Bonaparte, and a few years later received the title of Baron. He published an "Essay on the Diseases and Organic Lesions of the Heart," (1808,) and other works. Bonaparte once said he "was an honest and able man, but rather blunt," (*brusque*.) Died in 1821.

See FERRUS, "Notice sur Corvisart," 1821; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cor'vus, (M. VALERIUS,) a famous Roman general, born about 370 B.C. He was chosen consul in 348, and was re-elected five times. In 343 he gained two important victories over the Samnites near Gaurus and Suessula. He was chosen dictator in 342. Again summoned to the dictatorship in 301 B.C., he defeated the Marsi and Etruscans. He was elected consul the sixth time in 299. Died about 270 B.C.

See VALERIUS MAXIMUS; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Cor'win, (THOMAS,) an American statesman and orator, born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in July, 1794. His parents removed to Ohio while he was a boy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar about 1818, and soon acquired celebrity as a lawyer and an orator. He

supported John Quincy Adams for the Presidency in 1828, was elected a member of Congress by the voters of the Warren district in 1830, and acted with the Whig party. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison by numerous speeches at mass-meetings, for which his popular style of oratory was especially adapted. He was elected Governor of Ohio for two years in October, 1840, and represented that State in the Senate of the United States from 1845 to 1850. He opposed the Mexican war, on which he made an able speech in 1846. In July, 1850, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Fillmore. On his retirement from office, March, 1853, he resumed the practice of law at Lebanon, Ohio. He was elected a member of Congress for the seventh district of Ohio in October, 1858, and again in 1860; but soon after the latter date (in 1861) he was sent as minister to Mexico. He returned home in 1864, and died at Washington in December, 1865.

Cor'y-at or **Cor'y-ate**, (GEORGE,) an English clergyman, noted as a writer of Latin verse, became rector of Odcombe about 1570. Died in 1606.

Coryat or **Coryate**, (THOMAS,) an eccentric Englishman, a son of the preceding, was born at Odcombe rectory in 1577. In 1608 he traversed France, Italy, and Germany on foot, and published, in 1611, "Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travel, etc." This work was accompanied by numerous pieces of humorous or ironical verse by Jonson, Drayton, Chapman, and many other poets. In his youth he appears to have officiated as court jester, or king's fool, in the service of Henry, Prince of Wales. Between 1612 and 1617 he journeyed on foot through Palestine and Persia to Hindostan. Died at Surat in 1617.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., 1822.

Cor-y-ban'tēs, [Gr. Κορύβαντες,] the priests of Cybele, sometimes called also GALLI. They celebrated the festivals of Cybele with orgiastic dances and loud cries, beating on timbrels, clashing cymbals, and cutting their flesh with knives.

Cosa, **de la**, **dà la** **ko'sà**, (JUAN,) a Spanish navigator, who served Columbus as pilot in his second voyage to America. He was skilful in the construction of maps or charts. He was killed by some natives at Tabasco in 1509.

Cosimo, **ko'se-mo**, (JACOPO or GIACOMO,) a celebrated engraver of gems and cameos, was born at Trezzo, in the Milanese. He worked at Madrid for Philip II.

Cosimo, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter of high reputation, also called ROSSELLI, was born at Florence in 1441. He excelled in bacchanalian scenes. Died about 1525.

Cosimo de' Medici. See MEDICI.

Cosin or **Cozen**, **kuz'en**, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Norwich in 1594. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1640. During the civil war he retired to Paris, where he preached several years. About 1660 he returned, and was appointed Bishop of Durham. He published "A Scholastic History of the Canon of Holy Scripture," and other works. Died in 1672.

Cosini, **ko-see'nee**, (SILVIO,) an able sculptor, a pupil of Michael Angelo, born near Florence, lived about 1550.

Cos'mas, [Gr. Κοσμάς,] an Egyptian geographer, surnamed INDICOPLEUS'TES, ("Indian navigator,") lived about 540 A.D. In his youth he was a merchant, and made voyages to India and other countries. He afterwards became a monk at Alexandria, and wrote, in Greek, several works, one of which, entitled "Christian Topography," (Τοπογραφία Χριστιανική,) is still extant. He argues that the earth is not spherical.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MANNERT, "Géographie des Anciens."

Cosmas of JERUSALEM, a poet and monk of the eighth century, wrote thirteen Greek hymns, which are extant.

Cosmas [Fr. COSME, kôm] of PRAGUE, born in 1045, was the earliest historian of Bohemia whose work has come down to us. He was a priest, and secretary to Henry IV. of Germany. About 1125 he finished his "Bohemian Chronicle," ("Chronicon Bohemorum.") Died in 1126.

Cosme of PRAGUE. See COSMAS.

Cosme, **kôm**, (JEAN BASEILHAC,) called FRÈRE COSME, a French surgeon, born in the diocese of Tarbes in 1703,

lived mostly in Paris. He was reputed one of the first lithotomists of his time in France, and invented an instrument used in lithotomy. Died in 1781.

Cosmico, **kos'me-ko**, (NICCOLÒ HELIO,) a Latin poet, born at Padua about 1440; died in 1489.

Cosmo (or **Cosimo**) **de' Medici**. See MEDICI.

Cosnac, **de**, **dèh** **kos'nàk'**, (DANIEL,) a French bishop, noted for his address, vivacity, and talent for intrigue, was born in Limousin about 1630. He became Archbishop of Aix in 1687. Died in 1708. He left "Mémoires," which were published in 1852.

See ABBÉ CHOISY, "Mémoires," liv. viii.; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cospéan, **de**, **dèh** **kos'pà'dn'**, sometimes incorrectly written **Cospeau**, (PHILIPPE,) a Flemish prelate, born in Hainaut in 1568, was eminent as a preacher. Moréri gives him credit for purging the pulpit of quotations from profane authors. He became Bishop of Nantes in 1622. Died in 1646.

See RENÉ LEMÉE, "Le Prélat accompli, ou la Vie de P. de Cospéan," 1646; R. BORDEAUX, "Notice relative à P. Cospeau," 1852.

Cospeau. See COSPÉAN.

Cosroes. See KHOSROO.

Cossa. See JOHN XXIII., (Pope.)

Cossale, **kos-sà'là**, or **Cozzale**, **kot-sà'là**, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, lived at Brescia about 1600.

Cossali, **kos-sà'lee**, (PIETRO,) an Italian geometer and Theatin friar, born at Verona in 1748, was professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Parma, and afterwards of mathematics at Padua. He wrote, besides other works, a "Critical History of Algebra," (2 vols., 1779,) which was highly prized. Died in 1815.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Cossart, **ko'sàr'**, (GABRIEL,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Pontoise in 1615; died in 1674.

Cossé, **de**, **dèh** **ko'sà**, (ARTHUR or ARTUS,) Comte de Secondigny, (sèh-kôn'dèn'ye'), a French general, born about 1512. He became a marshal of France in 1567, after which he served in the civil wars against the Calvinists. Died in 1582.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Cossé, **de**, (CHARLES,) Comte de Brissac, (brè'sàk'), an able French general, brother of the preceding, born in Anjou about 1505. Having served in several campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was made grand master of artillery in 1547. In 1550 he became a marshal of France, after which he fought successfully in Piedmont against the Spaniards. He died about 1564, with the reputation of one of the greatest captains of his age.

See DE THOU, "Mémoires;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Cossé, **de**, (CHARLES,) Duc de Brissac, a son of the preceding, was a partisan of the League against Henry III., and was the first who employed the Barricades in Paris, (1588.) He was appointed by the Duke of Mayenne governor of Paris, which he surrendered to Henry IV. in 1594. He was afterwards made a marshal and a duke. Died in 1621.

See PÉRÉFIXE, "Vie de Henri IV."

Cossé, **de**, (LOUIS HERCULE TIMOLÉON,) Duc de Brissac, a French royalist, born in 1734. He was appointed commandant of the royal guard in 1791, and was massacred in September, 1792.

Cossiers, **ko'se-à'**, (JEAN,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1603, was patronized by the King of Spain. Among his best works is a "Presentation in the Temple." Died in 1652.

Cossigny de Palma, **ko'sèn'ye' deh pâl'mã'**, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born at Palma, in the Isle of France, in 1730. He published a "Treatise on the Fabrication of Indigo," (1779,) and other esteemed scientific works. Died in Paris in 1809.

Cossin, **ko'sân'**, (LOUIS,) a French engraver, born at Troyes in 1633; died at Paris in 1682.

Cos'sus, (AULUS CORNELIUS,) a patrician Roman general, who was appointed dictator in 385 B.C., during the Volscian war. He gained a decisive victory over the Volscians soon after that date, and on his return to Rome committed Manlius Capitolinus to prison.

See LIVY, "History of Rome."

Cossus, (SERVIUS CORNELIUS), a Roman warrior, who killed in single combat Lar Tolumnius, King of the Veii, about 437 B.C. He was the second person among the Romans that obtained the *spolia opima*. He was chosen consul in 428 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Cossutius, kos-su'she-us, a Roman architect of high reputation, lived about 170 B.C. He was the first Roman who built in the Greek manner. He rebuilt the grand temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens.

Costa, (LORENZO,) THE ELDER, an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1450; died about 1530.

Costa, (Sir MICHAEL,) the celebrated musical composer, was born at Naples in 1810. He was naturalised in England in 1839, and was knighted by the Queen of England in 1869. He has been conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden, and of the Handel Festivals. We may mention among his works, "L'Imagine, an opera, "Don Carlos," the oratorios "Eli," (1855), and "Naaman," (1864.) He died in 1884.

Costa, (PAOLO,) an Italian writer, born at Ravenna in 1771, was one of the editors of the "Great Dictionary of the Italian Language," (1819-26.) He published two editions of Dante, (1819 and 1830,) and wrote a novel called "Demetrio di Modone." Died in 1836.

Costa, aa, dâ kos'tâ, (ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ,) a Portuguese historian, born at Setuval in 1656; died in 1732.

Costa, da, dâ kos'tâ, (CLAUDIO MANOEL,) a Brazilian poet, born in 1729. He was educated at Coimbra, and returned to Brazil. He wrote "Villarica," and other poems, which are commended. Died in 1789.

Costa-Cabral, da, dâ kos'tâ kâ-brâl', (ANTONIO BERNARDO,) Count de Thomar, (to-mar'), a Portuguese politician, born in 1803, was several times prime minister between 1838 and 1851.

Costa de Beauregard, de, deh kos'tâ' deh bôr'gâr', (JOSEPH HENRI,) MARQUIS, a general and historian, born in Savoy in 1752, was educated at Paris. He fought against the French between 1792 and 1800. He published (in French) "Historical Memoirs of the House of Savoy." Died in 1824.

Costa e Sylva, da, dâ kos'tâ à sèl'vâ, (JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese poet and critic, born in 1788. He wrote "The Sepulchre of Mary," and other poems. His principal work is a "Biographical and Critical Essay on the Best Portuguese Poets," ("Ensaio biographico-critico sobre os melhores Poetas Portuguezas," 7 vols., 1850-54.) which he did not live to finish. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Costanzi, kos-tân'zee, (CARLO,) a skilful engraver on precious stones, born in Naples in 1703, worked in Rome. He copied antique gems with great success, and engraved on diamonds a Leda, and a head of Antinous. "Few artists," says the "Biographie Universelle," "have received from their contemporaries so many testimonials of admiration."

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Costanzi, (PLACIDO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1688; died in 1759.

Costanzo, di, de kos-tân'zo, (ANGELO,) a popular Italian historian and lyric poet, born at Naples about 1507. He published in 1582 a "History of the Kingdom of Naples from 1250 to 1489," which, says Ginguéné, "is regarded as one of the best works on that subject." As a poet he held a high rank among his contemporaries. The Academy of Arcadians, near the close of the seventeenth century, selected him as the best model for imitation. Died about 1590.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Cos'tard, (GEORGE,) an English clergyman, noted as an Oriental and classical scholar, was born in 1710. He became Fellow and tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, about 1733, and vicar of Twickenham in 1764. His principal work is a "History of Astronomy," (1767,) which obtained a wide reputation. Died in 1782.

Coste. See LACOSTE.

Coste, kost, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French physician, born at Ville (Ain) in 1741. He was chief physician

of the French army which fought for the United States in 1778-83. In 1790 he displayed courage and firmness as mayor of Versailles. He was physician-in-chief of the grand army in the campaigns of Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau, (1805-09.) He published a treatise on "Military Hospitals," and other able works. Died in 1819.

See "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" REGNAULT, "Notice sur J. F. Coste," 1819.

Coste, (JEAN JACQUES CYPRIEN VICTOR,) a French naturalist, born at Castries in 1807, was professor of embryology (*embryogénie*) in Paris, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1851. He published a "Voyage of Exploration on the Coasts of France and Italy," (1855,) and other works.

Coste, (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and Protestant, born at Uzès in 1668, took refuge in England about 1700. He translated into French Locke's great work, and Newton's "Optics," and edited several French authors. Died in Paris in 1747.

Coste, kost, (XAVIER PASCAL,) a French architect, born at Marseilles in 1787, was employed by the Viceroy of Egypt from 1818 to 1827. He published a magnificent work entitled "Arabian Architecture, or Monuments of Cairo," (1827.)

Costello, (LOUISA STUART,) a popular authoress, was born in Ireland in 1815. She wrote, among other works, "Summer amongst the Bocages and Vines," (1840,) a "Pilgrimage to Auvergne," (1842,) "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," (4 vols., 1844,) and "The Rose Garden of Persia," an admired translation from the Persian poets, (1845.) Died in 1870.

Costeo, kos-tâ'o, [Lat. COSTÆUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician and writer, born at Lodi; died at Bologna in 1603.

Cos'ter, [Lat. COSTÆRUS,] (BERNARD,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Woerden in 1645; died in 1735.

Coster, kos'tâ', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a meritorious French economist and financier, born at Nancy in 1729, filled the position of chief clerk (*premier commis*) of the finances under eleven successive ministers. He wrote an "Éloge de Colbert," and other works. Died in 1813.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BLAU, "Éloge de M. Coster," 1808.

Coster or **Costar**, (LAURENT JANSZON.) See KOSTER.

Coster, (SAMUEL,) M.D., an eminent Dutch dramatic poet, called the founder of the theatre of Amsterdam, was born about 1580 or 1590. He produced five comedies and six tragedies between 1615 and 1644. His "Iphigenia," a tragedy, (1626,) was perhaps the most popular of his works. "His characters," says the "Biographie Universelle," "are well sustained, and his style is often noble and energetic."

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Costha-Ben-Louka. See KOSTA-IBN-LOOKA.

Cos'way, (RICHARD,) a successful English painter, born at Tiverton in 1740, was a pupil of Hudson. He had great skill in miniature-painting, in which he was employed by persons of the highest rank. Died in 1821. His wife, Maria Hadfield, was an excellent portrait-painter and musician. Her musical parties in London were frequented by the noble and fashionable, attracted partly by the paintings and other works of art with which the house was profusely adorned.

Cota, ko'tâ, (RODERIGO,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo; died in 1470. He was the reputed author of the famous tragi-comedy "Calisto and Melibe," (sometimes called "Celestina,") and of "Mingo Rebulgo," a satire.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Cotan, ko-tân', (JUAN SANCHEZ,) a Spanish painter of flowers and fruit, born at Alcázar de San Juan in 1561; died in 1627.

Cotelierus. See COTELIER.

Cotelier, kot'le-â', [Lat. COTELE'RIOUS,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Hellenist of great merit, born at Nîmes in 1627. As professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris, he officiated with great distinction. He published "Monuments of the Greek Church," (3 vols., 1677-86,) and other works. Died in 1686.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cōtes, (FRANCIS,) an English artist, born in London in 1725, was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. He was very successful as a portrait-painter, both in oil and in crayon. Died in 1770.

Cotes, (ROGER,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Burbage in 1682. He became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1705, and Plumian professor of astronomy in 1706. In 1713 he took orders, and published the second edition of Newton's "Principia," with a preface which was greatly admired. His premature death, in 1716, was deeply lamented by the learned. Newton exclaimed, "If Cotes had lived, we should have known something." He left a mathematical work,—"Harmonia Mensurarum," ("Harmony of Measures.")

Cotignola, da, dā ko-tèn-yo'lā, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, lived at Parma about 1520.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Cotin, ko'tān', (CHARLES,) a French author, born in Paris in 1604, owed the publicity of his name in a great measure to the satires of Boileau and Molière. He was almoner to the king, and a member of the French Academy. He was author of a volume of verses and of several prose works. Died in 1682.

See "Ménagiana."

Cot'man, (JOHN SELL,) an able English artist, born at Norwich in 1780. He gained a high reputation in engraving and architectural drawing. He published "Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk," (1812,) "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," (1820,) and other works. His etchings are highly prized. Died in 1843.

Cotolendi, ko'tōlōn'de', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Aix or Avignon; died about 1710. He wrote a "Life of Saint Francis de Sales," (1689,) and other works.

Coton. See COTTON.

Cotta, kot'tā, (BERNHARD,) a distinguished German geologist, born in Thuringia in 1808. He became professor in the school of mines at Freiberg in 1842. He wrote, besides other works, "Letters on the Cosmos of Humboldt," (1848-51,) and "Geological Letters from the Alps," (1850.) His theory of the production of organic bodies may be regarded as a refined and improved exhibition of Epicurean philosophy. He maintains that the higher organisms are developed from the lower.

Cot'ta, (CAIUS AURELIUS,) a Roman general, noted for his strict discipline, became consul in 252 B.C. He commanded with success against the Carthaginians in Sicily, and was elected consul again in 248.

Cotta, (CAIUS AURELIUS,) a Roman orator, born about 125 B.C. He obtained the consulship in 75 B.C., and the province of Gaul was allotted to him in the year 74. He was one of the most eminent orators of his time, and was one of the interlocutors in Cicero's "De Oratore." Died about 70 B.C.

Cotta, kot'tā, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet, born near Verona about 1480. He was for some time in the service of the Venetian general Alviano. "He acquired," says Ginguené, "by a small number of verses (in Latin) a high and merited reputation." Died in 1510. His "Carmina" were published with the poems of Sannazar in 1527.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Cotta, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and pulpit orator, born at Tende, near Nice, in 1668. He became professor of logic at Florence in 1693, and composed sonnets, hymns, and other poems. Died in 1738.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GIACINTO DELLA TORRE, "Elogio storico di G. B. Cotta," 1738.

Cotta, (HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, father of Bernhard, noticed above, was born in 1763. He published "Principles of the Science of Forests," (1832,) and other scientific treatises. Died in 1844.

Cotta, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German theologian, born at Tübingen in 1701. He was professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen, and subsequently of theology at Tübingen, (1740.) He wrote many works, among which was "Plan of a Complete Church History," ("Entwurf einer ausführlichen Kirchenhistorie," 1768,) and published an edition of Gerhard's "Loci Theologici," (1762-77.) Died in 1779.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Cotta, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) Baron von Cottendorf, (kot'ten-dorf,) a distinguished publisher, born at Stuttgart in 1764, was a grandson of the preceding. In 1793 he founded at Tübingen the "Allgemeine Zeitung," an important daily journal, since published at Augsburg. He became intimate with Goethe and Schiller, whose works he published, and with many other authors, of whom he was a liberal patron. He established a steam-press at Augsburg in 1824, and introduced steam-navigation on the Rhine about 1825. Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cotta, (L. AURELIUS,) a brother of C. Aurelius, noticed above, became prætor in 70 B.C., and then procured the passage of the "lex Aurelia," which deprived the senate of the exclusive right to dispense justice. He was consul in the year 65, and supported Cicero against Catiline in 63. Cotta made the first motion in the senate for the recall of Cicero from exile. He sided with Cæsar in the civil war, 49 B.C.

See CICERO, "In Pisonem," Philippic II.

Cotta, (L. AURUNCULEIUS,) a Roman officer, who distinguished himself in Gaul as legate of Julius Cæsar. In 54 B.C. he and Sabinus commanded a body of troops encamped for the winter among the Eburones. He was killed during that winter, in a fight with the Gauls, who attacked his camp.

Cotta, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) a Roman general, was a brother of Caius Aurelius Cotta the orator. He became consul with L. Lucullus in 74 B.C., and obtained for his province Bithynia, then the seat of war against Mithridatès, by whom he was defeated with great loss at Chalcedon.

Cotte, kot, (LOUIS,) an eminent French meteorologist, born at Laon in 1740. He was one of the first in France who made and recorded observations on the weather three times a day; and he began to publish the results in 1765. He wrote a "Treatise on Meteorology," (1774,) and other works. Died in 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cotte, de, deh kot, (ROBERT,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1656. He was appointed first architect of the king in 1708. Among his works are the colonnade of the Grand Trianon, and the gallery of the Hôtel de la Vrillière, now the Bank of France. Died in 1735.

See PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes."

Cottenham, kot'ten-am, (CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPPYS,) EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1781. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1833, and lord chancellor in the Whig ministry in 1836. Having been superseded in 1841, he again obtained the same office in August, 1846. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Cottenham, in 1836, and created an earl in 1850, when he retired from office. Died in 1851.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.

Cottreau, (JEAN.) See CHOUAN.

Cot'ter-el, (Sir CHARLES,) an English scholar, was master of requests to Charles II. He translated from the French La Calprenède's romance of "Cassandra," and from the Italian Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," (1647.)

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Cottin, ko'tān', (SOPHIE RISTAUD,) a Protestant French authoress, born at Tonneins in 1773. She was married at the age of seventeen to M. Cottin, a banker of Paris, and was left a widow after the lapse of three years. Gifted with a vivid imagination, she amused her solitude with composition, without aspiring to literary fame. Her first production was a romance named "Claire d'Albe," which was much admired. She afterwards wrote "Malvina," (1800,) "Amélie Mansfield," (1802,) and other popular novels, of which the best-known is "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia." Died in 1807.

See AUGUIS, "Notice historique sur la Vie, etc. de Madame Cottin;" A. PETITOT, "Notice sur la Vie de Madame Cottin," 1817; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1808; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Biographie portative des Contemporains."

Cot'tle, (AMOS,) an English poet, brother of Joseph Cottle, noticed below, translated the Icelandic "Edda" into English verse, and wrote some original poetry. Died in 1800.

Cottle, (JOSEPH,) an English poet, born in 1770 or 1774, was a kind friend to Coleridge and Southey in their early adventures,—

"When friends were few, and fortune frowned."

In his youth he was a bookseller and publisher in Bristol. He published the first poems of the authors just named, in 1796. Southey, many years later, expressed his gratitude and esteem for his benefactor. Cottle was the author of "Malvern Hills," "Alfred," "The Fall of Cambria," and other poems, also of interesting "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey," (1847.) Died in 1853.

Cot'ton, (CHARLES,) an English translator and humorous poet, born in Staffordshire in 1630, was an adopted son of Izaak Walton. He wrote an addition to the "Complete Angler," made an approved translation of Montaigne's "Essays," and composed several poems, among which are "The Wonders of the Peak," a "Voyage to Ireland," and "Virgil Travestie." The latter is a coarse and disgusting parody. Died in 1687.

Cotton, (GEORGE,) an English divine of the present century, became Bishop of Calcutta in 1858. He was conspicuous for his zeal in discharging the duties of his office, and for his exertions in the cause of education. He was drowned in the Ganges in 1867.

Cotton, (SIR HENRY,) an English lawyer, born in 1821. He became lord justice of appeal in 1877.

See "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1867.

Cotton, (JOHN,) a learned English Puritan minister, born at Derby in 1585. He became vicar of a church at Boston (England) about 1612, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633. He afterwards preached at Boston, where he acquired great influence, and was an antagonist of Roger Williams, in reply to whom he asserted the right of magistrates to interfere in religion. Died in 1652.

See NORTON and MATHER, "Life of J. Cotton."

Cotton, (NATHANIEL,) an English poet and physician, born in 1707, was noted for his skill in the treatment of insanity. The poet Cowper, who was an inmate of his private lunatic-asylum at Saint Alban's, afterwards spoke of him in very favourable terms. He wrote "Marriage, a Vision," and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1788.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Cotton, ko'tõn', or **Coton**, (PIERRE,) an eminent French Jesuit, born at Néronde in 1564, became a popular preacher, and is said to have converted many Protestants. He was confessor of Henry IV. for some years before the death of that king, whose favour he enjoyed in a high degree. Somebody remarked that Henry "had cotton in his ears." He officiated as confessor to Louis XIII. from 1610 to 1617. Died in 1626.

See PÈRE D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de Cotton," 1688.

Cotton, (SIR ROBERT BRUCE,) an eminent English antiquary, the founder of the Cottonian Library, born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570, graduated at Cambridge in 1585. He gave special attention to antiquarian researches, and to the collection of historical records and documents. At the accession of James I. (1603) he was knighted. He was often consulted and employed by the king and ministers, by whom he was regarded as an oracle. In 1628 he was a member of Parliament. He died in 1631, leaving to his heirs his valuable library, which was increased by his son, Sir Thomas, and was deposited in the British Museum about 1755. Sir Robert wrote a "Life of Henry III. of England," and many political and historical treatises.

See "Biographia Britannica," "Life of Sir R. Cotton," prefixed to Dr. Smith's Catalogue of Cotton's Library, 1696.

Cotton, (STAPLETON.) See COMBERMERE.

Cotton, (SIR SYDNEY,) an English general, born in 1792, served in India during the mutiny of 1857-58, and was knighted for his services in that crisis.

Cottret, ko'trà', (PIERRE MARIE,) a French bishop and writer, born at Argenteuil in 1768; died in 1841.

Cotugno, ko-toon'yo, (DOMENICO,) an eminent anatomist, born at Ruvo, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1736. He became surgeon of the Hospital of Incurables in Naples in 1754, and professor of anatomy in the University in 1766. He was afterwards employed by the royal family. Among his most important-works are a "Treat-

ise on the Anatomy of the Internal Ear," (1761,) and one on "Sciatica," (1765.) He made some discoveries in anatomy. Died at Naples in 1822.

See "Biographie Médicale;" FOLINEA, "Elogio del Cavaliere D. Cotugno," 1823.

Co'týs, [Gr. Kórvs,] a king of Thrace, waged war against the Athenians. Died about 356 B.C.

Couailhac, koo'á'lak', (LOUIS,) a French dramatist and journalist, born at Cahors in 1810.

Couch, (DARIUS N.), an American general, born in Putnam county, New York, about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1846. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about August, 1861. He commanded a division at Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, became a major-general in July, 1862, and directed a corps at Chancellorsville, May 3-5, 1863. He commanded the Department of the Susquehanna from June, 1863, to December, 1864.

Couch, (RICHARD QUILLAR,) an English naturalist and surgeon, born in Cornwall in 1816. He practised at Penzance, and wrote a number of essays on marine animals, and on the geology of Cornwall. Died in 1863.

Coucke, kow'keh, (JEAN,) a Belgian landscape-painter of the present century, was born at Ghent. His works are dated from 1808 to 1834.

Coucy, de, deh koo'se', (RAOUL or RENAUD,) a French minstrel, who went to Palestine as a crusader, and was killed in battle in 1192. He wrote a number of songs, which were once popular.

See LA BORDE, "Mémoires historiques sur Raoul de Coucy," etc., Paris, 1781.

Coucy, de, (ROBERT,) a famous French architect, born at Rheims (or Coucy, according to some authorities.) He was chief architect of the cathedral of Rheims, a master-piece of the Gothic style, and of the church of Saint-Nicaise, in the same city, both of which had been begun by Libergier. Died in 1311.

See D. MARLOT, "Histoire de la Ville de Reims," 1846.

Couder, koo'dair', (LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris about 1790, was a pupil of David. He established his reputation by the "Levite of Ephraim," (1817.) His "Soldier of Marathon" is admired for grandeur of style. Among his later productions are "The Battle of Laufeld," (1836,) and "The Oath at the Tennis-Court," (1848.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1839.

Coudray, du. See TRONÇON.

Coudrette, koo'drèt', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1701. He became an adversary of the order of Jesuits, and wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Rise and Progress of the Jesuits," (1761.) Died in 1774.

Coulanges, koo'lõnzh', (MARIE ANGLÉRIQUE du Gué Bagnoles—dü gá bãn'yo'), a French lady, born in 1641, became the wife of the Marquis de Coulanges, noticed below. She was a friend of Madame de Sévigné, and author of letters which were published. Died in 1723.

Coulanges, de, deh koo'lõnzh', (PHILIPPE EMANUEL,) MARQUIS, a French song-writer, born in Paris in 1631, was noted for his wit and bon-mots. He was cousin-german to Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1716.

See MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres."

Coulet, koo'lá', (ANNE PHILIBERTE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1736. She engraved after Vernet and other masters.

Coulomb, de, deh koo'lõn', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a French savant, eminent for his discoveries in experimental physics and electricity, was born at Angoulême in 1736. His "Theory of Simple Machines" (1779) gained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences, and opened to him the doors of that Institution. In 1784 he was appointed intendant of the waters and springs of France. At an early stage of the Revolution he retired from public service. He wrote for the Academy many able treatises on mechanics, electricity, etc. He invented the Torsion Balance, which he used in successful experiments on the laws of magnetic and electric attraction and repulsion. By the same means he determined the laws of the distribution of electricity on the surface of bodies, and of magnetism in the interior. He was admitted into the Institute about 1796. Died

in 1806. M. Biot remarks that the labours of Poisson have illustrated the admirable sagacity of Coulomb as an observer, as well as the accuracy of his experiments.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Coulon, koo'lon', (LOUIS), a French geographer, born at Poitiers in 1605. He published a "Treatise on the Rivers of France," (2 vols., 1644,) and several historical compilations. Died in 1664.

Coulon de Thévenot, koo'lon' deh tãv'no', (A.), the inventor of French *tachygraphie*, or short-hand, was born about 1754. In 1792 he served La Fayette in the army as chief secretary. He published "The Art of Writing as rapidly as One speaks," (1794.) Died in 1814.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Coupe, koo'pã', (JEAN MARIE LOUIS), a French *littérateur*, born at Péronne in 1732. Among his works are "Literary Evenings," ("Soirées littéraires," 20 vols., 1795-1801,) and "Œuvres d'Hésiode." Died in 1818.

Couperin, koo'pã'n', (FRANÇOIS), a French organist and composer, called "le Grand," was born in Paris in 1668; died in 1733.

Couplet, koo'plã', (PHILIPPE), a Flemish missionary, born at Malines about 1628. He went to China in 1659, and became deeply versed in the language and history of that empire. He and several of his colleagues published a Latin version of the works of Confucius. Died at sea in 1692.

Courayer, le, leh koo'ã'ã'yã', or **Courayer**, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS), a French Catholic priest, born at Rouen in 1681. He published in 1723 a work in favour of the validity of ordinations in the Anglican Church. In consequence of the persecution to which this subjected him, he retired to England, where he died in 1776, without having renounced the Roman Catholic communion. He left a good French version of Sarpi's "History of the Council of Trent," (2 vols., 1736,) and other works.

Courbes, de, (JEAN), a French engraver, born about 1592, engraved a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney.

Courbet, (GUSTAVE), a French painter, born at Ornans (Doubs) in 1819. His works are chiefly landscapes and portraits. He attained great notoriety as a leader of the Paris Commune, and in particular as having ordered the destruction of the Vendôme column. Died in 1878.

Courbière, de, (WILHELM RENÉ), Baron de Homme, a Prussian general, born 1733; died 1811.

Courbon, de, MARQUIS, a French officer, noted for his ability and romantic adventures, was born in 1650. He obtained a high rank in the Venetian army, and was killed at Negropont in 1688.

Courcelles, de, deh koor'sël', [Lat. CURCELLÆ'US.] (ÉTIENNE), an eminent Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1586. After preaching at Amiens, he removed to Amsterdam, where he succeeded Simon Episcopus as professor of theology. He translated into Latin the Philosophy of Descartes, and published several theological works. Died about 1660.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Courcelles, de, deh koor'sël', (ÉTIENNE CHARDON), a French physician, born at Rheims in 1705. He wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Surgical Operations," (1756.) Died in 1775.

Courcelles, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE JULIEN), CHEVALIER, a French writer, born at Orléans in 1759. He was the author of a "Historical Dictionary of French Generals since the Eleventh Century," (Paris, 1820-23,) a "Genealogical History of the Peers of France," etc., (1830,) and other works. Died in 1834.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Courcelles, de, (THOMAS), a French theologian, born in 1400, was one of the judges who condemned Joan of Arc to death. Died in 1469.

Courcillon. See DANGEAU.

Couret de Villeneuve, koo'rã' deh vël'nuv', (LOUIS PIERRE), a French *littérateur* and printer, born at Orléans in 1749. He wrote and translated many works, in prose and verse. He was drowned in the Lys in 1806.

Courier, koo're-ã', (or **Courier de Méré**—deh mã'rã',) (PAUL LOUIS), an ingenious and popular French

author and pamphleteer, born in Paris in 1772 or 1773, was liberally educated, and was an excellent Greek scholar. He entered the army as engineer in 1792, became a captain in 1795, and fought in the campaign of Rome in 1798. In 1803 he obtained the brevet of chef d'escadron, (major.) During the intervals when active service was suspended, he pursued his literary studies and translated from Cicero, Isocrates, etc. His last campaign was that of Austria in 1809, after which he resigned his commission. He published an excellent edition and version of Longus, (1810,) and translated Xenophon "On the Command of Cavalry," and other classics. (See LONGUS.) In 1814 he married a daughter of Étienne Clavier. He produced numerous political pamphlets and letters which display much humour and satirical power. In politics he was liberal or independent. He was assassinated by one or two of his servants on his own estate in Touraine in 1825. "The merits of his works," says Lord Brougham, "are of a very high order. They abound in strong masculine sense, illustrated with classical allusions and seasoned with wit more brilliant than is almost anywhere else to be found; for it has the keen edge of Swift's satire, and the easy playfulness of Voltaire, without his pertness and flippancy. He is truly a writer of extraordinary powers; and nothing could have prevented him from attaining a very eminent place among the literary men of his age, but his never having composed a work of considerable magnitude on a subject of permanent importance." ("Edinburgh Review.") Armand Carrel pronounced his "Pamphlet des Pamphlets" (1824) "the most finished work in respect to taste, and the most wonderful in respect to art, in the language."

See A. CARREL, "Essai sur la Vie et les Œuvres de P. L. Courier," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1829; "Westminster Review" for April, 1866.

Cournot, koor'no', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN), a French mathematician, born in 1801. He published, besides other works, an "Exposition of the Theory of Chances and Probabilities," (1843,) and a French version of Sir J. Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy."

Courayer. See COURAYER.

Courson, de, deh koor'sõn', (AURÉLIEN), a French historian, born at Port Louis, Ile de France, in 1811, became librarian of the Louvre, Paris. Among his works is a "History of the Breton Peoples of Gaul and the British Isles," (1846.)

Court, koor, (ANTOINE), a French Protestant divine, born in Vivarais in 1696. He laboured with success to reorganize the Protestant churches after the civil war, and discouraged a factious resistance to the government. He was president of a theological seminary at Lausanne from 1730 to 1760, and wrote a "History of the War of the Camisards." Died in 1760.

See DE FALIAZ, "Histoire des Protestants de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Court, (JOSEPH DÉSIRÉ), a French historical painter, born at Rouen in 1797, won the grand prize in 1821. His reputation was established by the "Death of Cæsar," (1827,) which is placed in the Luxembourg Gallery.

Court de Gébélin, koor deh zhã'b'lãn', (ANTOINE), a French scholar and Protestant, son of Antoine Court, noticed above, was born at Nîmes in 1725. He became a resident of Paris about 1760, and devoted much time to the study of antiquity, mythology, the filiation of languages, etc. Between 1773 and 1784 he published nine volumes of his "Primitive World Analyzed and Compared with the Modern," a work of great learning, which was never completed. The French Academy twice awarded to him the annual prize founded for the most useful work. He co-operated with Dr. B. Franklin and others in editing a periodical called "The Affairs of England and America," (15 vols., Paris, 1776 et seq.) Died in 1784.

See RABAUD SAINT-ÉTIENNE, "Lettres sur la Vie, etc. de Court de Gébélin," 1784; THÉODORE FOURNIER, "Notice sur A. Court de Gébélin," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Courtais, de, deh koor'tã', (AMABLE GASPARD HENRI), a French general, born at Moulins in 1786, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842. Soon after the revolution of 1848 he was appointed commander of the national guard of Paris. He was censured and

removed because he failed to prevent the invasion of the Chamber by the mob in May, 1848.

Courtanvaux, de, *dəh* koor'tɔ̃n'vɔ̃, (FRANÇOIS CÉSAR Letellier—*lèh-tà'le-à'*) MARQUIS, a French savant, was born in Paris in 1718. He was admitted in 1764 to the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote memoirs on chemistry, etc. Died in 1781.

Cour'ten, kūr'ten, ? (WILLIAM, an English naturalist, born in London in 1642. He made a rich collection of medals, etc. Died in 1702.

Courten, (Sir WILLIAM, an eminent merchant of London, of Flemish descent, born about 1570, made large loans to James I. and Charles I. Died in 1636.

Courtenay or **Courtney**, kūr't'ne, (JOHN, an Irish politician and writer, born about 1740. He was elected in 1780 to the British Parliament, in which he sat many years, and voted with the Whigs. In 1806 he was appointed commissioner of the treasury, and a few months later retired from the public service. He wrote tracts on the French Revolution, "Manners, Arts, and Politics of France and Italy," in verse, and a few other works. Died in 1816.

Courtenay, de, *dəh* koor'tnɔ̃', (PIERRE, a French count, who succeeded his father in 1183, was one of the most powerful princes of his time. He joined a crusade to Palestine in 1190. In 1216 he was chosen Emperor of Constantinople. He was defeated, made prisoner, and put to death about 1220, by Theodore, a Greek prince. See MICHARD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Courtenay, (Hon. THOMAS PEREGRINE, M.P., an English scholar and writer of the present century, of whose life we have no details. He published a "Life of Sir William Temple," (1836,) which Macaulay commends for "diligence, good sense, and impartiality." See MACAULAY'S Essay on "Sir William Temple."

Courtiz de Sandras, de, *dəh* koor'tèlz' dəh sɔ̃n'drɔ̃s', (GATIEN, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1644. He published, anonymously, a "Life of Coligny," a "History of the War in Holland," (1672-77,) and many mediocre works, which purport to be memoirs, historical or biographical, but contain much fiction or falsehood. He was imprisoned in the Bastille nine years, (1702-11.) His style is praised by Bayle. Died in 1712.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Courtin, koor'tɔ̃n', (ANTOINE, a French negotiator and moralist, born at Riom in 1622. He became private secretary of Christina of Sweden in 1651, and after her abdication was ambassador from Sweden to France. About 1662 he was employed by Louis XIV. in a negotiation with England. He published a number of moral essays. Died in 1685.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Courtin, (EUSTACHE MARIE PIERRE, a French lawyer and editor, born at Lisieux in 1768, became advocate-general in the imperial court, Paris, in 1811. Between 1824 and 1832 he published the "Encyclopédie Moderne," (24 vols.,) a work of merit. Died in 1839.

Courtivron, de, *dəh* koor'tèvrɔ̃n', (GASPARD Le Compasseur de Créqui-Montfort—*lèh kɔ̃n'pɑ̃'sur' dəh krɑ̃'ke' mɔ̃n'for'*) MARQUIS, a French scientific writer, born in Burgundy in 1715. He became an officer in the army, and saved the life of Marshal Saxe in 1742. He wrote a "Treatise on Optics," (1752,) and other works. Died in 1785.

Courtney, (LEONARD HENRY, an English political economist and politician, was born in 1832. He has written on taxation and finance, and has contributed to the "Times." He was elected to the House of Commons for Liskeard as an advanced Liberal in 1876, and has been under secretary for the home department and for the colonies, and financial secretary to the treasury.

Courtney or **Courtenay**, the name of a noble English family, which came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. See DEVONSHIRE (EARL OF.)

Courtney, (WILLIAM, a younger son of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, born about 1340, became chancellor of England and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1381. He persecuted the disciples of Wickliffe. Died in 1396. His mother, Margaret, was a daughter of Edward I.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iv. chap. xvi.

Courtois, koor'twɑ̃', (EDME BONAVENTURE, a French politician, born at Arcis-sur-Aube about 1755, became a member of the National Convention in 1792, and a political friend of Danton. He favoured the triumph of Bonaparte in November, 1799, and became a member of the Tribunate. Died in 1816.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Courtois, [It. CORTESI, kor-tà'see,] (GUILLAUME, a distinguished French painter, born in 1628, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. He worked mostly in Rome, and was patronized by Pope Alexander VI. "The Miracle of Joshua suspending the Motion of the Sun" is one of his master-pieces. He aided his brother Jacques in some of his works. Died in Rome in 1679.

Courtois or **Curtois**, (JACQUES, [It. JACOPO CORTESI, yɑ̃'ko-po kor-tà'see,] an eminent painter of battles and history, often called IL BORGOGNONE, (èl bor-gon-yo'nà,) or LE BOURGUIGNON, (lèh boor'gèn'yɔ̃n'), born at Saint-Hippolyte, in Franche-Comté, in 1621, was a brother of the preceding. He studied with Guido at Bologna, and worked some time in Florence. Abt 1658 he became a Jesuit or monk, and settled in Rome, where he painted many works, among which are the "Battle of Arbela," and some sacred subjects. He excelled in freedom of design, facility of execution, and in the disposition, variety, and movement of the figures. Died in Rome in 1676.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Courtois, koor'twɑ̃', (RICHARD JOSEPH, a Belgian naturalist, born at Verviers in 1806, was the author of a "Compendium Floræ Belgicæ," (3 vols., 1827-36.) Died in 1835.

Courtois, koor'tɔ̃n', (JEAN, a French architect, born in Paris about 1670; died about 1740.

Courvoisier, koor'vwɑ̃'ze-à', (JEAN BAPTISTE, a French jurist, born at Arbois in 1749; died in 1803.

Courvoisier, (JEAN JOSEPH ANTOINE, a French lawyer and politician, son of the preceding, born at Besançon in 1775. He emigrated as a royalist about 1790, and became minister of justice in 1829. He resigned in May, 1830, and died in 1835.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration."

Cousin, koo'zɑ̃n', [Lat. COGNATUS,] (GILBERT, a classical scholar and writer, born at Nozeroy, in Franche-Comté, in 1506. He lived about five years with Erasmus, who employed him as secretary or amanuensis and treated him as a companion and friend. He afterwards opened a school in his native place. Conrad Gesner states that he was the first who caused learning to flourish in Burgundy. Cousin wrote notes on Lucian, Aristotle, Ovid, etc., and Latin works on theology and other subjects. Suspected of Protestantism, he was imprisoned, and during his trial died at Besançon in 1567.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cousin, (JACQUES ANTOINE JOSEPH, a French geometer, born in Paris in 1739. He was for many years professor of physics in the College of France. In 1795 he became a member of the Institute, and senator in 1799. He published a "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," and other works. Died in 1800.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cousin, (JEAN, an eminent French painter and sculptor, born at Souci, near Sens, about 1500, worked many years in Paris. He is regarded as the first Frenchman who gained distinction by painting history. The most celebrated of his works was "The Last Judgment," a large oil-painting. His correctness of design was his chief merit. He painted on glass more than in oil. He also wrote able treatises on perspective, geometry, and the proportions of the human body. Died about 1590.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Vies des Peintres."

Cousin, (LOUIS, a French lawyer and learned translator, born in Paris in 1627, became president of the court *des monnaies*. In 1697 he was admitted into the French Academy. He published a "History of the Church," (1675,) a "History of the Empire of the West," (1683,) and other works, all of which are translations from Greek and Latin authors. Died in 1707.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cousin, (VICTOR,) a celebrated French philosopher and metaphysician, born in Paris on the 28th of November, 1792, was the son of a clockmaker. He gained the first prize of honour at the Lycée Charlemagne in 1810, after which he attended Laromiguière's lectures on philosophy. In 1815 he succeeded Royer-Collard as substitute professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne, where he delivered eloquent and popular lectures on the history of philosophy. He was deprived of the professorship by the government in 1820 or 1821 for his liberal principles, and then commenced a translation of Plato. He published in 1826 an edition of Descartes, in eleven volumes, and "Philosophic Fragments," ("Fragments philosophiques,") an important original work. After being imprisoned six months in Berlin on suspicion of liberalism, he was again appointed professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne in 1828. His lectures displayed an admirable combination of sensibility, imagination, and reason, and he shared with his colleagues, Guizot and Villemain, an immense popularity. The revolution of 1830 opened to him a new career. Retiring from the chair of philosophy, he became councillor of state, and a member of the council of public instruction. He was elected to the French Academy in 1830 in place of Fourier, and was made a peer of France in 1832. M. Cousin was minister of public instruction about eight months in the cabinet formed by M. Thiers in March, 1840. He displayed superior oratorical powers in his speeches in the Chamber of Peers. After the revolution of 1848 he took no part in public affairs. Among his principal works are an excellent French translation of Plato, (13 vols., 1825-40,) a "Treatise on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," (1838,) a "Course of Moral Philosophy" ("Cours de Philosophie morale") from 1816 to 1820, (5 vols., 1840,) a new series of "Philosophic Fragments," (1838-40,) "Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant," (1842,) a "Biography of Jacqueline Pascal," (1845,) and "The True, the Beautiful, and the Good," ("Du Vrai, du Beau et du Bien," 1853.) He published a collective edition of his works, in 22 vols. 18mo, (1847.) His system of philosophy may be briefly characterized as eclecticism, or a union of sensualism and idealism. He is regarded as one of the first philosophical writers of his time. Died in January, 1867.

See MARBACH, "Schelling, Hegel und Cousin;" C. FUCHS, "Die Philosophie von Victor Cousin," 1847; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, critique in the "Edinburgh Review," vol. 1.; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. V. Cousin, par un Homme de Bien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for March, 1867.

Cousin d'Avallon, *koó'zán' dǎ'vá'lón'*, (CHARLES YVES,) a French compiler, born in 1769, published many collections of anecdotes with titles ending in *ana*. His "Pironiana" ran through eleven editions. Died about 1840.

Cousin-Despréaux, *koó'zán' dǎ'prǎ'ǒ'*, (LOUIS,) a French writer, born at Dieppe in 1743, published two esteemed works, viz., a "History of Greece," (16 vols., 1780-89,) and "Lessons on Nature," (1802.) Died in 1818.

Cousinéri, *koó'ze'nǎ're'*, (ESPRIT MARIE,) a Frenchman noted for his skill in medals, born at Marseilles in 1747, wrote "Letters on the Rosetta Stone," "Travels in Macedonia," (1831,) and several treatises on medals. He was a member of the Institute. Died after 1830.

Cousinet, *koó'ze'nǎ'*, (ÉLISABETH,) a French engraver, born about 1726.

Cousinot, *koó'ze'no'*, (GUILLAUME,) a French poet and historian, born about 1400; died about 1484.

Cousse-maker, *de*, *deh koos'mǎ'kaik'*, (CHARLES EDMOND HENRI,) a French antiquary, born at Bailleul (Nord) in 1805. He wrote a prize essay "On the Harmony of the Middle Ages."

Constant, *koó'stón'*, (PIERRE,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Compiègne in 1654. He aided in revising and editing the works of Augustine, and published an edition of Saint-Hilaire, (1693,) in which he showed much critical judgment. Died in Paris in 1721.

Coustou, *koos'too'*, (GUILLAUME,) an able French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1678, was a pupil of his uncle Coysevox. After studying in Rome, he settled in Paris. Among his best productions are two groups, each of which is composed of a horse prancing and a groom,

a bronze figure of the river Rhone, and the bas-relief which adorns the entrance of the Hôtel des Invalides. Died in 1746.

His son GUILLAUME, born in Paris in 1716, was also a skilful sculptor. He became in 1746 a professor in the Academy of Arts, of which he was afterwards rector. He made statues of Mars and Venus for the King of Prussia. Died in 1777.

See D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des Architectes et des Sculpteurs;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Coustou, (NICOLAS,) an eminent sculptor, a brother of Guillaume the elder, was born at Lyons in 1658. Having gained the grand prize, he went to Rome with a pension about 1682. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he was patronized by Louis XIV. Among his most admired works are a group of the junction of the Seine and Marne, the "Berger Chasseur," ("Shepherd Huntsman,") and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1733.

See COUSIN DE CONTAMINE, "Éloge historique de N. Coustu l'Ainé," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cousturier or **Couturier**, *koó'tú're-à'*, (PIERRE,) [Lat. PE'TRUS SU'TOR,] a French monk, who had a dispute with Erasmus respecting the version of the New Testament published by the latter. Died in 1537.

Coutan, *koó'tón'*, (AMABLE PAUL,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1792. He gained the first prize in 1827. Died in 1837.

Coutelle, *koó'tél'*, (JEAN MARIE JOSEPH,) a French engineer and balloonist, born at Mans in 1748; died in 1835.

Couthon, *koó'tón'*, (GEORGES,) a French Jacobin, born at Orsay, in Auvergne, in 1756. He was a lawyer before the Revolution, and entered the Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king, and became a partisan of Robespierre. He has been accused of the crimes and cruelties committed at Lyons, whither he was sent as commissioner in 1793; but Lamartine asserts that he restrained the excesses of his party on that occasion. After the committee of public safety was divided into two parties, Robespierre, Couthon, and Saint-Just formed a triumvirate, which for some time controlled the government. He was involved in the fall of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, and was guillotined July 28, 1794.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire de la Convention Nationale."

Coutinho, *kō-tèn'yo*, (DOM FRANCISCO,) Count of Redondo, a Portuguese officer, was appointed Viceroy of India in 1561. He was a friend of Camoens, who commemorated, in verse, his virtues and benefactions. Died in 1564.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Couto, *de*, *dà kō'to*, (DIOGO or DIEGO,) a Portuguese historian, born in Lisbon in 1542. He went to India about 1556, served in the army several years, and settled at Goa. He received from Philip II. of Spain the title of historiographer of India, and between 1602 and 1616 published a continuation of Barros's valuable work entitled "Decades of Asia," ("Decadas da Asia,") containing an account of the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in the East. Died at Goa in 1616.

See S. DE FARIA, "Vida de Diogo de Couto;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Couto-Pestana, *do*, *do kō'to pēs-tǎ'nǎ*, (JOZÉ,) a Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1678. He became controller of the treasury at Lisbon, and wrote a poem entitled "Quiteria la Santa." Died in 1735.

Coutts, *koots*, (ANGELA GEORGIANA BURDETT,) an English lady noted for wealth and munificence, a daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, was born in 1814. Having become the heiress of a vast fortune left by her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, a banker, she assumed his name. She has given large donations to benevolent and religious societies, and built a fine church in Westminster, (1847.) In 1871 she was created a peeress in her own right. In 1881 she was married to Mr. W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett.

Coutts, (THOMAS,) an eminent banker of London, born at Dundee about 1733. Died in 1821 or 1822. He left three daughters, Frances, married to the Marquis of Bute, Sophia, married to Sir Francis Burdett, and Susan, married to the Earl of Guildford.

Couture, *koó'tür'*, (GUILLAUME,) a French architect, born at Rouen in 1732. He was chief architect of the church of la Madeleine, Paris, which he left unfinished at his death, in 1799. It has since been completed, with some variations from his design.

Couture, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born at Saint-Aubin in 1651. He was professor of eloquence in Paris, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote an "Abridged History of the Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman Empires," (1699,) and some minor works. Died in 1728.

Couture, (THOMAS,) a French painter of history and genre, was born at Senlis in 1815. He produced "The Love of Gold" in 1844, and in 1847 a picture of "The Romans of the Decadence," which obtained the gold medal at the *Salon*. Died in 1879.

Coutures, *des, dà koó'tür'*, (JACQUES PARRAIN—*pã'rãn'*.) BARON, a French translator, born at Avranches. He published a French version of Lucretius, (1685,) with notes, and several other works. Died in 1702.

Couvay, *koó'vã'*, (JEAN,) a skilful French artist, born at Arles in 1622. He engraved after Raphael, Guido, Poussin, and other masters. "The Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew," after Poussin, is his *chef-d'œuvre*.

Couvreur. See LE COUVREUR.

Covarruvias, *ko-vãr-roó've-ãs*, or **Covarrubias**, (DON ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish jurist and Hellenist, born in 1524. He was professor of law at Salamanca, and member of the royal council of Castile. He wrote a "Commentary on the Politics of Aristotle." Lipsius calls him "Hispaniæ magnum lumen." Died in 1602.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Covarruvias y Horozco, *ko-vãr-roó've-ãs e o-roth'-ko*, (DON JUAN,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Toledo. He became Canon of Seville, and afterwards Bishop of Girgenti, Sicily, where he established a printing-press. He was author of "Moral Emblems," (1591,) "Christian Paradoxes," (1592,) and other works, (in Spanish.) Died in 1608.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Covarruvias y Leyva, *ko-vãr-roó've-ãs e lã'e-vã*, (DIEGO,) a brother of Antonio, noticed above, was born at Toledo in 1512. He became Bishop of Segovia in 1565, president of the council of Castile in 1572, and of the council of state in 1574. He was reputed one of the first jurists or canonists of his time, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1577.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Co'vel or **Co'vell**, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Suffolk in 1638, wrote an "Account of the Greek Church," (1722.) Died in 1722.

Covelli, *ko-vel'lee*, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian chemist and mineralogist, born at Cajazzo in 1790. He investigated the phenomena of Vesuvius by chemical analysis, and published, besides other works, "Prodromo della Mineralogia Vesuviana," (1825.) Died in 1829.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Coventry, *küv'en-tre*, (HENRY,) an English scholar, a Fellow of Magdalene College, was one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) He published "Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes," (on "False Religion,") 1736-44. Died in 1752.

Coventry, (THOMAS,) BARON, an English lawyer, born in Worcestershire in 1578. He became attorney-general in 1621, and lord keeper of the great seal in 1625. He was also made a baron, with the title of Lord Coventry. Died in 1640.

Coventry, (SIR WILLIAM,) M.P., the youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1626. He filled several civil offices with credit, and published "England's Appeal from the Cabal, etc." The "Character of a Trimmer," commonly attributed to Lord Halifax, is by some ascribed to Coventry. Died in 1686.

Cov'er-dãle, (MILES,) an English bishop and Reformer, was born in Yorkshire in 1487. He became an Augustine monk, and entered holy orders in 1514. He was one of the first Englishmen that embraced the Reformed religion, which he zealously promoted. In 1535 he published, with the royal sanction, the first entire Bible which appeared in the English language,

translated by himself. He also edited the Cranmer or "Great Bible," in 1539. He was appointed Bishop of Exeter in 1551. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned two years and then exiled. He returned about 1558, but was not reinstated in the bishopric. Died about 1568.

See "Memorials of the Right Rev. Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter."

Covilham or **Covilhão**, *da, dà ko-vêl-yõwn'*, (DON PEDRO,) a Portuguese explorer, was born about 1450. He was sent by John II. in 1487 to search for Prester John and to explore a route to India. He visited India, and obtained about commerce and geography important information, which he sent home. About 1492 he visited Abyssinia, the prince of which induced or constrained him to remain in his service. He was living there in 1525.

See JOÃO DE BARROS, "Asia," vol. i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Covilhão. See COVILHAM.

Covillard, *ko've'yãr'*, written also **Couillard**, (JOSEPH,) a French surgeon, born in Dauphiné, was noted for his skill in lithotomy. He lived about 1630.

Cow'ard, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in 1656, published, besides some medical works, "Second Thoughts concerning the Human Soul," (1702,) which favoured materialism and excited much indignation. It was burned by order of Parliament. Died in 1725.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Cow'din, (ROBERT,) an American officer, born at Jamaica, Vermont, in 1805. He fought in the campaigns of 1861, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Cowen, (FREDERICK HYMEN,) a musical composer, born in Jamaica in 1852.

Cow'ley, [formerly pronounced and sometimes written **Coo'ley**,] (ABRAHAM,) a celebrated English poet, was born in London in 1618. At the age of fifteen he published a volume of poems, called "Poetic Blossoms," and in 1636 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected as a royalist in 1643. In 1646 he went to Paris with the queen, and was employed as agent of a correspondence in cipher between her and Charles I. He produced in 1647 "The Mistress," a series of poems replete with frigid conceits which then passed for wit. "It is the most celebrated performance," says Hallam, "of the miscalled metaphysical poets." Having returned to England about 1656, he published an edition of poems, including "Pindaric Odes," "Miscellanies," and "The Davideis," an epic. By his contemporaries he was more admired than any other poet of his age. At the restoration he failed to receive the expected reward of his loyalty, and, retiring from the world in disgust, settled at Chertsey as a farmer in 1665. He died in 1667. "His 'Pindaric Odes,'" says Hallam, "contain very beautiful lines; but his sensibility and good sense—nor has any poet more—are choked by false taste. Cowley, perhaps, on the whole, has had a reputation more above his deserts than any English poet." "It may be affirmed," says Dr. Johnson, "that he brought to his poetic labours 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." His prose essays are perspicuous and unaffected in style, and are among the earliest English models of good writing.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" DR. SPRAT, "Life of A. Cowley," 1700; "Biographia Britannica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "North British Review" for February, 1847; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 2d Series, 1827.

Cowley, (MRS. HANNAH,) whose maiden name was PARKHOUSE, an English dramatist, born at Tiverton in 1743, was married to Captain Cowley, an officer of the East India Company. She composed, besides other plays, two successful comedies, called "The Runaway" and "The Belle's Stratagem." She also wrote "The Maid of Aragon," and other poems. Died in 1809.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Gentleman's Magazine," 1809.

Cowley, (HENRY RICHARD WELLESLEY,) LORD, a British diplomatist, eldest son of Sir Henry Wellesley,

first Lord Cowley, and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, was born in 1804. He was appointed secretary of legation to Constantinople in 1831, minister to Switzerland in 1848, and ambassador to Paris in 1852. Lords Clarendon and Cowley represented England in the Congress of Paris, 1856. He died in 1884.

Cowley, (HENRY WELLESLEY,) the first LORD, an English diplomatist, born in 1773, was a brother of the Duke of Wellington. He was ambassador at Paris and other courts for many years. Died in 1847.

Cowper, (EDWARD,) an Englishman distinguished as an inventor and improver of printing-machinery, was born in 1790. In his later years he was professor of mechanics, etc. in King's College, London. He contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia." Died in 1852.

Cowper, (FRANCIS THOMAS DE GREY COWPER,) seventh EARL, was born in 1834. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1880-1882.

Cowper, (SPENCER,) an English lawyer, was a younger brother of the first Earl Cowper, (1664-1723,) and grandfather of the great poet. After being tried for the murder of Sarah Stout, and acquitted, he became a judge in the court of common pleas, and a member of Parliament.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1861.

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) a British divine, born in 1566. He preached about twenty years at Perth, after which he became Bishop of Galloway. He published Sermons, and other works on theology, which are commended. Died in 1619.

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, born in Hampshire in 1666. He settled in London, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a treatise on Muscles, entitled "Myotomia Reformata," (1694,) and the "Anatomy of the Human Body." His name has been applied to certain glands of the urethra. Died in 1709.

See THOMPSON, "History of the Royal Society."

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an eminent English judge and orator, born in the castle of Hertford in 1664, was the son of Sir William Cowper, and a great-uncle of the poet of that name. He entered the Middle Temple in his eighteenth year, and was called to the bar in 1688. Few men have had finer endowments for that profession; and it appears that in a short time he was the leader of the home circuit. In 1695 he was elected to Parliament, where he acted with the Whig party. "The younger Cowper," says Lord Campbell, "like the younger Pitt, is a rare instance of a member of the House of Commons being considered from his maiden speech a consummate debater." He was appointed king's counsel, and became the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons. He was made lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, in 1705, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Cowper, in 1706. The Tories having come into power in 1710, he resigned the great seal, which was again confided to him on the accession of George I. in 1714. For some years he was the king's chief adviser in political affairs, in which capacity he appears to have acted with wisdom and moderation. He resigned the office of chancellor in 1718, and was created an earl. He died in 1723, leaving several sons. He had a high reputation for integrity.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and geometer, born in London in 1713, became Dean of Durham. He was a younger son of Earl Cowper. Died in 1772.

Cow'per, (or koo'per,) (WILLIAM,) one of the most eminent and popular of English poets, was born at Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, on the 26th of November, 1731. His father, John Cowper, a nephew of Earl Cowper, was rector of that parish, and chaplain to George II. Having lost his mother, whose maiden name was Donne, at the age of six years, he was then placed at the boarding-school of Dr. Pitman at Market Street, on the line between Bedford and Hertford counties. Here his sensitive spirit and delicate organization suffered much from the cruelty of a larger boy. Between the ages of ten and eighteen he was a student of Westminster School, and became a good classical scholar.

He entered the Middle Temple about 1752, and was called to the bar in 1754, but had little if any practice. While he was a student in the Temple, "he was struck," he says, "with such a dejection of spirits, as none but they who have felt the same can have the least conception of. To this moment I had felt no concern of a spiritual kind. Ignorant of original sin, insensible of the guilt of actual transgression, I understood neither the law nor the gospel." Thus it appears that religion was not, as some assert, the original cause of his terrible mental malady. He was tenderly attached to his cousin, Theodora Cowper, who favoured his suit, but whose parents forbade their union,—

"With a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart."

In 1763, when his funds were nearly exhausted, he accepted the offer of the place of clerk of the journals of the House of Lords; but, when required to pass an examination before the bar of that House, his morbid nervousness was such that he could not endure the ordeal. After vain and agonizing efforts to brace himself for the trial, he made abortive attempts to commit suicide, and his miseries produced insanity, which, he says, he had ardently wished for, and during which his dominant idea was despair of his salvation. Under the skilful treatment of Dr. Cotton, at Saint Alban's, he recovered in 1765, and became an inmate in the family of the Unwins at Huntingdon. After the death of Mr. Unwin, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin removed to Olney, than which it would be difficult to select a worse locality for an invalid. The adjacent land was low, damp, and miasmatic, and there was no genial society within their reach. Then came a nervous fever, followed by a renewal of his insanity or delusion, which began about 1773, abated in 1776, but did not cease entirely until several years later. He was nursed in this period, as in other times of need, by his constant friend, Mary Unwin.

About 1780 his friends persuaded him to cultivate his poetical powers. "Encompassed by the midnight of absolute despair," says he, "I first commenced as an author." In 1782 he published a volume of didactic poems, entitled "Truth," "Table-Talk," "Hope," "Charity," "Conversation," etc. At the suggestion of Lady Austen, he wrote "John Gilpin," and "The Task," which appeared in 1785 and speedily obtained great and universal favour. It was more popular than any other poem of equal length in the language. He spent about a year in its composition. In 1784 he began the translation of Homer into blank verse,—a labour of six years which were among the happiest of his life. In 1786 he was visited by his cousin, Lady Hesketh, with whom he had corresponded many years, and removed to Weston, a pleasant village about two miles from Olney. Lady Hesketh and others were very assiduous in providing for his comfort. But the last six years of his life were passed in a state of hopeless dejection. He died April 25, 1800. "His familiar letters sparkle with playful humour. They are the pleasantest and most genial ever written." ("North British Review.") "I have always considered the letters of Cowper," says Robert Hall, "as the finest specimen of the epistolary style in our language. To an air of inimitable ease and carelessness they unite a high degree of correctness, such as could result only from the clearest intellect combined with the most finished taste." His version of Homer, considered with respect to fidelity to the original, is perhaps the best that has appeared in English. Besides the works above named, he composed numerous minor poems, and some of the "Olney Hymns," of which his friend John Newton was the principal author. His "Lines on his Mother's Portrait" are exquisitely beautiful and touching. The chief characteristics of his poetry are originality, good sense, simplicity, piety, and warmth of heart. He was emphatically a Christian poet. No English poet, except Shakespeare, is more frequently quoted. "The great merit of this writer," says Lord Jeffrey, "appears to us to consist in the boldness and originality of his composition, and in the fortunate audacity with which he has carried the dominion of poetry into regions that had been considered as inaccessible to her ambition. . . . The great variety and truth of his descriptions, the minute and correct paintings of those home scenes and private feelings with which

every one is internally familiar, the sterling weight and sense of most of his observations, and, above all, the great appearance of facility with which everything is executed, and the happy use he has so often made of the most common and ordinary language, all concur to stamp upon his poems the character of original genius, and remind us of the merits that have secured immortality to Shakspeare." ("Edinburgh Review" for April, 1803.)

See T. S. GRIMSHAW, "Life of Cowper," 1835; SOUTHEY, "Life of W. Cowper," 2 vols., 1838; HAYLEY, "Life of W. Cowper," 4 vols., 1803-09; THOMAS TAYLOR, "Life of W. Cowper," 1833; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Cowper, (WILLIAM FRANCIS,) M.P., an English politician, a younger son of the fifth Earl Cowper, was born in Hertfordshire in 1811. He became a lord of the treasury in 1837, and served under Lord John Russell as lord of the admiralty from 1846 to 1852. He was a step-son of Lord Palmerston, who appointed him president of the Board of Health in 1855, and vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1859.

Cox, (DAVID,) an English landscape-painter, born at Birmingham in 1793. He has attained distinction in painting in water-colours, chiefly British scenery. His works, though rather rough and not minutely finished, represent the phenomena of nature and of the weather with eminent success. He published a "Treatise on Painting in Water-Colours," (1814.) Ruskin praises "the purity and felicity of some of the careless, melting, water-colour skies of Cox." Died in 1859.

Cox, (FRANCIS AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an English theologian, born about 1783, published, besides other works, a "Life of Melancthon," (1815), and "Our Young Men," a prize essay, (1838.) Died in 1853.

Cox, (SIR GEORGE WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and writer, born in 1827. Among his numerous works on mythology we may mention "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations; he was also joint editor of the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art." He became a baronet on the death of his uncle in 1877.

Cox, (JACOB D.), an American general, born at Montreal about 1828. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, in 1864, and commanded a division at the battle of Nashville in December of that year. He was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans in October, 1865, and appointed by President Grant secretary of the interior in 1869.

Cox, (JOHN EDMUND,) an English clergyman, born at Norwich in 1812, wrote a "Life of Cranmer," a "Life of Luther," and other works.

Cox, (LEONARD,) an English classical scholar, who wrote several works in Greek and Latin. Died in 1549.

Cox, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in the county of Bucks in 1499. He was employed as tutor to Prince Edward, after whose accession as Edward VI. he was almoner to the king, and Dean of Westminster. In 1559 he became Bishop of Ely. He translated for the "Bishops' Bible" the four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans. Died in 1581.

Cox, (SIR RICHARD,) an Irish writer, born in the county of Cork in 1650. He was made lord chancellor of Ireland in 1703. He published a "History of Ireland," and a few other works. Died in 1733.

See CROKER, "Researches in the South of Ireland."

Cox, (SAMUEL HANSON,) D.D., a Presbyterian theologian, born at Leesville, New Jersey, in 1793. He was pastor of a church in Brooklyn, New York, from 1837 to 1854. He wrote "Quakerism not Christianity," and other works.

Cox, (WILLIAM SANDS,) F.R.S., an eminent English surgeon and writer, born at Birmingham in 1802. He founded Queen's College, and the Queen's Hospital, both in Birmingham.

Coxcie. See COXIE.

Coxe, koks, (ARTHUR CLEVELAND,) an American Episcopal clergyman, a son of Dr. S. H. Cox, noticed above, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, in 1818. He published, besides other works, "Christian Ballads," (1840,) "Saul, a Mystery," and "Impressions of England," (1856.) In 1859 he became rector of Grace Church, in the city of New York, and in 1865 became Bishop of Western New York.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Coxe, koks, (RICHARD CHARLES,) an English theologian and poet, born in 1799, was Archdeacon of Lindisfarne. Died in 1865.

Coxe, (TENCH,) an American writer on political economy, commerce, manufactures, etc., was born in 1756; died in 1824.

Coxe, (WILLIAM,) a successful English historian and writer of travels, born in London in 1747. He became curate of Denham in 1771, after which he travelled on the continent as tutor of the Marquis of Blandford and other young members of the nobility. He published "Travels in Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark," (1784,) which are highly prized and interesting, and "Travels in Switzerland," (1789.) He was appointed chaplain to the Tower about 1796, and Archdeacon of Wilts in 1805. Among his most important works are a "History of the House of Austria," (1792,) "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," (3 vols., 1798,) "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, 1700-1788," (3 vols., 1813,) and "Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough," (1817-19.) Died in 1828.

See article on the "Life and Works of Archdeacon Coxe," in the "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1833; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1808.

Cox'e-ter, (THOMAS,) an English critic and collector of rare books, was born in Gloucestershire in 1689. He assisted Ames in his "Typographical Antiquities," and Warton in his "History of English Poetry." He was making a collection of old English poets for publication when he died in 1747.

Coxie or **Coxcie**, kok'see, (MICHAEL,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Mechlin in 1497, was a pupil of Van Orley. After studying the works of Raphael in Rome, he returned home, and acquired a large fortune by his art. He had a fertile invention, a correct design, and a brilliant colouring. Among his best-known works is a copy of Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb," made for Philip II. of Spain. Killed by a fall in 1592.

Coxwell, (HENRY TRACEY,) an English aéronaut, born near Rochester in 1819.

Coyer, kwá'yá', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1707, published "Moral Bagatelles," a "History of John Sobieski," "The Commercial Noblesse," and other works. Died in 1782.

Coyne, koin, (JOSEPH STERLING,) a dramatist, born in King's county, Ireland, in 1805, produced many successful farces. Died in 1868.

Coypel, kwá'pél', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1661, was the son and pupil of Noël Coypel, with whom he studied in Rome. About 1680 he returned to Paris, where he acquired a high reputation. In 1715 he received the title of first painter to the king. His style, though affected and artificial, was much admired by his contemporaries. He was a skilful engraver. Died in 1722.

His son CHARLES, born in 1694, though an inferior artist, became first painter to the king. Died in 1752.

See BRVAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Coypel, (NOËL,) a successful French painter, born in Paris in 1628. In 1653 he was employed by the king to adorn the Louvre and other edifices, and was received into the Royal Academy in 1663. Louis XIV. appointed him director of the Academy at Rome in 1672. His *ordonnance* and colouring are admired. To distinguish him from his sons Antoine and Noël Nicolas, he was sometimes called "Coypel le Poussin." Died in 1707.

Coypel, (NOËL NICOLAS,) the son and pupil of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1688. He obtained a high reputation as a historical painter, but his works are now less prized than in his own time. Died in 1734.

Coysevox, kwáz'voks', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French sculptor, of Spanish origin, born at Lyons in 1640. He studied under Lérambert in Paris, of which he became a resident, and was admitted into the Academy in 1676. Among his celebrated works are two statues of Louis XIV., the tomb of Colbert, and two winged horses surmounted by Fame and Mercury, at the Tuileries. He excelled in busts and portraits. Died in 1720.

Cozen. See COSIN.

Cozza, kot'sá, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born in Calabria in 1605; died in 1682.

Cozza, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1676; died in 1742.

Cozzens, kûz'enz, (FREDERICK SWARTWOUT,) an American writer, born in New York in 1818. A volume entitled "Prismatics," made up of his contributions to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," appeared in 1853. He published, also, "Sparrowgrass Papers," in 1856, (originally contributed to "Putnam's Magazine,") besides other works in prose and verse. Died in 1869.

Craanen, krâ'nen, (DIEDRIK,) a Dutch medical writer, lived at Leyden; died in 1688.

Crabb, (GEORGE,) an English philologist, born about 1778, was a graduate of Oxford. He published a number of useful works, among which are "English Synonyms," (1816; 10th edition, 1852,) a "Universal Historical Dictionary," (1825,) and "Mythology of All Nations," (1847.) Died in 1854. "As an etymologist, Mr. Crabb seems to have some dictionary knowledge of many languages, but to be unacquainted with the philosophy, or history even, of language in general." ("London Quarterly Review," vol. xxv.)

Crabbe, krab, (GEORGE,) a popular English poet, born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, in 1754. His father filled the humble office of collector of salt-duties. He learned the profession of surgeon, which, however, he abandoned at an early age. Conscious of talents above the common order, he resolved to seek his fortune as an author, and in 1780 went to London with five pounds which he had borrowed. After his first productions had been rejected by the booksellers, he published, on his own account, "The Candidate," a poem, which brought him neither fame nor profit. In great pecuniary distress, he asked and received the generous patronage of Edmund Burke, who gave him a room in his own house, introduced him to Fox, Thurlow, and others, and enabled him, in 1781, to publish "The Library," which was received with favour. He was ordained a priest in 1782, and soon after became chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. He published in 1783 "The Village," which confirmed his reputation as a powerful and original poet. At this period he married Sarah Elmy, the object of his early affections. Between 1785 and 1813 he officiated as curate or rector successively at Strathern, Muston, and Parham. After an interval of more than twenty years since his last appearance as a poet, he produced "The Parish Register," (1807,) "The Borough," (1810,) and "Tales in Verse," (1812.) In 1813 he was presented to the living of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, where he passed his last years. About 1819 he received £3000 for his "Tales of the Hall," and for the unexpired term of former copyrights. Died in 1832. His moral character was amiable and excellent. As a poet he is remarkable for vigour, truth in description, and a "Chinese accuracy" of observation. "Mr. Crabbe," says Lord Jeffrey, "is the greatest *mannerist*, perhaps, of all our living poets. The homely, quaint, prosaic style, the eternal full-lengths of low and worthless characters, with their accustomed garnishing of sly jokes and familiar moralizing, are all on the surface of his writings. . . . An unrivalled and almost magical power of observation,—an anatomy of character and feeling not less exquisite and searching, . . . are interspersed by fits and strangely interwoven with the most minute and humble of his details. Add to all this the sure and profound sagacity of the remarks with which he every now and then startles us; the weight and terseness of the maxims which he drops like oracular responses; and that sweet and seldom-sounded chord of lyrical inspiration, the lightest touch of which instantly charms away all harshness from his numbers and all harshness from his themes."

See "Life of George Crabbe," by his son, 1838, new edition, 1847; JEFFREY, "Miscellanies," "Quarterly Review" for November, 1810; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1810, and November, 1812; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1819.

Crabet. See CRABETH.

Crabeth or **Crabet**, krâ'bet, (THIERRY or DIRK and VAUTIER,) excellent Dutch painters on glass, are supposed to have been born in Gouda. They were brothers. They executed (between 1560 and 1570) on the glass windows of the church of Gouda pictures which were considered inimitable. Dirk died in 1601.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Crabtree, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, who was associated with Jeremiah Horrox in scientific pursuits. His observations were printed by Wallis in 1672. He died at an early age in 1641.

Cradock, (JOHN FRANCIS.) See HOWDEN, BARON.

Cradock, (JOSEPH,) an English gentleman and author, born at Leicester in 1742, inherited an easy fortune, and lived in London. He published "Village Memoirs," a work of fiction, "Zobeide," (1771,) a tragedy, which was performed with success, "Literary Memoirs," (4 vols., 1826,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Cradock, (LUKE,) an English painter of birds, etc. Died in 1717.

Cradock, (SAMUEL,) an English nonconformist divine, born in 1620. He became rector of North Cadbury, from which he was ejected in 1662. Besides other works, he published "Knowledge and Practice," "The Harmony of the Four Evangelists," and "Apostolical History," which were highly esteemed. Died in 1706.

Cradock, (ZACHARY,) a brother of Samuel, noticed above, was born probably in England in 1633. He left two sermons which have been greatly admired, the subjects of which are Providence and the Design of Christianity. Died in 1695.

Craesbeke, van, vān krās'bā'keh or krās'bāk', (JOSEPH,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1608, was a pupil of Brauer, whom he imitated. He preferred low and sordid subjects, such as drunken brawls and parties of smokers. Died in 1668.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Craft. See CRATO.

Crafts, (SAMUEL C.,) born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1768, was a member of Congress from 1816 to 1824, and was chosen Governor of Vermont in 1828, 1829, and 1830. Died in 1853.

Crafts, (WILLIAM,) a lawyer and poet, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1787; died in 1826.

See S. GILMAN, "Memoir of W. Crafts," 1828.

Craggs, (JAMES,) an English politician, was a friend of Addison, whom he succeeded as secretary of state in 1718. "He was a young man," says Macaulay, "whose natural parts were quick and showy, whose graceful person and winning manners had made him generally acceptable in society, and who if he had lived would probably have been the most formidable of all the rivals of Walpole." ("Essay on the Life and Writings of Addison.") Died in 1720.

Cragius. See CRAIG, (NICHOLAS.)

Cräig, (JAMES,) a Scottish divine, born in East Lothian in 1682, became one of the most popular preachers of Edinburgh. He published several volumes of sermons and religious poems. Died in 1744.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craig, (JAMES,) an American officer, born in Pennsylvania about 1820, served in the Mexican war, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Craig, (JOHN,) a Scottish Reformer, born about 1512, was a monk in early life. He visited Italy, where he was employed as teacher and rector in a school. Having been converted to the Protestant faith and made an open profession, he was sentenced at Rome to die by fire; but in consequence of the death of the pope his prison was broken open by a mob, and he escaped from that doom, and returned to Scotland. He became a prominent coadjutor in the work of reformation in Scotland, and was chosen minister of Aberdeen in 1574. In 1577 he removed to Edinburgh, was appointed chaplain to James VI., and in 1580 composed the "National Covenant." Died in 1600.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craig, (JOHN,) a Scottish mathematician, the dates of whose birth and death are unknown. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions," (1698-1712,) and published a work on fluxions, entitled "De Calculo Fluxionum," (1713,) and a few other treatises. He first made known in England the differential calculus discovered by Leibnitz.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craig, kräg, [Lat. CRA'GIUS,] (NICHOLAS,) a Danish writer, probably of British extraction, born at Ripen in

1549, became professor of Greek in Copenhagen, and rector of the university. He published a book on the Republic of Sparta, (1593,) which was highly esteemed, and a few other Latin works. In 1598 he was sent on a political mission to England. He was a friend of Scaliger. Died in 1602.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Craig, (SIR THOMAS,) of Riccarton, an eminent Scottish lawyer and antiquary, born in Edinburgh about 1540, was a relative of John Craig, (1512-1600.) After pursuing his studies in Paris, he passed advocate in Edinburgh in 1563, and became a judge (justice depute) in 1564. He wrote several admired Latin poems, one of which is on the birth of James VI. In 1603 he completed his celebrated work on "Feudal Law," ("Jus Feudale,") which was not published until 1655, and which is regarded as an authority all over Europe. He was eminent for modesty and other virtues. Died in 1608.

See P. F. TYTLER, "Life of Sir Thomas Craig," 1823; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craig, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish minister, born at Glasgow in 1709; died in 1784.

Craig, (WILLIAM,) a literary Scottish judge, born in 1745, succeeded Lord Hailes as judge in 1792. He contributed numerous papers to the "Mirror." Died in 1813.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cräik, (GEORGE LILLIE,) an able historical and critical writer and editor, born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1799. He became a resident of London about 1824, and produced "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," (1831.) He contributed many historical and biographical articles to the "Penny Cyclopædia." Mr. Cräik and C. Macfarlane were the principal editors or authors of the "Pictorial History of England" published by Knight, (1840-49.) He wrote the chapters on religion, commerce, industry, and literature in that work, and other useful works, among which are "Bacon: his Writings and his Philosophy," (3 vols., 1846,) "Romance of the Peerage," (1848-50, 4 vols.,) and a "History of English Literature," (2 vols.) In 1849 he was chosen professor of English literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Died in June, 1866.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1866.

Cräik, (JAMES,) a physician, born in Scotland in 1731. He accompanied Washington in an expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and served as physician under General Braddock in 1755. After the Revolutionary war he settled near Mount Vernon, and became the family physician of Washington. Died in 1814.

Cräik, MRS. See MULOCH.

Cräik-an-thorp or **Crakanthorpe**, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1567. He was an eloquent Puritan preacher, and author of several works, among which is "Defence of the English Church," ("Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.") Died in 1624.

Crämial, **de**, **deh** **krä'mäl'** or **krä'mä'ye**, (ADRIEN DE MONTLUC—môn'lük'), COUNT, a French writer, born in 1568, was a grandson of Marshal de Montluc. He was imprisoned in the Bastille from 1630 to 1642 for alleged intrigues against Richelieu. His farce called "La Comédie des Proverbes" (1616) was much admired. Died in 1646.

Cramer, **krä'mer**, (ANDREAS WILHELM,) a Danish professor, son of J. Andreas Cramer, the eminent poet, was born at Copenhagen in 1760. He became professor of law in his native city, and wrote several esteemed treatises on law and philology. Died in 1833.

See NIETZSCH, "Memoria A. W. Cramerii."

Cramer, **krä'mer**, (CARL FRIEDRICH,) a *littérateur*, born at Kiel about 1750, was a son of Johann Andreas, noticed below. He was for some time professor of ancient literature in Copenhagen, and removed to Paris about 1795. He translated Schiller's "Joan of Arc," and other German works, into French, and published a good German-French Dictionary, (1805.) Died in Paris in 1808.

See "Conversations-Lexikon;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cramer, **krä'mer**, (DANIEL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Reetz in 1568. He was professor at Wittenberg and Stettin, and author of several works,

among which is "Schola Prophetica," (1606-12.) Died in 1637.

Cramer, (FRANZ,) a German composer of instrumental music, born at Munich in 1772; died in 1848.

Cramer, **krä'mer**, (GABRIEL,) an eminent Swiss geometer, born at Geneva in 1704. He cultivated many sciences with success, and in 1750 was appointed professor of philosophy in his native city. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. One of his most important works is "An Analysis of Algebraic Curves." Died in 1752.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Cramer, (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss Protestant professor of Hebrew and theology, was born near Zurich in 1673. He wrote, in Latin, "Theology of Israel," (1705.) Died in 1702.

Cramer, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German mineralogist, born at Quedlinburg in 1710, made important discoveries in metallurgy. He published, in Latin, "Elements of the Docimastic Art," (1739,) and in German, "Principles of Metallurgy," (1774-77,) both valuable works. Died in 1777.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Cramer, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) an eminent German poet and prose-writer, born at Jöhstadt, in Saxony, in 1723. He was invited to Copenhagen by Frederick V., and appointed preacher to the court in 1754. In 1765 he became professor of theology in the university of that city. He translated Bossuet's "Universal History" into German, published "The Northern Spectator," (1759-70,) a series of essays which was successful, and three volumes of poems, "Sämmtliche Gedichte," (1783.) The Germans reckon him among their best lyric poets. In 1774 he obtained the chair of theology at Kiel. Died in 1788.

See CHRISTIANI, "Oration (Gedächtnissrede) in Honour of J. A. Cramer," 1788; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Cramer, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) an excellent German composer and pianist, was born at Manheim in 1771, and taken to London in infancy. He passed most of his life in England. His "Studies for the Piano" are said to be unsurpassed in richness and harmony. Died in 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cramer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, was preceptor of the prince-royal of Prussia. Died in 1715.

Cramer, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss theologian and Hebraist, born near Zurich in 1678; died in 1737.

See J. ZIMMERMANN, "Vie de J. R. Cramer."

Crä'mer, (JOHN ANTONY,) an eminent scholar, born at Mitlödi, Switzerland, in 1793, removed to England in his youth. He became pastor of Binsey in 1822, and professor of modern history at Oxford in 1842. He published a "Description of Ancient Italy," (1826,) a "Description of Asia Minor," (1832,) "Anecdota Græca," (1837,) and other able works. Died in 1848.

Cramer, **krä'mer**, (NICOLAAS,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Leyden in 1670, was a pupil and imitator of Karl Moor. Died in 1710.

Cramp'ton, (SIR PHILIP,) a naturalist and physician, born in Dublin in 1777. He wrote several professional treatises. Died in 1858.

Cranach or **Kranach**, **von**, **fon** **kran'ak** or **krä'näk**, (LUCAS,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, born at Cranach, near Bamberg, in 1472. His family name was SUNDER. He painted history and portraits, and worked about fifty years at Wittenberg in the service of three Electors of Saxony, the last of whom was John Frederick. He was an intimate friend of Luther and Melancthon, whose portraits he painted and engraved. Among his master-pieces are "The Preaching of John the Baptist," and a "Crucifixion." His works are said to be more admirable for thought or invention than for execution. He was a good colorist, but very deficient in design. Died at Weimar in 1553.

See SCHUCHARDT, "L. Kranachs des Aeltern Leben und Werke," 1851; HELLER, "Versuch über das Leben, etc. L. Cranachs," Bamberg, 1821.

Cranach, **von**, (LUCAS,) a son of the preceding, born in 1515, was also an eminent painter. He was a burgo-master of Wittenberg. Died in 1586.

Cranborne, (ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL,) LORD, formerly known as Lord Robert Cecil, but now as Marquis of Salisbury, was born in 1830. In 1853 he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Stamford, which he continued to represent until he succeeded to his father's place in the Upper House as Marquis of Salisbury in 1868. His political reputation is largely due to his able contributions to the "Quarterly" and other reviews. He was secretary for India in Lord Derby's administration of 1866, and again under Mr. Disraeli, 1874-80. In 1876 he was sent as special ambassador to the Porte, and he was one of the two British plenipotentiaries at the conference of Constantinople. On the resignation of Lord Derby in April, 1878, Lord Salisbury became secretary for foreign affairs. He accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the memorable Berlin Congress, and after his return was made a Knight of the Garter. He is now leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords.

Cranbrook, (VISCOUNT,) see HARDY, (GATHORNE.)

Cranch, (CHRISTOPHER P.,) a poet and landscape-painter, a son of William Cranch, noticed below, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1813. He visited Italy about 1848, after which he resided many years in Paris. He wrote "The Last of the Huggermuggers," (1856,) and published a translation of Virgil's *Æneid* (1872.)

Cranch, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1769. He was an associate judge and afterwards chief justice of the United States circuit court for the District of Columbia. It is said that only two of all his decisions were overruled by the United States supreme court. His reports of cases decided in the circuit court for the District of Columbia from 1801 to 1841, were published in 6 octavo vols., and, as reporter to the supreme court of the United States, he issued nine vols. from 1801 to 1815, and others in 1835. Died in 1855.

Crâne, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister of Lancashire, wrote a "Prospect of Divine Providence," (1672.) Died in 1714.

Crâne, (WILLIAM M.,) an American commodore, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1776. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. In 1827 he was appointed commander of a squadron in the Mediterranean, and in 1842 became chief of the bureau of ordnance. Died in 1846.

Cranmer, (THOMAS,) Archbishop of Canterbury, an English statesman, divine, and Reformer, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489. He became a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was learned in Greek, Hebrew, and theology. In 1529 he obtained the favour of Henry VIII. by proposing that the question of his divorce should be referred to the universities. The king appointed him his chaplain, and sent him to Rome to procure the assent of the pope to the divorce. Having failed in this mission, he returned home in 1530, and infringed the rule of his church by marriage with a niece of Osiander. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, and became Henry's favourite adviser, or prime minister. He had secretly adopted the principles of the Reformers, and he used his influence to subvert the power of the pope in England and to abolish the monasteries. A few years after his elevation to the primacy he openly favoured the Reformation, assisted in compiling the "Bishops' Book," and in 1538 opposed without success the law of the Six Articles, or "Bloody Statutes." Though he resisted the royal will on this and other occasions, he was protected by Henry when the Catholic courtiers conspired to ruin him in 1544. In 1547 he was chosen one of the regency during the minority of Edward VI. He was the head of a commission which composed the English Liturgy in 1548.

"The man who took the chief part," says Macaulay, "in settling the conditions of the alliance which produced the Anglican Church, was Thomas Cranmer. He was the representative of both the parties which at that time needed each other's assistance. In his character of divine, he was ready to go as far in the way of change as any Swiss or Scottish Reformer. In his character of statesman, he was desirous to preserve that organization which

had served the purposes of the bishops of Rome and might be expected to serve equally well the purposes of the English kings and their ministers. His temper and his understanding eminently fitted him to act as mediator." Notwithstanding his general moderation, he went so far as to condemn two persons to death for heresy. By the entreaties of King Edward VI. he was induced in 1553 to sign the patent which settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, and in the same year was committed to the Tower for treason against Queen Mary. His enemies, in order to subject him to a more cruel punishment, withdrew the charge of treason, and prosecuted him for heresy. He was excommunicated in 1555. Tempted with the hopes of life, and overcome by the fear of torture, he agreed to subscribe to the doctrines of the papal supremacy and the real presence. Repenting of this lapse, which would not have saved him from the stake, he suffered with fortitude martyrdom by fire in 1556.

"He was undoubtedly," says Hume, "a man of merit; possessed of learning and capacity, and adorned with candour, sincerity, and all those virtues which were fitted to render him useful and amiable in society. His moral qualities procured him universal respect, and the courage of his martyrdom made him the hero of the Protestant party." Others, including Macaulay, form a less favourable estimate, and call him an unscrupulous time-server. For Froude's view of the character of Cranmer, formed, as it appears, from a very careful examination of his life and acts, see the first six volumes of his "History of England," but more particularly chap. xxxiii. Cranmer was author of many theological treatises.

See ARCHDEACON TODD, "Life of Cranmer," 1831; STRYPE, "Memorials of Cranmer," "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen," in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; LINGARD, "History of England;" W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury;" A. VAN DEINSE, "Leven van T. Cranmer," Amsterdam, 1843; SHAKSPEARE'S "Henry VIII."

Cran'tor, [Κράντωρ,] a Greek Academic philosopher, born at Soli, or Soles, in Cilicia, lived about 300 B.C. After he had become distinguished in his own country, he went to Athens, and studied in the school of Xenocrates. He is cited by Horace as an eminent moralist. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Affliction," (Περὶ Πένθους,) which was highly praised, and from which Cicero borrowed largely in his "Consolatio."

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; KAYSER, "Dissertatio de Crantore Academico," 1841.

Crantz, (ALBERT.) See KRANTZ.

Crantz, krānts, (HEINRICH JOHANN NEPOMUCENUS,) a German botanist, born in 1722, was a professor of medicine at Vienna.

Cran'worth, (ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE,) BARON, an English judge, born at Cranworth, in Norfolk, in 1790. He was elected to Parliament by the Liberals in 1832, appointed solicitor-general in 1834, and a baron of the exchequer in 1839. In 1850 he became vice-chancellor, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Cranworth. On the formation of a ministry by Lord Aberdeen in December, 1852, he was appointed lord chancellor of England. He retired from office when Lord Derby came into power, in February, 1858, was again appointed lord chancellor in July, 1865, and resigned with his colleagues in June, 1866. Died in July, 1868.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.

Cranz, krānts, (DAVID,) a Moravian missionary and historian, born at Neugarten, Pomerania, in 1723. He became secretary of Count Zinzendorf in 1747, after which he laboured in Greenland. He wrote a "History of Greenland," (1765,) and a "History of the Moravians," (1771.) Died in Silesia in 1777.

Crapelet, krāp'lā', (GEORGES ADRIEN,) a French publisher and writer, born at Paris in 1789. He translated into French verse "The Marriage of Thetis and Peleus," by Catullus, (1809,) and wrote "Souvenirs of London," (1817.) Died in 1842.

Crapone, de, deh krā'pon', (ADAM,) a French engineer, born at Salon in 1519, was skilled in hydraulic architecture. He constructed the most ancient canal in France, called the "Canal of Crapone," finished about 1560. Died in 1559.

Cras, krās, (HENDRIK CONSTANTIN,) a Dutch jurist, born at Wageningen in 1739; died in 1820.

See M. KEMPER, "Memoria H. C. Cras," 1825.

Crash'aw, (RICHARD,) an English poet and priest, born in London. He became a Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1637, before which he had published some Latin poems in one of which occurs this much-admired line on the miracle at Cana:

"*Lympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.*"*

He was ejected from the university in 1644 for refusing to take the Covenant, and went to France, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1646 he published "Steps to the Temple," "Sacred Poems," etc., which display a rich imagination. He was a canon of the church of Loretto, Italy, when he died about 1650.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820.

Crasset, KRĀ'sĀ', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born at Dieppe in 1618, lived many years in Paris. He published several ascetic works, and a "History of the Church of Japan," (1689.) Died in 1692.

Crasso, KRĀs'so, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist of high reputation, lived at Milan in the sixteenth century.

Crasso, (LORENZO,) an Italian author, of whose life we have no details, was born at Naples. His works, in prose and verse, display talent, but are marred by the bad taste of that time. Among the principal of them are "Heroic Epistles," (1655,) and "Eulogies on Literary Men," (1656.)

Crasso, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian historian, born in the sixteenth century, wrote, besides other Latin works, "Eulogies of Illustrious Venetians," (1612,) and a treatise "On the Form of the Venetian Government," ("De Forma Reipublicæ Venetæ.")

Cras'sus, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a famous Roman orator and lawyer, born about 140 B.C., (612 A.U.C.) He was elected consul in 95 B.C., and censor about two years later. He was considered the most excellent orator of his time, and was highly praised by Cicero, who assigned to Crasus a part of the dialogue in his treatise "De Oratore." His orations are not extant. Died in 90 or 91 B.C.

See CICERO, "Brutus" and "De Oratore;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" MEYER, "Oratorum Romanorum Fragmenta."

Crassus, (MARCUS LICINIUS,) a Roman triumvir, noted for his great wealth, was born about 108 B.C. He was chosen prætor in 74 B.C., (680 A.U.C.,) and defeated Spartacus, the leader of a servile revolt. In the year 71 he was chosen consul with Pompey, and a few years later he united with Pompey and Cæsar to form the first triumvirate, which ruined the power of the senate. Crassus and Pompey were elected consuls in 56 B.C., and, while Cæsar commanded in Gaul, Crassus obtained command of Syria for five years. He is said to have manifested extravagant joy at the prospect of increasing his fortune in the East. Having resolved to invade Parthia, he crossed the Euphrates, and, after taking a town in the year 54, returned to Syria, where he passed the winter. The next season he entered Mesopotamia, and was defeated with great loss by the Parthian general Surena near Carrhæ, (the Haran of the Bible.) He was then compelled by his mutinous troops to meet in conference with Surena, who had made overtures for peace, and was there treacherously killed in 53 B.C. His ruling passion was avarice. He was a man of great industry, a keen speculator, and a large dealer in slaves.

See PLUTARCH, "Crassus;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Crassus, (PUBLIUS,) a son of the triumvir Crassus, served as legate of Cæsar in Gaul in 58 B.C. He fought bravely against the Parthians, and was killed at the battle near Carrhæ in 53 B.C.

Crassus, (P. LICINIUS,) a Roman general, who was chosen pontifex maximus in 212 B.C. In 205 he became consul with Scipio Africanus, and gave proof of military talents in the war against Hannibal. Died in 183 B.C.

Crastoni, KRĀs-to'nee, or **Cretoni**, KRĒs-to'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Hellenist and monk, born at Piacenza, is said to have compiled the first Greek-Latin Dictionary, printed about 1478.

Cratère. See CRATERUS.

Crat'e-rus, [Gr. Κρατήρ; Fr. CRATÈRE, KRĀ'tair',] one of the most eminent of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, whom he followed in the invasion

of Persia. He was a rival of Hephæstion in the royal favour. His character is said to have been noble and highly esteemed by the king. In 324 B.C. he was selected to conduct the veterans back to Macedonia. At the death of Alexander (323) he was associated with Antipater in the government of Macedonia and Greece. He commanded an army in Cappadocia, where he was defeated by Eumenes, and killed in battle, in 321 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Alexander," and "Phocion."

Crā'tēs [Κράτης] of Athens, an excellent Greek comic poet, who flourished about 450 B.C. In his youth he was the principal actor in the plays of Cratinus. He indulged in personalities less than other writers of the old comedy. Among the titles of his plays are "The Neighbours," (Γείτονες,) and "The Games," (Παιδιαi.) The fragments of his works which have come down to us are admired for purity and elegance of style.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MEINEKE, "Questiones Scenicae," and his "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum."

Crates of Athens, a philosopher of the old Academy, flourished about 280 B.C. He was a pupil and intimate friend of Polemo, whom he succeeded in the chair of the Academy. His writings are lost.

Crates of Thebes, a famous Cynic philosopher, was a son of Ascondas. He became a disciple of Diogenes, at Athens, probably about 330 B.C., and was highly esteemed for his probity and wisdom. He was noted for his self-control, abstinence, and preference of poverty to riches. He wrote essays on philosophy, tragedies, which were praised by Diogenes Laertius, and small poems, all of which are lost. Crates was living in 307 B.C.

See BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophia;" POSTHUMUS, "Dissertatio de Cratete Cynico," 1823; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Crates, an eminent grammarian and Stoic, born at Mallus, in Cilicia, left, besides many other works, a corrected or annotated edition of Homer, fragments of which are extant. He lived at Pergamos, and about 156 B.C. was sent by the king of that country as ambassador to Rome, where he gave lectures on grammar. He founded a flourishing school of grammar at Pergamos.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SÆTONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis."

Crā-te'vas, [Κρατέβας,] a Greek botanist, who lived about 80 B.C., is often quoted by Pliny and Dioscorides. He wrote on Materia Medica.

Crā-tī'nus, [Κρατίνοσ,] a celebrated Athenian poet of the old comedy, born about 519 B.C., was a son of Callimedes, and a rival of Aristophanes. He was the first comic writer who made the drama an instrument of personal satire, and was noted for the audacity of his sarcasms. Pericles was often the object of his unsparing invective. He produced numerous plays, nine of which gained prizes. None of his works exist in a complete state. In 423 B.C. he obtained a triumph over Aristophanes for his "Wine-Flask." He died in 422, aged about ninety-six. The extant fragments of Cratinus were edited by Runkel, 1827.

See MEINEKE, "Historia Critica," and "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum;" C. W. LUCAS, "Cratinus et Eupolis," 1826.

Cratippe. See CRATIPPUS.

Crā-tip'pus, [Κράτιππος,] a Greek historian, who lived about 400 B.C., and continued the work of Thucydides.

Cratippus, [Gr. Κράτιππος; Fr. CRATIPPE, KRĀ'tēp',] a Greek Peripatetic philosopher of Mitylene. He was a teacher and friend of Cicero, who estimated him as the first philosopher of that age. When Pompey, retreating from Pharsalia, passed through Mitylene, Cratippus conversed with him on Providence. About 48 B.C. he opened a school at Athens, to which Cicero sent his son Marcus. Brutus attended his lectures at Athens in 44 B.C. Cratippus appears to have left only one work, a "Treatise on Divination by Dreams." The date of his death is unknown.

See CICERO, "De Officiis" and "De Divinatione;" PLUTARCH, "Pompey" and "Cicero;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Crato, KRĀ'to, or **Craton**, KRĀ'ton, (JOHANN,) a German physician, originally named CRAFT or CRAFTT, was born at Breslau in 1519. He studied under Luther and Melancthon at Wittenberg, and was the favourite pupil of Montano in medicine. He practised many years at

* "The modest water saw its God and blushed."

Augsburg, and became chief physician of the emperors Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. He published "Introduction to Medicine," ("Isagoge Medicinæ," 1560,) and other medical works. Died in 1585.

See NICKÉON, "Mémoires;" ADAM, "Vitez Germanorum Medicorum;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Crat'y-lus, [Κράτυλος], a Greek philosopher, who lived in the fifth century B.C., and professed the doctrines of Heraclitus. He was one of the teachers of Plato.

Crauford. See CRAWFORD and CRAUFURD.

Craufurd or **Craw'furd**, (JOHN,) a British officer and writer of the present era, published several valuable works on Oriental affairs, among which are a "History of the Indian Archipelago," (1820,) "Siam and Cochinchina," (1828,) and a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language," (1852.)

Craufurd, **Crau'ford**, or **Craw'ford**, (QUINTIN,) a Scottish author, born in Ayrshire in 1743, went to India in his youth, served the Company as military and civil officer, and about 1780 returned to Europe with an easy fortune. He lived some years in Paris, where he had intimate relations with the queen Marie Antoinette and the empress Josephine. He published "Sketches of the History, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos," (1790,) "Mélanges of History and Literature," (1809,) and other works, which are commended. Died in 1819.

Crause. See KRAUSE.

Crā'ven, (CHARLES,) became Governor of South Carolina in 1712. He successfully defended the colony against the Yemassee Indians in 1715.

Craven, (THOMAS T.,) an American rear-admiral, born in the District of Columbia, entered the service in 1822. He distinguished himself as commander of the Brooklyn in the victory by which Farragut captured New Orleans in April, 1862.

Craven, (TUNIS AUGUSTUS,) an American naval officer, born in New Hampshire, entered the navy about 1829. He became a lieutenant in 1841, and afterwards a captain. He was captain of the iron-clad Tecumseh, and was drowned when it was sunk by a torpedo in the attack on the defences of Mobile, August 5, 1864.

Crā'ven, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born in 1731, was professor of Arabic in Cambridge, and published "Sermons on a Future State," and "Discourses in Answer to Hume," (1802.) Died in 1815.

Craveta, krā-vā'tā, (AIMONE,) an Italian jurist, born in Piedmont in 1504; died in 1569.

Craw'ford, (ADAIR,) F.R.S., an eminent British chemist and physician, born in 1749. He was professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and a member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He acquired reputation by an ingenious work entitled "Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat," (1779.) Died in 1795.

Crawford, EARL OF. See LINDSAY, (JOHN.)

Craw'ford, **Crau'ford**, or **Craw'furd**, (DAVID,) a Scottish historian, born in 1665. He was appointed historiographer royal for Scotland by Queen Anne, and in 1706 published "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, 1566-81," which is charged with partiality. Died in 1726.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craw'ford, (GEORGE W.,) an American lawyer, born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1798. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. He was appointed secretary of war by President Taylor in March, 1849, and resigned, in consequence of the death of the President, in July, 1850.

Crawford, (NATHANIEL MACON,) an American Baptist minister, born near Lexington, Georgia, in 1811, was a son of William H. Crawford, noticed below. He was chosen president of Mercer University, Georgia, in 1854, resigned in 1856, and was re-elected about 1858. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator. Died in 1871.

Crawford, (QUINTIN.) See CRAUFURD.

Crawford, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, acquired reputation by the admired lyrics of "Tweedside," and "The Bush aboon Traquair." Died in 1733.

Crawford, (SAMUEL W.,) an American general, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He became a surgeon in the army about 1851, and was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers.

He commanded a division at Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

Crawford, (THOMAS,) an eminent American sculptor, born in New York in 1814. He visited Italy about 1835, and studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome, where he worked many years. About 1840 he produced a statue of "Orpheus," which was much admired. He received in 1849 a commission from the State of Virginia to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, which is at Richmond. Among his numerous works are several religious and mythological subjects, and a colossal statue of the Genius of America for the Capitol at Washington. Died in London in 1857.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" "Democratic Review" for May, 1843; "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1869.

Crawford, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Kelso in 1676, wrote a work entitled "Dying Thoughts." Died in 1742.

Crawford, (WILLIAM HARRIS,) an American statesman, born in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1772, removed with his father to Georgia in his childhood. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and settled at Lexington, Georgia. In 1807 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the Democrats, and in 1813 he was appointed minister to France. He became secretary of war in 1815, and secretary of the treasury in 1816. He continued to hold this position throughout the administration of President Monroe, which ended in March, 1825. In 1824 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Congressional caucus, the right of which to select a candidate was disowned by the majority of the party. His competitors were General Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. Crawford received only forty-one electoral votes. He was afterwards a circuit judge in Georgia. Died in 1834.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Crawford, (DAVID.) See CRAWFORD.

Craw'furd, (GEORGE,) a British historian, of whose life we have no details, born probably in Scotland. He published an esteemed "History of the Family of the Stuarts," (1710,) and the "Peerage of Scotland," (1716.)

Crawford, (JOHN.) See CRAUFURD.

Craye, de, deh krī'yer or krā'yā', (CASPAR or GASPARD,) a celebrated Flemish historical painter, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He worked for a time at Brussels, and afterwards for many years at Ghent. He adorned the cities of Flanders with many large altar-pieces and other pictures. His design is generally correct, and his colouring good. He nearly equalled Van Dyck in portraits. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Catherine passing up to Heaven," and the "Martyrdom of Saint Blaise," painted in his eighty-sixth year. Died at Ghent in 1669.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Crayon, (GEOFFREY.) See IRVING, (WASHINGTON.)

Crēa'sy, (Sir EDWARD SHEPHERD,) an English historian and lawyer, born at Bexley, in Kent, in 1812. He was called to the bar about 1837, and appointed professor of history in University College, London, in 1850. He published in 1852 "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," which has passed through nine or more editions, and in 1856 "The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution," which is commended. In 1860 he was appointed chief justice of Ceylon, where he remained for sixteen years. He died in 1878.

Crébillon, de, deh krā'be'yōn', (CLAUDE PROSPER Jolyot—zhō'le-ō'), a French novelist, son of Prosper Jolyot, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1707. He wrote several licentious novels which were once in vogue. His own conduct is said to have been strictly moral. Died in 1777.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance;" ABBÉ DE VOISENON, "Anecdotes littéraires et critiques," etc.

Crébillon, de, (PROSPER JOLYOT,) an eminent French dramatic poet, born at Dijon in 1674. He was sent to Paris to study law with a M. Prieur, an amateur of the theatre, who persuaded him to compose tragedies. His "Idoménée" was successful in 1705, and his "Atrée" ("Atreus," 1707) added to his reputation. In 1711 he produced his "Rhadamiste," which is pronounced by

La Harpe and others not only his master-piece, but one of the finest tragedies which have appeared on the French stage. His "Pyrrhus" (1726) was much admired. During the twenty-two years which followed, he wrote nothing. In 1731 he was admitted into the French Academy, on which occasion he pronounced a poetical address, in which occurs this applauded line:

"Aucun fiel n'a jamais empoisonné ma plume."*

He produced in 1749 his "Catilina," which had been long expected, and in reference to which the public exclaimed, with Cicero, "How long, O Catiline, wilt thou abuse our patience?" It was performed with immense applause; though critics think it betrays a decline in power. He died in 1762, having won a place among the dramatists of the first order next to Corneille and Racine. He preferred to live in liberty and poverty rather than cringe for favour at the feet of power.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Crébillon;" LA HARPE, "Lycée;" ABBÉ DE LA PORTE, "Biographie de Crébillon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" AMANTON, "Révolutions sur les deux Crébillon;" 1835; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1851.

Creddi, di, de krā'dee, (LORENZO SCIARPELLONI—SHAR-pêl-lo'nee), an excellent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1453. He imitated with success Leonardo da Vinci, his fellow-pupil. A "Nativity" at Florence, and a "Madonna and Child" in the Louvre, are reckoned among his best productions. He died at Florence about 1535. His name is sometimes written LORENZO ANDREA DI CREDI.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Credner, krêd'ner or krêt'ner, (KARL AUGUST,) a German theologian, born near Gotha in 1797, became professor of theology at Giessen in 1832. Among his works are an "Introduction to Biblical Studies," (1832-38,) and a "History of the New Testament," (1852.)

Crech, (REV. THOMAS,) an English scholar, eminent as a translator, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1659. He was educated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of All Souls' College. In 1682 he published his translation of Lucretius, in verse, which is much admired. He also translated Horace, Theocritus, and portions of other classic authors. He committed suicide in 1701. "Crech is a much better translator," says Dr. Warton, "than he is usually supposed to be. He is a nervous and vigorous writer."

See "Biographia Britannica."

Crech, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish bookseller of Edinburgh, noted for his facetious talents and penuriousness, was born in 1745; died in 1815.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cregut, krā'goot, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German medical writer, born at Hanau in 1675; died in 1758.

Creighton, krā'ton, ? or Creichton, (JOHN,) an Irishman, who was born in 1648, fought against the Scottish Covenanters, and wrote "Memoirs" (1731) of events which he witnessed. Died in 1733.

Creighton, krā'ton, (JOHN ORDE,) an American commodore, born in New York City; died in 1846.

Creighton or Crighton, kri'ton, (ROBERT,) Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Dunkeld in 1593. He was chaplain to Charles II. during his exile. Died in 1672.

Creighton, (ROBERT,) an English clergyman, son of the preceding, born in 1639. He had great skill in church-music, and composed the admired anthem for four voices, "I will arise and go to my Father." Died in 1736.

Crell, krêl, (CHRISTOPH LUDWIG,) a distinguished German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1703. He was professor of law at Wittenberg, and wrote many legal dissertations. Died in 1758.

See SPERBACH, "Merita et Memoria C. L. Crellii," 1758.

Crell, (JOHANN.) See CRELIUS.

Crell, (LUDWIG CHRISTIAN,) a German classical scholar, father of Christoph Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Neustadt in 1671. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Crell, (NIKOLAUS,) born in Leipsic about 1550, became prime minister of Christian I., Elector of Saxony.

He was imprisoned and put to death by order of Frederick William, the successor of Christian, in 1601.

Crellé, krel'leh, (AUGUST LEOPOLD,) a German mathematician, born at Eichenwerder, Prussia, in 1780. In 1828 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. Among his works are an "Essay on a General Theory of Analytic Functions," (1826,) and a "Manual of Geometry," (1827.) He edited the "Journal of Mathematics," (Berlin, 1826-51.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Crellius, krel'le-üs, or **Crell,** krêl, (JOHANN,) a German Socinian theologian, born near Nuremberg in 1590. He became rector of a Socinian school at Cracow, where he died in 1633. His most important work is a "Vindictia of Religious Liberty," ("Vindictia pro Religionis Libertate," 1637.)

See J. F. MAYER, "Programma de J. Crellio," 1706.

Crémieux, krā'me-uh', (ISAAC ADOLPHE,) a French politician and eloquent advocate, was born at Nîmes in 1796. He removed to Paris about 1830, and became advocate to the court of cassation. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the radical party, (*extrême gauche.*) On the abdication of Louis Philippe, February, 1848, he declared in favour of a republic, and became minister of justice in the provisional government. He retired from office June 7, 1848, and favoured the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. In 1849 and 1850 he was an orator of the opposition in the Assembly. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he lived as a private citizen for many years; in September, 1870, he became minister of justice.

Cremonese dei Paesi. See BASSI, (FRANCESCO.)

Cremonini, krā-mo-nee'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian Peripatetic philosopher, born at Cento in 1550. For forty years he taught philosophy in the University of Padua, and was one of the chiefs of the rigid Aristotelians. He was widely renowned in his day, but his works are now neglected. Died in 1631.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Cremonini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter of perspective and of sacred history, born at Cento about 1560, worked at Bologna, and was the master of Guercino. Died in 1610.

Crementius. See CORDUS.

Crenius, krā'ne-üs, (THOMAS,) a German writer, whose proper name was **Crusius,** (kroo'ze-üs,) was born in Brandenburg in 1648. He was employed as corrector of the press at Leyden, and published several mediocre Latin works, among which was "Historical and Critical Dissertations," (10 vols., 1691.) Died in 1728.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cre'on, [Gr. Κρέων,] a fabulous king of Thebes, was a brother of Jocasta. He succeeded Laius, and gave the throne to Œdipus to reward him for liberating Thebes from the Sphinx. He became king again after Œdipus went into exile.

See SOPHOCLES, "Œdipus" and "Antigone."

Cre-o-phylus, [Κρεώφυλος,] an ancient Greek epic poet, who is supposed to have been a contemporary and friend of Homer.

Crépin, krā'pān', (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) a French painter of marine views, born in Paris in 1772; died about 1845.

Crepu, kreh-pü', (NICOLAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1680. He painted flowers, camps, and other subjects with success, in Brussels. Died in 1761.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Créqui, de, deh krā'ke', (ANTOINE,) Seigneur de Pont de Rémi, (pōn deh rā'me'), a famous French captain, who for a time defied Théroüane against Henry VIII. of England, (1513.) He was killed about 1525.

Créqui, de, (FRANÇOIS DE BONNE,) Duc de Lesdiguières, (lā'de'ge'air'), an able French general, born about 1624, was made a marshal of France in 1668. After Turenne died, in 1675, Créqui was the senior of the marshals. He gained victories over the Duke of Lorraine, in Lorraine and Alsace, in 1677 and 1678. Died in 1687. "He had the reputation," said Voltaire, "of one who was destined to supply the place of Turenne."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

* "I ne'er in gall dipt my envenomed pen."

Créqui de Blanchefort, de, *dəh krà'ke' dəh blònsh'for'*, (CHARLES,) MARQUIS, afterwards Duc de Lesdiguières, a French general, who became marshal of France in 1622. He defeated the Duke of Feria in Piedmont in 1625. He was killed at the siege of Brema in 1638.

See N. CHORIER, "Histoire de la Vie de C. de Créqui," 1683; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Créqui de Blanchefort, de, (CHARLES,) DUC, a French general, brother of François, noticed above, born about 1624. He served in several battles in Flanders, and was sent as ambassador to Rome, where he was insulted by the papal guards in 1662. Louis XIV. forced the court of Rome to apologize for this insult. Died in 1687.

Crescence. See CRESCENTIUS.

Crescentini, *krà-shèn-tee'nee*, (GIROLAMO,) a famous Italian singer, born at Urbania in 1769, made his *début* at Naples in 1788. In 1809 Napoleon appointed him first singer of his court. Died in 1846.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Crescentius, *kres-sen'she-us*, [Fr. CRESCENCE, *krà'sòns's'*] a Roman chief, who obtained the title of consul in Rome in 980 A.D. He attempted, says Sismondi, to restore to Rome its liberty and former glory. His designs, however, were thwarted by Pope Gregory V. and the emperor Otho III., who entered Rome with an army in 998. Crescentius, having capitulated to Otho, was put to death.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Crescenzi, (BARTOLOMEO.) See CAVARAZZI.

Crescenzi, *krà-shèn-zee*, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian painter and architect, born in Rome about 1595. He went to Spain in 1617, and was employed by Philip III., for whom he designed the beautiful Pantheon of the Escorial, begun about 1620. He received from Philip IV. the title of Marquis de la Torre. Died at Madrid in 1660.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Crescenzi, **Crescenzo**, *krà-shèn'zo*, or **Crescenzio**, *krà-shèn'ze-o*, (NICCOLÒ,) a physician of Naples, lived about 1700, and wrote some valuable medical works.

Crescenzi, de', *dà krà-shèn'zee*, (PIETRO,) an Italian senator, called "the restorer of agriculture," was born at Bologna in 1230. He wrote, in Latin, a "Treatise on Rural Economy," ("Opus ruralium commodorum,") — a remarkable monument, says Du Petit-Thouars, "in the history of agriculture." It obtained a great circulation, and was translated into many languages. He became a senator at the age of seventy. Died about 1320.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" FILIPPO RE, "Elogio storico di P. de' Crescenzi," 1812.

Crescimbeni, *krà-shèm-bà'nee*, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) a distinguished Italian poet and critic, born at Macerata, in the March of Ancona, in 1663. He was received as doctor of law at the age of sixteen, and in 1681 began to practise law in Rome. He founded there in 1690 the celebrated Academy of Arcadians. After composing a number of lyric poems, he published in 1698 a "History of National Poetry," ("istoria della volgar Poesia,") a learned and valuable work. In 1719 he took orders, and received several benefices in Rome. Died in 1728. "Crescimbeni," says Hallam, "has made an honourable name by his exertions to purify the national taste." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. M. MANCURTI, "Vita di G. M. Crescimbeui," 1729; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cresconius. See CORIPPUS.

Cres-tas-las, [*Kpεσtιλας*], an Athenian sculptor, spoken of by Pliny, was a contemporary of Phidias. The name is sometimes improperly written CTESILAS or CTESILAUS.

Crespi, *krès'pee*, (DANIELE,) a historical painter, born in the Milanese about 1590. His works are admired for expression and vigour of colour. He painted at Milan, in fresco, "The Resurrection of Saint Bruno," which is called his master-piece. Died at Milan in 1630.

Crespi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) called IL CERANO, (*èl chà-rà'no*), an Italian painter and architect, born at Cerano in 1557. He worked at Milan, and was president of the Academy of that city. Died in 1633.

Crespi, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) CAVALIERE, a skilful Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1665,

was a pupil of Cignani. He was surnamed SPAGNUOLO, (*spân-yoo-o'lo*), (the "Spaniard,") on account of the magnificence of his dress. He imitated Correggio and the Caracci with success, and had great facility of execution. Among his admired works are an "Ecce Homo," and "Seven Sacraments." He was a capricious artist, and produced many bizarre compositions. Died in 1747. His sons LUIGI and ANTONIO were painters of a different style. Luigi was a writer on Art. Among his works is the "Lives of Bolognese Painters." Died in 1779.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Crespin, *krès'pân'*, or **Crispin**, *krès'pân'*, (DANIEL,) a Swiss philologist, who lived at Lausanne about 1690. He edited Sallust and Ovid (1681) "ad usum Delphini."

Crespin, (JEAN,) a French Protestant writer, born at Arras. He removed to Geneva in 1548 with Theodore de Beza, and established there a printing-press, from which many excellent editions were issued. He was author of "The Book of Martyrs," ("Le Livre des Martyrs," 1554.) Died in 1572.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" M. ADAM, "Vite Eruditorum."

Cres'sey or **Cres'sy, de**, (HUGH PAULIN,) an English Catholic writer, born at Wakefield in 1605. He was chaplain to Lord Wentworth and to Lord Falkland. During a visit to Rome in 1646 he became a Roman Catholic, and afterwards changed his name to SERENUS DE CRESSEY. After the restoration of 1660 he was chaplain to the Queen of England. He wrote a "Church History of England," (unfinished,) and several treatises in defence of the Roman Church. Died in 1674.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Cres'son, (ELLIOTT,) president of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was born in 1796; died in 1854.

Cres'well or **Cres'well**, (JOHN A. J.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born at Port Deposit, Maryland, in 1828. He was elected a member of Congress in 1862, and a Senator of the United States for a short term in 1865. He supported the Radical policy. In March, 1869, he was appointed postmaster-general of the United States.

Cressy. See CRESSEY.

Cresti. See PASSIGNANO.

Crestoni. See CRASTONI.

Crésus. See CRÆSUS.

Creswell. See CRESSWELL.

Cres'wick, (THOMAS,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Sheffield in 1811. He became a student of the Royal Academy, London, in 1828, and an associate of the same in 1842, and afterwards exhibited many admired views of British scenery. Among his principal works are a "London Road a Hundred Years ago," (1847,) "The Weald of Kent," "Home by the Sands," (1848,) a "Shady Glen," and "Wind on Shore," (1850.) His pictures are mostly faithful transcripts of nature. Died January 1, 1870.

Crétet, *krà'tà'*, (EMMANUEL,) Comte de Champmol, (*shò'n'mol'*) born in Dauphiné, France, in 1747, was minister of the interior from 1807 to 1809. Died in 1809.

Creti, *krà'tee*, (DONATO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1671. His master-piece is a Saint Vincent. Died in 1749.

Crétin or **Chrestin**, *krà'tân'*, (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, whose proper name was DUBOIS. Died about 1525.

Créteineau-Joly, *krà'te'nò' zho'le'*, (JACQUES,) a French historian, born at Fontenay-Vendée in 1803. Among his works is a "History of the Jesuits," (6 vols., 1844-46.)

Cretté de Palluel, *krà'tà' dəh pāl'li'èl'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on agriculture, born near Paris in 1741. He invented several farming-implements. Died in 1798.

Cre-u'sa, [Gr. *Kpéωσα*; Fr. CRÆUSE, *krà'üz'*] a daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas. When Troy was captured by the Greeks, she fled with her husband by night, but was separated from him in the confusion, and mysteriously disappeared.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book ii. 738-794.

Créuse. See CRÆUSA.

Creutz, (F. K. C.) See CREUZ.

Creutz, *krè'dòts*, (GUSTAVUS PHILIP,) COUNT OF, a Swedish poet and statesman, born in Finland in 1726.

He wrote two admired poems, "Atys and Camilla," and an "Epistle to Daphne." For twenty years he resided as minister at Paris, where he was intimate with Dr. Franklin, with whom he negotiated a treaty in 1783. In that year he became minister of foreign affairs in Sweden. Died in 1785.

See SCHROEDERHEIM, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver Riks Radet Grefve Creutz," 1787; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires."

Creutzfelder, kroits'fêl'der, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German portrait-painter, born at Nuremberg in 1570; died in 1633.

Creutziger, kroit'sig-er, [Lat. CRU'CIGER,] (GASPARD,) a German theologian, born at Leipsic in 1504. He became a professor at Wittenberg, and aided Luther in his translation of the Bible into German. He wrote (in Latin) "On the Dignity of Theological Studies," and a few other treatises. Died in 1548.

Creuz or Creutz, kroits, (FRIEDRICH KARL CASIMIR,) a German didactic poet, born at Homburg-vorder-Höhe in 1724. His reputation is founded chiefly on "The Tombs," ("Die Gräber," 1760,) a philosophic poem, which is much esteemed. He wrote "Essays on Man," and other prose works. He contributed to the reformation of the style of German literature. Died in 1770.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Creuzé de Lesser, kruh'zâ' dèh là'sâ', (AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS) BARON, a French poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1771. He was a member of the legislative body for six years, (1800-06,) and after the restoration was prefect of Hérault. He published poems entitled "The Knights of the Round Table," (1812,) "Roland," (1814,) and "The Last Man," (1832,) and also several dramas, among which is "The Revenge," (1815.) His "Travels in Italy" (1806) passed through three editions. Died in 1839.

Creuzer, kroit'ser, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a learned and ingenious German philologist and antiquary, was born at Marburg in 1771. He became professor of philology and ancient history at Heidelberg in 1804. He acquired a European reputation by his "Symbolism and Mythology of Ancient Peoples, especially the Greeks," ("Symbolik und Mythologie der alten Völker, besonders der Griechen," 1810-12, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d edition, 6 vols., 1820-23.) The opinions and method of this work were attacked by G. Hermann in "Letters on Homer and Hesiod," and by other critics. In 1826 he was appointed privy councillor to the Grand Duke of Baden, and in 1848 he resigned his chair at Heidelberg. He was the author of numerous antiquarian treatises. Died in 1858. A masterly French translation of his "Symbolik" was published by J. D. Guigniaut, 1825-36.

See his Autobiography, "Aus dem Leben eines alten Professors," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Crèveœur, de, dèh kräv'kür', (HECTOR SAINT-JEAN,) a French writer, born at Caen in 1731. He emigrated to America in 1754, and settled on a farm near New York. In 1782 he published a flattering description of the United States, in "Letters of an American Farmer," and was appointed consul for France at New York. He enjoyed the friendship of Washington and Franklin. Died in France in 1813.

Crèveœur, de, (PHILIPPE,) an able French general in the service of Louis XI., commanded the French at the battle of Guinegate (or battle of the Spurs) in 1479. He became marshal of France in 1492. Died in 1494.

See COMINES, "Mémoires."

Crévier, krä've-ä', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1693, was a pupil of Rollin. He filled the chair of rhetoric in the College of Beauvais for twenty years with success. He wrote eight volumes in continuation of Rollin's "Roman History." Besides other works, he published a "History of the Roman Emperors down to Constantine." He has merit; but his style is less agreeable than that of Rollin. Died in 1765.

Crew or Crewe, kru, (NATHANIEL,) an English divine, born at Stean in 1633, became Bishop of Durham, and an abettor of the arbitrary policy of James II. Died in 1721.

Crichna. See KRISHNA.

Crichton, kri'ton, (JAMES,) commonly styled "the Admirable Crichton," a Scottish prodigy, born at the castle of Cluny, Perthshire, about 1560, was the son of Robert Crichton, lord advocate of Scotland. At the age of fourteen he graduated as A.M. in the University of Saint Andrew's, and before he was twenty could speak ten languages. He was handsome in form and feature, and excelled in drawing, fencing, dancing, music, and other accomplishments. In the course of a continental tour, about 1580, he challenged the doctors and scholars of Paris to dispute with him, at an appointed time, on any question and in any one of twelve specified languages. Having by this means assembled a numerous company of professors and others, he acquitted himself to the general admiration. Proceeding thence to Italy, he repeated his exhibition, and obtained similar triumphs in Rome, Venice, and Padua. Aldus Manutius describes the *éclat* with which he sustained for three days a contest in philosophy and mathematics at Padua. The Duke of Mantua employed Crichton as tutor to his son Vincenzo, a dissolute youth. One night, about 1582, he was attacked by six persons in masks, whom he repulsed. Having disarmed one of them and found it was his pupil, he returned the sword to Vincenzo, who plunged it into the heart of Crichton. He left four short Latin poems, which, says Dr. Kippis, "will not stand the test of a rigid examination." "He was a man of very wonderful genius," says Scaliger, "more worthy of admiration than esteem. He had something of the coxcomb about him, and only wanted a little common sense."

See P. F. TYTLER, "Life of the Admirable Crichton," 1823; F. DOUGLAS, "The Life of J. Crichton," 1760; D. IRVING, "Lives of the Scottish Writers," 1839; SIR THOMAS URQUHART, "Life of J. Crichton;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Crillon, de, dèh kre'yôn', (LOUIS ATHANASE des Balbes de Berton—dâ bâlb dèh bêr'tôn',) a brother of the Duc de Crillon-Mahon, was born in 1726. He became a priest, and wrote "Philosophic Memoirs of the Baron de * * *," (2 vols., 1779,) said to be a work of merit. Died at Avignon in 1789.

Crillon, de, (LOUIS DES BALBES (or BALBIS) DE BERTON,) a famous French warrior, born in Provence in 1541. He fought against the Protestants in the civil wars, signalized his courage at Lepanto in 1571, and had a high command in the army of Henry III. during the war of the League, (1580-89.) After the death of that king, he entered the service of Henry IV., who called him the "bravest of the brave." He took part in the battle of Ivry, and commanded in Savoy in 1600. The king wished to make him a marshal, but was dissuaded by the Duchess de Beaufort. Died in 1615.

See MADEMOISELLE de LUSSAN, "Vie de Balbes de Crillon," 1757; SERVIZ, "Histoire du brave Crillon," 1844; MONTROND, "Histoire du brave Crillon," 1845; ABBÉ de CRILLON, "Vie de L. de Balbis de Berton de Crillon," 3 vols., 1826; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Crillon-Mahon, de, dèh kre'yôn' mǎ'ôn', (LOUIS ANTOINE FRANÇOIS de Paul—dèh pôl,) DUC, a Spanish general, the grandson of the following, born in Paris in 1775. He obtained command of a division in 1801, and was chosen Captain-General of Guipuscoa, Alava, and Biscay in 1808. Soon after this he took an oath to Joseph Bonaparte, who appointed him lieutenant-general, and Viceroy of Navarre. Died in 1832.

See FOY, "Histoire des Guerres de la Péninsule."

Crillon-Mahon, de, (LOUIS DE BERTON DES BALBES de Quiers—dèh ke'air',) DUC, a French general, born in 1718, contributed to the victory of Fontenoy in 1745. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the Seven Years' war, (1755-62,) he passed into the service of Spain. He took Minorca in 1782, was made Captain-General of Spain, and received the title of Duke of Mahon. He commanded without success in the famous siege of Gibraltar, about 1782. Died in 1796.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Crī-nag'o-ras, [Κριναγώρας,] a Greek poet, who was born at Mitylene and lived in the reign of Augustus.

Crinesius, kri-nee'she-us or kre-nā'ze-us, (CHRISTOPHER,) born in Bohemia in 1584, became professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg and Altdorf. He published "Gymnasium Syriacum," (1611,) a work on

the Syriac language, a "Syriac Lexicon," (1612,) and a "Treatise on the Confusion of Tongues," ("De Confusione Linguarum," 1629.) Died in 1629.

Crinito, *kre-nee'to*, [Lat. CRINITUS,] (PIETRO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence about 1465. He wrote Latin verses, which approach the elegance of Politian, and two popular prose works, "De honesta Disciplina," ("On Honest (or Honourable) Instruction," 1500,) and "Vitæ Poetarum Latinorum," ("Lives of the Latin Poets.") Died about 1504.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Crinitus. See CRINITO.

Crishna. See KRISHNA.

Crisp, (STEPHEN,) an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, born at Colchester about 1628. He was converted to the principles of the Friends in 1655. As a minister of the gospel, he travelled many years in Great Britain, Holland, and Germany. He published a "Plain Pathway Opened," "A Faithful Warning to Friends," several Epistles, and other works. Died in 1692.

See SAMUEL TUKE, "Memoirs of the Life of S. Crisp," 1824.

Crisp, (TOBIAS,) an English theologian, noted as a chief of the Antinomians, was born in London in 1600. He became rector of Brinkworth in 1627. In 1642 he was engaged in a great controversy, on the subject of free grace, with fifty-two opponents. His sermons have been published. Died in 1642.

Crispin. See CRESPIN.

Cris'pin, (GILBERT,) a Norman of noble rank, was Abbot of Westminster. Died about 1115.

Crispo, *krès'po*, [Lat. CRISPUS,] (ANTONIO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Trapani, in Sicily, in 1600; died in 1688.

Crispo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian writer and priest, born at Gallipoli, (Naples,) was a friend of Tasso and Annibal Caro. Among his works is a "Life of Sannazaro," (1583.) Died in 1595.

Cris'pus, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) the eldest son of the Roman emperor Constantine I., was born about 300 A.D. He served in the wars against the Franks and against Licinius, and gave proof of courage and abilities. Being falsely accused by his step-mother Fausta of an attempt to seduce her, he was put to death, by his father's order, in 326 A.D.

Cristiani, *krès-te-â'nee*, (BERTRANDO,) COUNT OF, an Italian statesman of high reputation, born at Genoa in 1702. He was appointed by the empress Maria Theresa grand chancellor of the Milanese. Died in 1758.

Cristofori, *krès-tof'o-ree*, (PIETRO PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian painter in mosaic, adorned the church of Saint Peter at Rome. Died at an advanced age in 1740.

Critias, *krish'e-as*, [*Κριτίας*,] or **Critios**, *krish'e-os*, a celebrated Athenian statuary, who flourished about 470 B.C. Among his master-pieces were statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

Critias, an Athenian orator and poet, and one of the Thirty Tyrants, was a relative of Plato and a pupil of Socrates. Having been exiled from Athens for an unknown cause about 406 B.C., he returned with the Spartan general Lysander in 404, and became one of the thirty who tyrannized over the state. He put Theramenes and others to death. He was killed in battle when Thrasybulus liberated Athens in 404 B.C. His eloquence was highly praised by Cicero. He wrote elegies and other works.

See W. E. WEBER, "Dissertatio de Critia Tyranno," 1824; PLUTARCH, "Alcibiades," BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

Critios. See CRITIAS.

Crito. See CRITON.

Crit-o-lâ'us, [*Κριτόλαος*,] a Greek philosopher, was a native of Phaselis, in Lycia. He studied at Athens under Ariston of Ceos, became after his death the head of the Peripatetic school in Athens, and acquired a high reputation as a philosopher and orator. About 155 B.C. he was sent to Rome on an important embassy with Carneades and Diogenes. He wrote a treatise to prove the eternity of matter.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Critola'us, an Achæan general and demagogue, was one of the chief authors of the war against Rome which resulted in the destruction of Corinth and the subjugation of Greece. In 146 B.C. he was defeated by Metellus in Locris. As he was never heard of after this action, it was supposed he died by poison.

Cri'ton or **Crito** [*Κρίτων*] of Athens, was a friend and disciple of Socrates. He tried to persuade Socrates to escape from prison, and attended him in his last hour. He wrote seventeen dialogues on philosophy, which are not extant. Plato gave the name of Criton to one of his books.

See HERMANN, "Geschichte und System der Platonischen Philosophie."

Criton, a Roman physician, who attended the emperor Trajan. He wrote a book "On Cosmetics."

Crit'ten-den, (GEORGE B.,) an American general in the Confederate service, a son of John J. Crittenden, noticed below. He commanded as major-general at the battle of Somerset in 1862, where he was defeated by General Thomas.

Crittenden, (JOHN JAY,) an American statesman, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1786. He studied law, gained distinction as an advocate, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1817. His term having expired in 1819, he practised law at Frankfort from that time until 1835, when he was again elected to the Senate for six years by the Whigs. He was a warm friend of Henry Clay, and a constant supporter of his principal measures. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Harrison in March, 1841; but he resigned in the ensuing September because he disapproved the policy of Tyler. In 1843 he was re-elected to the national Senate, and in 1848 was chosen Governor of Kentucky. He was attorney-general in the cabinet of President Fillmore from July, 1850, until March, 1853, after which he was in the Senate of the United States from 1855 to 1861. On the dissolution of the Whig party he joined the American party. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and the disunion movement of 1860. In the session of 1860-61 he performed a prominent part as a mediator and as the mover of a series of resolutions called the Crittenden Compromise, which were not adopted. Died in 1863.

Crittenden, (THOMAS L.,) an American general, a son of the preceding, was born at Russellville, Kentucky, about 1819. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army in 1861, commanded a division at Shiloh, April, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in the summer of the same year. He commanded a corps at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, in September of that year.

Crittenden, (THOMAS T.,) an American general, a nephew of John J. Crittenden, noticed above, was born in Alabama about 1828. He lived in Indiana before the civil war. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army about April, 1862.

Crivellari, *kre-vèl-lâ'ree*, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an able Italian engraver, born at Venice in 1725; died in 1777.

Crivelli, *kre-vel'lee*, (ANGELO MARIA,) sometimes called "Il Crivellone," an Italian painter of animals and hunting-scenes, was born at Milan. Died about 1730.

Crivelli, (CARLO,) a Venetian painter of the fifteenth century, was living in 1475.

Croce, *kro'châ*, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1553, worked in Rome. Died in 1628.

Croce della, *del'lâ kro'châ*, [Lat. CRUCIUS,] (VIN-CENZO ALSARIO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born near Genoa about 1570, lived at Rome.

Crocifissajo. See MACCHIETTI, (GIROLAMO.)

Crock'ett, (DAVID,) an American hunter, noted for his adventures and eccentric habits, was born in Tennessee in 1786. He was elected a member of Congress in 1827, 1829, and 1831, and began his public life as a friend of General Jackson; but he changed sides about 1830. Having joined the Texans in their revolt against Mexico, he was taken prisoner at Fort Alamo, and massacred, by Santa Anna, in 1836.

See his "Autobiography," 1834.

Crocus. See CROKE, (RICHARD.)

Croese, kroo'sēh, (GERARD,) a Dutch clergyman, born at Amsterdam in 1642, was the author of a "History of the Quakers," ("Historia Quakeriana," 1695,) and other works. Died in 1710.

Croeser, kroo'ser, (JACQUES HENRI,) a Flemish physician, born at Grave in 1691; died in 1753.

Crœsus, kree'sus, [Gr. Κροῖσος; Fr. CRÉSUS, KRÄ-züss',] a king of Lydia, proverbial for his great wealth, born about 590 B.C., succeeded his father Alyattes in 560. He subjugated the Æolians, Ionians, and other peoples of Asia Minor, and about 554 formed an alliance with the Spartans and the King of Egypt against Cyrus of Persia. In the year 546 Crœsus was defeated by Cyrus near Sardis, his capital, and taken prisoner. According to Herodotus, whose story is discredited by some, he was doomed to be burned alive, but was saved by his recalling a saying of Solon, which Cyrus desired him to explain, and afterwards not only delivered him from death, but bestowed upon him distinguished marks of favour.

See "History of Crœsus, King of Lydia," London, 1756; CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" HERODOTUS, "History;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books ix. and xvi.

Croft, (HERBERT,) an English prelate, born in Oxfordshire in 1603, was educated as a Catholic. He was converted to the Anglican Church in 1622, and became Dean of Hereford in 1644, and Bishop of Hereford in 1661. He published "The Naked Truth, or the True State of the Primitive Church," (1675,) which tended to a union of the Protestants and produced much sensation. Died in 1691.

Croft, (Sir HERBERT,) an English writer, of the same family as the preceding, born in 1751. He took orders in 1782, after which he succeeded to a baronetcy. He published "Love and Madness," and other works, and wrote the Life of Young for Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." About 1792 he issued a prospectus of an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which was never completed. Died in 1816.

Croft, (Sir JAMES,) an English statesman, born about 1530, was appointed lord deputy of Ireland by Edward VI. in 1551. Under the reign of Elizabeth he became comptroller to the household. Died in 1591.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 2d Series, 1827.

Croft, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated composer of cathedral music, born in Warwickshire in 1677. He became composer to the Chapel Royal and organist of Westminster Abbey in 1708. He published "Divine Harmony," (1712,) and his admirable "Musica Sacra" in 1724. Died in 1727.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Crofton, (ZACHARY,) an English nonconformist minister of London. Died about 1672.

Croghan, kroo'gan, (Colonel GEORGE,) an American officer, born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1791. He became inspector-general in 1825, and served in the Mexican war, (1846-47.) Died in 1849.

Cröi, de, deh kroo'e', [Lat. CROÏ'US,] (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister, born at Uzès. He preached at Béziers and Uzès, and wrote, besides other works, "Notes on Origen, Irenæus, and Tertullian," (in Latin, 1652.) Bayle represents him as well versed in languages, criticism, and ecclesiastic antiquities. Died in 1659.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Croiset, krowá'zä', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit and popular writer, born at Marseilles about 1650, published "The Christian Year," ("Année Chrétienne," 18 vols.,) and "Meditations," 4 vols., both often reprinted. Died in 1738.

Croix. See CROÏ.

Croix. See LACROIX, CRUZ, and CROCE.

Croix, (FRANÇOIS PÉTIS.) See PÉTIS DE LA CROIX.

Croix, (JUAN.) See CRUZ.

Croix du Maine. See LA CROIX DU MAINE.

Croke, kröök, ? (Sir ALEXANDER,) an English civilian and miscellaneous writer, born at Aylesbury in 1800; died in 1842.

Croke, kröök, or **Crook**, (Sir GEORGE,) an English judge, born in the county of Bucks in 1559. He was appointed justice of the king's bench in 1628, and took side with Hampden in the Ship-money case in 1636. His "Reports of Select Cases" acquired a high and durable reputation. Died in 1641.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Croke, [Lat. CRO'CUS,] (RICHARD,) an English scholar, born in London, taught Greek at Oxford about 1520. His Latin orations have been published. Died in 1558.

Cro'ker, (Rt. Hon. JOHN WILSON,) an author, critic, and politician, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1780. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and chose the profession of the law. He was elected to Parliament in 1807, and appointed secretary to the admiralty in 1809. In this year Scott, Croker, and others founded the "London Quarterly Review." He gained literary distinction by a satire called "An Intercepted Letter from Canton," (1807,) "The Songs of Trafalgar," a poem on the battle of Talavera, and other works. His talent for satire and sarcasm was displayed in the "Quarterly Review," to which he frequently contributed for about thirty years or more. He became a member of the privy council in 1828. He opposed the Reform Bill in several able speeches, declared he would never sit in a Reformed House of Commons, and after the passage of the bill in 1832 retired from Parliament. His most important work is his edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (5 vols., 1831,) which is praised by many critics, but was severely criticized by Macaulay, ("Edinburgh Review," 1831,) who exposes many instances of his "scandalous inaccuracy." Died in 1857.

Croker, (THOMAS CROFTON,) a popular Irish writer, born at Cork in 1798. Having served an apprenticeship to a merchant of Cork, he obtained a clerkship in the admiralty about the age of twenty-one. He published "Researches in the South of Ireland," (1824,) "Fairy Legends," "Legends of the Lakes, or Sayings and Doings at Killarney," (1829,) and other works. He was a frequent contributor to "Fraser's Magazine," and was for about thirty years a clerk in the admiralty. Died in 1854.

Croll, krol, (OSWALD,) a German alchemist, born at Wetter, in Hesse. He became physician to Prince Christian of Anhalt, and a partisan of Paracelsus. He published a curious work, called "Basilica Chymica," (1609,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1609.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Cro'ly, (GEORGE,) a popular poet and voluminous author, born in Dublin in 1780. He was for many years, beginning in 1835, rector of Saint Stephen's, Wallbrook, London, and was eminent as a pulpit orator. Besides numerous sermons, he published "The Angel of the World," a tale, (1820,) "Salathiel, a Story of the Past, the Present, and the Future," (1827,) which is admired by many, "Poetical Works," (2 vols., 1830,) a "Personal History of George IV.," (1830,) "Catiline," a tragedy, a "Life of Edmund Burke," (1840,) "Marston," a novel, (1846,) "Scenes from Scripture, with other Poems," (1851,) and various other works. "There can be no doubt that his 'Catiline,' whether considered as a poem or a drama, is a splendid performance." ("Blackwood's Magazine," vol. xi.) Died in 1860.

Cromarty, EARL OF. See MACKENZIE, (GEORGE.)

Crome, (JOHN,) an English landscape-painter, born at Norwich in 1769; died in 1821.

Cromer, (MARTIN,) born at Biecz, in Poland, in 1512, held a distinguished place among the historians of his time. His principal work, a Latin "History of Poland," (1558,) was highly esteemed for style and other merits. He became Bishop of Warmia in 1579. Died in 1589.

Crompton, (SAMUEL,) an English artisan, born in Lancashire in 1753, was the inventor of the spinning-jenny or mule which was brought into use about 1778. Died in 1827.

See G. FRENCH, "Life, etc. of Samuel Crompton," London, 1859; HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American and European Mechanics," 1847.

Cromvele or **Cromuelos**. See CROMWELL, (OLIVER.)

Crom'well, (or krüm'wel,) (HENRY,) a younger son of Oliver, was born at Huntingdon in 1627, and entered the army at the age of twenty. In 1649, with the rank of colonel, he accompanied his father to Ireland, where he displayed courage in several actions. He was chosen a member of Parliament in 1653. In 1657 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, where he became popular by his moderate policy. Soon after his brother Richard ceased to be Protector, April, 1659, Henry resigned his office, and lived as a private citizen in England. Died in 1674.

Cromwell, krûm'wel or krôm'wel, (formerly almost universally called krûm'el,) [It. CROMVELE, krom-và'la; Sp. CROMUELOS, krom-wà'lôs,] (OLIVER,) one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived, was born at Huntingdon, England, on the 25th of April, 1599. He was the eldest surviving son of Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward. Robert was the son of Sir Henry Cromwell, had sat in Parliament, and owned an estate in land, which Oliver inherited. On April 23, 1616, the day of Shakspeare's death, Oliver entered Sidney College, Cambridge, where he remained until his father's death, in June, 1617. It appears that he studied law in London; but we have no authentic record of this part of his career. In 1620 he married Elizabeth Bouchier, with whom he settled on the hereditary estate in Huntingdon, and passed several years employed in farming and social duties. During this period he lived in intimate fellowship with the Puritans, who were very numerous among the various ranks of society, and he appears to have given his serious and earnest attention to the great questions of religion. In 1628 Oliver represented the borough of Huntingdon in Parliament, which, after passing the Petition of Right, was dissolved in March, 1629, and the leaders of the popular party were committed to prison. In this session he made his first speech against Popery, which was significant of the great idea of his public life. This was the last Parliament that met in England for eleven years, during which period the measures of the government seemed to become every day more arbitrary and tyrannical. In 1637 Cromwell and his cousin Hampden, the great Commoner, resolved to leave their native land, and had actually embarked for North America; but the ship, when about to sail, was arrested by an order of council. They therefore remained in England; and "with them remained," to use the language of Macaulay, "the evil genius of the House of Stuart." In the next Parliament, which met in April, 1640, Cromwell, who then resided at Ely, represented the town of Cambridge, and also in the famous Long Parliament, which met near the end of that year. Sir Philip Warwick describes his first impressions of Cromwell, whom he saw at this period in the House, and whom, judging by his unfashionable dress and rusticity, he was inclined to regard with contempt. "But," he adds, "I lived to see this gentleman, by multiplied successes and by more converse with good company, appear in my own eye of a comely presence and a great and majestic deportment." One day, as he rose to address the House, Lord Digby asked Hampden who the "sloven" then speaking was. Hampden replied that it was Oliver Cromwell, adding, "That sloven whom you see before you has no ornament in his speech; but, if we should ever come to a breach with the king, that sloven, I say, will be the greatest man in England." On November 22, 1641, after a stormy debate, the Grand Remonstrance passed the House, by a small majority of the popular party.

In January, 1642, Charles I. having failed in an attempt to arrest five members of the House, affairs came to a crisis, and both sides appealed to arms. Cromwell entered the army as captain of cavalry, and soon distinguished himself by his strict discipline, his military talents, and his invincible courage. After the affair at Edgehill he perceived the necessity of having men of high principle, or enthusiasm of some kind, to contend against men of honour such as the Cavaliers; and he used his personal influence in enlisting numerous companies of yeomen among the Puritans of the Eastern counties. Although when he entered the army he was over forty, he never lost a battle; and his victories were always decisive, even when the enemy had a great superiority in numbers. On July 2, 1644, he commanded the left wing at the battle of Marston Moor, which was won chiefly by the irresistible charge of Cromwell's Ironsides. In 1645, as lieutenant-general under Fairfax, he led the right wing at the decisive victory of Naseby, where the king lost his artillery, his private papers, and about 5000 men.

There were two parties among the Parliamentarians, which became more and more widely divergent as the royal cause declined,—namely, the Presbyterians, who

had a majority in the Parliament, and the Independents, who controlled the army and owned Cromwell as their leader. At length, in 1647, these came to an open rupture. On June 2, one of Cromwell's officers seized the person of the king and transferred him from the custody of Parliament to that of the army. In August, 1648, at the battle of Preston, Cromwell, with about 8000 men, defeated the royal forces under the Duke of Hamilton, consisting of about 20,000, most of whom were Scotch. Near the close of this year, the majority of the House seeming inclined to treat with the king and restore him to the throne, forty-one members were picked out as they were entering the House, and placed under arrest by the agency of Colonel Pride, one of Cromwell's officers. Cromwell was a member of the court which tried the king in January, 1649, and signed the warrant for his execution. The part taken by Cromwell in the death of Charles has left a shadow on his fame which must always remain unless it can be clearly shown that such an act of severity was necessary to the safety of the cause of liberty. "The murder of the king," says Hume, "the most atrocious of all his actions, was to him covered under a mighty cloud of republican and fanatical illusions." Having been sent as lord lieutenant to Ireland, which was then in a state of riot and anarchy, he defeated the royalists at Drogheda and Wexford, and in less than a year the enemy were generally subdued, though not without the exercise of extreme and perhaps indefensible severity.

In 1650, the Scotch having raised an army with a view to restore Charles II. to the throne, and having induced him to co-operate with them, Cromwell was appointed commander-in-chief, *vice* Lord Fairfax, who resigned his commission. The armies met at Dunbar on September 3, where the Scotch were totally defeated and 10,000 of them taken prisoners. Charles, having recruited his army, marched into England, and was followed by Cromwell to Worcester, where, September 3, 1651, a battle was fought which resulted in the complete overthrow of the royal cause and rendered the victorious general virtually dictator. And who could be more competent for a crisis so difficult, which required the greatest resolution, vigour, and sagacity? At this period there was observed a change in his manner,—"an indescribable kind of exaltation." Clarendon remarks "that his parts seemed to be raised, as if he had concealed his faculties till he had occasion to use them." In 1653 he entered the House of Commons, now reduced to a small remnant, and dissolved it *vi et armis*, exclaiming, "You are no longer a Parliament." At a council of the army in the early part of 1654 he was formally proclaimed Protector of the Commonwealth. The government of the Protector commanded the respect of foreign powers, many of whom vied with each other in courting his alliance. He made liberty of conscience one of the fundamental principles of his policy, and defended the Protestant cause in foreign countries. When Spain solicited his alliance, he required two conditions, one of which was the suppression of the Inquisition. He employed Milton, who had previously served the Parliament in the same capacity, as his Latin secretary. In 1656 a new Parliament was assembled, which voted supplies for the war with Spain and offered the crown to Cromwell; but, though urged by various parties to accept the insignia of royalty, he persisted in refusing it.

Southey, though a Tory, admits that Cromwell's "good sense and good nature would have led him to govern equitably, to promote literature, to cherish the arts, to pour wine and oil in the wounds of the nation;" but the mutinous spirit of his opponents partially frustrated these designs. It is usually affirmed that he became very suspicious near the end of his career, and took extreme precautions against assassination. He died of fever on September 3, 1658, the anniversary of his greatest victories, those of Dunbar and Worcester. He left two sons, Richard and Henry, and four daughters.

It is admitted by all that Cromwell, as a statesman, as a reformer, and as a military leader, displayed abilities of the very highest order. His memory has been subjected to a severe ordeal by the enmity of two opposite parties whose policy he frustrated, one of which denounced him

as unfaithful to liberty, and the other found him guilty of treason against the divine right of kings. Many, while admitting his intellectual ability, impeach the sincerity of his motives and deny his claim to any noble or estimable moral qualities. But, after the lapse of two centuries, an impartial public begins to appreciate his meritorious services and moral integrity, as well as his political wisdom and invincible valour. It is acknowledged that under his direction England was prosperous, powerful, and well governed, that his foreign policy was enlightened, magnanimous, and successful. Macaulay has remarked that, "though constantly attacked and scarcely ever defended, the character of Cromwell has yet always continued popular with the great body of his countrymen." Again he says, "Cromwell was emphatically a man. Never was any ruler so conspicuously born for sovereignty. The cup which has intoxicated almost all others sobered him. His spirit, restless, from its buoyancy, in a lower sphere, reposed in majestic placidity as soon as it had reached the level congenial to it. Rapidly as his fortunes grew, his mind expanded more rapidly still. Insignificant as a private citizen, he was a great general; he was a still greater prince."

See CARLYLE, "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell;" JOHN FORSTER, "Life of Cromwell," in his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," 7 vols., 1840; ROBERT SOUTHERN, "Life of O. Cromwell," 1844; VILLEMANN, "Histoire de Cromwell," 1819; GUZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre," and his "Histoire de la République d'Angleterre et de Cromwell," 1824; (and English version of the same.) J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, "The Protector: a Vindication," New York, 1848; PHILARÈTE CHARLES, "O. Cromwell; sa Vie privée," etc., 1847; GREGORIO LETI, "Historia e Memorie recondite sopra la Vita di O. Cromwell," 1692; WILLIAM HARRIS, "Historical and Critical Account of the Life of O. Cromwell," 1762; KARL SEBALD, "Leben O. Cromwells," 1815; DANIEL WILSON, "O. Cromwell and the Protectorate," 1848; J. T. HEADLEY, "Life of O. Cromwell," 1848; MACAULAY, "Essays," (Review of "Hallam's Constitutional History,") CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England;" NOBLE, "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols., 1784; LAMARTINE, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," vol. ii., 1856; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1821; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1847; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1856.

Cromwell, (OLIVER,) said to be the last male descendant of the Protector, was the author of "Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons Richard and Henry," published in 1820.

Cromwell, (RICHARD,) the eldest surviving son of the Protector Oliver, was born at Huntingdon in 1626. He was admitted into Lincoln's Inn in 1647, but appears to have been an indolent student. In 1649 he married Dorothy Major, with whom he passed several years in rural retirement at Hursley, Hampshire. He had a mild, virtuous, and unambitious character, and inherited little or nothing of his father's mental power. In 1654 Oliver brought him to court and appointed him first lord of trade and navigation, privy councillor, etc. He succeeded his father, September 3, 1658, without open opposition, and was proclaimed Protector by General Monk and the army. A general disaffection, however, was soon apparent, and the republicans and royalists united in hostility to his power. Fleetwood, Lambert, Desborow, and other officers, having formed a cabal against him, demanded the dissolution of Parliament, which was effected in April, 1659. "By the same act," says Hume, "he was considered as effectually dethroned. Soon after, he signed his demission in form." "Thus fell, suddenly and from an enormous height, but, by a rare fortune, without any hurt or injury, the family of the Cromwells." About 1660 he retired to the continent, and resided some years in Paris and Geneva. He returned to England in 1680, and passed the rest of his life in obscurity and peace. Died in 1712.

See HUME, "History of England;" LINGARD, "History of England;" VILLEMANN, "Histoire de Cromwell."

Cromwell, (THOMAS,) Earl of Essex, an ambitious English courtier and minister of state, born of humble parentage at Putney about 1490. In early life he was a servant or agent of Cardinal Wolsey, whom he defended with spirit and honour in the House of Commons in 1629. A few years later he entered the service of the king, whose confidence he gained, and by whom he was rapidly promoted. He had become an adherent of the Reformation, when, about 1535, he was appointed principal secretary of state and keeper of the privy seal. In 1536

the king's supremacy over the Church was delegated to Cromwell, with the title of Vicar-General. Many monasteries were suppressed, and other reforms were effected, by his agency and that of Cranmer, who was his friend. He was made Earl of Essex in 1539 or 1540, and obtained precedence over all the officers of state. His sudden fall was hastened by his agency in the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves, whom the king quickly resolved to divorce. After a trial for treason and heresy, he was beheaded in July, 1540. "He was," says Hume, "a man of prudence, industry, and abilities, worthy of a better master and of a better fate." Froude gives Cromwell a very high character both for ability and honesty of purpose; but some other historians, including Lingard, accuse him of rapacity, servility, and selfish ambition.

See FROUDE, "History of England," chaps. vi.-xvii.; LINGARD, "History of England," vol. iv. chaps. viii. *et seq.*; MICHAEL DRAVTON, "Historie of the Life and Death of Lord Cromwell," London, 1609; also SHAKESPEARE, "Henry VIII.," Act Third.

Cronaca, II, èl kro'nâ-kâ or kro'n'â-kâ, the surname of **Simone Pollaiuolo** (pol-li-o'lo) or **Pollajuolo**, an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1454. He acquired celebrity by his design of the Strozzi palace, one of the most magnificent edifices of Florence, and of the church of Saint Francis. He was a zealous partisan or disciple of Savonarola. Died in 1509.

Cronegk, von, fon kro'nĕk, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) BARON, an excellent German poet, born at Anspach in 1731. He was versed in many languages, and had travelled in France and Italy. He wrote elegies, odes, didactic poems, hymns, and several dramas in verse, which display a fine imagination. His tragedy of "Codrus" (1758) abounds in beauties of the first order, and is called his master-piece. He died prematurely in 1758.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Cronholm, kro'n'holm, (ABRAHAM,) a Swedish historian, born at Landskona in 1809. Among his works are "Memorials of the Ancient North," (2 vols., 1835,) and "Political History of Scania," (2 vols., 1846-51.)

Cro'nos, [Kρόνος,] a god of the Greek mythology, represented as the son of Uranus, and the father of Jupiter, Neptune, Ceres, and Juno. He was identified with the Saturn of the Romans.

Cronstedt, kro'n'stĕt, (AXEL FREDRICK,) a Swedish mineralogist, born in Sudermania in 1722. He discovered about 1754 a new metal, which he named "nickel," and published a valuable "Essay on Mineralogy, or on the Classification of the Mineral Kingdom," (1758,) translated into German by Werner. Died in 1765.

Crook, (GEORGE,) an American general, born near Dayton, Ohio, about 1828. He commanded a corps of Sheridan's army at the battle of Winchester or Opequan Creek, September 19, 1864, and at that of Cedar Creek, October 19. He was commander of the department of West Virginia from August, 1864, to February, 1865.

Crookes, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born in London in 1832. In 1861 he discovered and investigated the properties of the metal Thallium; two years later he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His well-known "radiometer" was first exhibited about 1874. He is the author of numerous works on chemistry and physics.

Crooks, (GEORGE R.,) an American Methodist preacher, born in Philadelphia in 1822. He became adjunct professor of ancient languages in Dickinson College in 1846. In conjunction with Professor Schen, he published a "Latin-English Lexicon," (1858.)

Croon or **Croune**, kroon, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English scholar, born in London, was the founder of the Croonian Lectures. He became professor of rhetoric in Gresham College, and founded a course of lectures on algebra at Cambridge. He published a "Treatise on Muscular Motion." Died in 1684.

Cropsey, (JASPER FRANK,) an American landscape-painter, was born at Westfield, Richmond county, New York, in 1823, and became a resident of England in 1856. Among his works are "The Sibyl's Temple," "Peace" and "War," and "Niagara Falls."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Cros'bý, (BRASS,) an English politician, born at Stockport-on-Tees in 1725. He was elected lord mayor of

London in 1770, and opposed the ministry, who confined him in the Tower. Died in 1793.

Crosby, (THOMAS,) was author of a "History of English Baptists from the Reformation to the Reign of George I.," (1740,) said to be the best work on that subject. He was a Baptist minister of London.

Crosland, MRS., whose maiden name was CAMILLA TOULMIN, an English authoress, born in London about 1814. She published a volume of poems, "Stratagems, a Tale," "Toil and Trial," (1849,) "Lydia, a Woman's Book," (1852,) and other works of fiction, which are praised for their moral tendency.

Cross, (JOSEPH,) a Methodist minister, born in Somersetshire, England, in 1813, removed to the United States about 1825. He published, besides other works, "Headlands of Faith."

Cross of de la Cruz, (MICHAEL,) an English painter, flourished between 1640 and 1680. He was patronized by Charles I.

Cross, (Sir RICHARD ASSHETON,) an English statesman, was born near Preston in 1823. He was called to the Bar in 1849, and joined the northern circuit. He was first elected to Parliament for Preston in 1857; in 1868 he defeated Mr. Gladstone for South-west Lancashire, which seat he has since occupied. He became home secretary in the Disraeli administration of 1874, and is now one of the leading members of the Conservative party. In 1880 he was created a G.C.B.

Crosse, (ANDREW,) an English gentleman, noted for his successful experiments in electricity, was born near Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1784. He inherited an easy fortune, and lived in retirement. He gave special attention to the formation of crystals by means of a voltaic battery, and spent many years in search of new facts and phenomena, without regard to theories. He obtained numerous mineral crystals similar in form to those produced by nature; also a subsulphate of copper which was entirely new. About 1816 he predicted that, by electrical agency, human thought would be conveyed instantaneously to the farthest parts of the earth. A great sensation was excited in England in 1836 by the apparent generation of insects during his experiments with voltaic action, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Died in 1855.

Croswell, (EDWIN,) an American politician and journalist, born at Catskill, New York, about 1795. He became, about 1824, editor of the "Albany Argus," a Democratic journal of great influence, which he continued to edit until 1854. He was a prominent member of the Albany Regency. Died in 1871.

Croswell, (HARRY,) an American journalist and clergyman, an uncle of the preceding, was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1778. He edited several Federalist papers. Died in 1858.

Croswell, (WILLIAM,) an Episcopalian clergyman and poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Hudson, New York, in 1804. He was settled in Boston from about 1844 until his death in 1851.

See "Memoir of the Rev. William Croswell," 1854; "North American Review" for April, 1854; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Crotch, (WILLIAM,) a skilful English musical composer, born at Norwich in 1775. He played on the harpsichord marvellously when he was about three years old. In 1797 he was chosen professor of music in the University of Oxford. He published "Styles of Music of all Ages," and composed music for the organ and piano, and for the ode entitled "Mona on Snowdon calls." Died in 1847.

Croune. See CROON, (W.)

Crousaz, de, deh kroo'zã', (JEAN PIERRE,) a prolific and mediocre Swiss writer, born at Lausanne in 1663. He was professor of philosophy, etc. at Lausanne and Groningen, and published an "Essay on Logic," (1712,) a "Treatise on Pyrrhonism, Ancient and Modern," (1733,) and other works. Died in 1750.

Crozet, kroo'zã', (PIERRE,) a French poet and professor of rhetoric, born in Picardy in 1753; died in 1811.

Crowe, (Mrs. CATHERINE,) an English authoress, whose maiden name was STEVENS, was born at Borough Green, Kent, about 1802. She became the wife of Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Crowe in 1822. She produced in 1847 "Lillie Dawson," a novel. Her "Night Side of Nature" (1848) treats of the spiritual or supernatural world. Among her later works is "Light and Darkness, or the Mysteries of Life," (1850.)

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1850.

Crowe, (EYRE EVANS,) an English writer of the present century, published a "History of France," (in 5 vols., 1858-68,) and other works. Died in March, 1868.

Crowley, (ROBERT,) an English Protestant divine and poet, became a Fellow of Magdalene College in 1542. He composed many epigrams, and was the first editor of "Piers Plowman's Vision." In 1558 he became prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. Died in 1588.

Crowne, (JOHN,) an English dramatist of inferior order, born in Nova Scotia. He removed to England, wrote several successful plays, and obtained some favour at the court of Charles II. Among his works are "City Politiques," (1675,) and "Sir Courtly Nice," a comedy.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Crowquill. See FORRESTER.

Croxall, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born at Walton-upon-Thames. He became prebendary of Hereford and Archdeacon of Salop, and published, besides other works, "Scripture Politics," (1735,) and a popular English version of "Æsop's Fables." Died in 1752.

Croy, de, deh krwã', (EMMANUEL,) DUKE, and Prince de Solre, a French general, born at Condé in 1718, was made marshal of France in 1782. Died in 1784.

Croy, de, (GUILLAUME.) See CHIEVRES.

Crozat, kroo'zã', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) Marquis du Châtel, a French general, born in 1695; died in 1750.

Croze. See LA CROZE.

Crozier, kroo'zher, (Captain FRANCIS RAWDON MOIRA,) F.R.S., the second officer of Sir John Franklin's last expedition, born at Banbridge, Ireland, about 1795. In 1845 he sailed with Franklin in search of a Northwest passage, after which nothing was heard of the party until 1859, when Captain McClintock found on King William's Island a record, dated April 25, 1848, signed by Captain Crozier, stating that the ships had just been abandoned, and that the crews, under command of Crozier, were about to start for Great Fish River. (See FRANKLIN, Sir JOHN.)

Cruciger, the Latin of CREUTZIGER, which see.

Cruciger, krööt'sig-er, (GEORG,) a German philologist, born in 1575. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg, and wrote "Harmony of Languages," ("Harmonia Linguarum.") Died in 1636.

Crucius. See CROCE, DELLA.

Crucy, de, deh krii'se', (MATHURIN,) a French architect, born at Nantes in 1748, gained the grand prize in 1774. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1826.

Cru'den, (ALEXANDER,) an eccentric Scottish bookseller, born at Aberdeen in 1700. He studied for the church; but symptoms of insanity prevented his ordination. In 1732 he became a resident of London, where he opened a bookstore and received the title of bookseller to the queen. He styled himself "Alexander the Corrector," imagining that he had a mission to reform the manners of the age. In 1737 he published his "Concordance of the Old and New Testaments," the result of his unassisted industry. It was the most complete Concordance that had appeared, and is still esteemed indispensable to biblical scholars. His mental disease manifested itself in whimsical and extravagant actions and writings. He showed his zeal for good morals by effacing with a sponge indecent inscriptions in public places. Died in 1770.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Cruger. See KRUGER.

Cru'ger, (JOHN HARRIS,) born in New York in 1738, became mayor of that city in 1764. In the Revolutionary war he fought on the side of the royalists. Died in London in 1807.

Cruikshank, kröök'shank, (GEORGE,) an English artist, distinguished for his comic humour and skill in caricature, was born in London about 1794. He acquired popularity about 1820 by designs for William

Hone's satirical works, among which is the "Political House that Jack built." His humorous genius and fertile imagination were displayed in illustrations of "Peter Schlemihl," "The Comic Almanac," "Oliver Twist," "My Sketch-Book," and many other books. His series of plates called "The Bottle," in which he illustrated the miseries of intemperance, had great success. In his later years he took up oil-painting, exhibiting at the Royal Academy. He died in 1878.

Cruik/shank, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an eminent Scottish anatomist, born in Edinburgh in 1745. At an early age he went to London, where he was successively the assistant and partner of Dr. William Hunter. He acquired reputation by his lectures, and by his work on "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels," (1786.) Died in 1800.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Crumpe, krümp, (SAMUEL,) a physician, born in 1766, practised at Limerick, in Ireland. He wrote an able "Treatise on the Properties and Use of Opium," and a prize "Essay on the Means of Providing Employment for the People." Died in 1796.

Cruquius. See CRUSQUE, DE.

Crusenstolpe, kroo'zen-stol'pēh, (MAGNUS JAKOB,) a popular Swedish novelist and political writer, born at Jonköping in 1795. He published a "Historical Picture of the First Years of Gustavus IV.," (1837,) and a political work called "Ställningar och Förhållanden," ("Positions and Relations,") for which he was imprisoned three years, (1838-40.) His historical romance of "Morianen" (6 vols., 1840-44) was very popular. He also wrote a romance entitled "Charles John [Bernadotte] and the Swedes," (1845,) and other works. He died in 1865.

Crusius. See CRENIUS.

Crusius, kroo'ze-üs or kroo'zhe-üs, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German philosopher, born at or near Merseburg about 1714. He became professor of theology at Leipsic, and published many works, among which is "Logic, or the Way to Certainty and Confidence respecting Human Knowledge," (1747.) He zealously opposed the philosophy of Wolf. Died in 1775.

See TENNEMANN, "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie;" BUHLE, "Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Crusius, (MARTIN,) a German philologist and historian, born near Bamberg in 1526, became in 1559 professor of Greek at Tübingen. He published valuable works, among which are a "History of Suabia," ("Annales Suevici," 1594,) and a "Commentary on Homer's Iliad," (1612.) Died in 1607.

See MÜLLER, "Oratio de Vita et Obitu M. Crusii," 1608; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Crusque, de, deh krüsk or krüsk, [Lat. CRU'QUIUS,] (JAMES,) a Flemish scholar, born near Ypres, became professor of Greek and Latin in Bruges in 1544, and published a valuable edition of Horace, with notes, (1578.)

Crut'well, (CLEMMENT,) an English divine, born in Berkshire about 1745. He published, besides other works, an elaborate and valuable "Scripture Harmony, or Concordance of Parallels," (1790.) Died in 1808.

Cruveilhier, krü'vā'le-ā', (JEAN,) a distinguished French anatomist, born at Limoges about 1790, became professor of anatomy in Paris in 1825. In 1835 he obtained the chair of pathological anatomy founded by Dupuytren. His principal works are his "System of Anatomy," (American edition, 1844,) and "Pathologic Anatomy of the Human Body," (1829-40.) Died 1874.

Cruvelli, kroo-vel'lee, (SOPHIE,) a German vocalist, originally named **Cruwell**, born at Bielefeld in 1830. She was married in 1856 to Baron Vigier.

Cruyl, kroil, (LEVINUS,) a Flemish designer and engraver, born at Ghent about 1640, produced views of Roman scenery.

Cruz. See LA CRUZ and DINIZ DA CRUZ.

Cruz, da, dā krooz, (AGOSTINHO,) a Portuguese poet and monk, born at Ponte da Barca in 1540, was a brother of the poet Diogo Bernardes. His family name was PRIMENTA. He wrote elegies, odes, and religious poems, which were first printed in 1771. They are ranked among the Portuguese classics. Died in 1619.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Cruz, da, (GASPAR,) a Portuguese missionary, born at Evora, is stated to have been the first monk that preached the Catholic faith in China, which he visited in 1556. After his return to Portugal he published an account of his voyage. Died in 1570.

Cruz, da, (MARCOS,) an eminent Portuguese painter, born about 1649; died about 1678.

Cruz, de la, (JUAN.) See PANTOJA.

Cruz, de la, dā lā krooth, [Fr. DE LA CROIX, deh lā krwā,] (JUAN,) a Carmelite friar and ascetic writer, born in Old Castile in 1542. He founded several monasteries, and wrote, among other works, the "Dark Night of the Soul," ("Noche obscura del Alma.") Died in 1591.

See DOSITHÉE DE SAINT-ALEXIS, "Vie de Saint Jean de la Croix."

Csányi, chān'yee, (LASZLO,) a Hungarian statesman, born in 1790, took an active part in the revolution of 1848. He was executed in 1849, by order of the Austrian government.

Csaplovics, chōp'lo-vitch, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian writer, born about 1780, published "Topographical and Statistical Archives of the Kingdom of Hungary," (1821.)

Csokonai, chō'ko-nī', (MIHÁLY VITÉZ,) a Hungarian poet, born at Debreczin in 1773. At the age of twenty he became professor of poetry at his native place, but was expelled two years later for his irregular habits. He wrote popular love-poems, and other works, mostly comic. He passed his life in poverty. Died in 1805.

Csoma, chō'mō, (ALEXANDER,) of Körös, an eminent Hungarian traveller and Orientalist, born at Körös about 1790. In early youth it became the cherished purpose of his life to discover the origin of his race, the Magyars, who were generally supposed to have come from Asia. He visited Thibet about 1822, and studied the Thibetan language for four years (1827-30) at Kanam. He went to Calcutta in 1830, and published an excellent Thibetan-English Dictionary (1834) and a Thibetan Grammar. Having undertaken another journey to Thibet, he died at Darjeeling in 1842, without having solved the question of the origin of the Magyars.

Ctesias, tee'she-as, [Κτησίας,] a Greek historian and physician, who flourished about 400 B.C., was a native of Cnidos, in Caria. He was for many years physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia, and afterwards returned to his native place. He wrote *Ἱστορίαι*, (a "History of Persia,") and a "Description of India." Of these works we have only abridgments in Photius, and extracts preserved by other writers. His accuracy and veracity have been questioned by ancient and modern critics.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" PLUTARCH, "Artaxerxes;" SUIDAS, "Ctesias;" RETTIG, "Ctesia Vita," 1827; K. L. BLUM, "Herodotus und Ctesias," 1836.

Ctesibius, te-sib'e-us, [Κτησίβιος,] a famous Greek mechanic, who lived in Alexandria about 130 B.C. He invented the clepsydra, a pump, and other machines. Pliny and Vitruvius express admiration for his talents and works. Hero the Elder was his pupil.

Ctesidemus, tēs-e-dee'mus, [Fr. CTÉSIDÈME, tã'ze'dãm',] a Greek painter, lived about 350 B.C.

Ctesilas. See CRESILAS.

Ctesiphon. See CHERSIPHRON.

Ctesiphon, tēs'e-phon, [Κτησιφών,] an Athenian, who obtained a notice in history by proposing that a crown of gold should be decreed to Demosthenes for his public services. For this he was prosecuted by Æschines, and successfully defended by Demosthenes in his famous oration "On the Crown," 330 B.C.

Ctesiphon, a Greek historian of an uncertain epoch, wrote a "History of Bœotia."

Cubero, koo-bā'ro, (PEDRO,) a Spanish priest, born near Calatayud in 1645. He is said to have been the first who made the tour of the world from west to east, and in part by land, (1670-79.) He published a short account of his voyage, (1680.)

Cubières, de, deh kü'be-air', (AMÉDÉE LOUIS DESPANS—dā pōn',) a French general and peer, born in Paris in 1786, was a son of Simon Louis Pierre, noticed below. He fought at Austerlitz, (1805,) and at Essling and Wagram, (1809.) He became a colonel in 1813, *maréchal-de-camp* in 1829, and lieutenant-general in 1835. He was made a peer in 1839, and was for a short time minister of war in 1839-40. Died in 1853.

Cubières, de, (MARIE AGLAÉ Buffaut—büf'fö,) the wife of the preceding, born in 1794, wrote "Léonore de Biran," and other novels. The French Academy awarded the Montyon prize to her "Trois Soufflets," (1838.)

Cubières, de, (SIMON LOUIS PIERRE,) MARQUIS, a French naturalist, born at Roquemaure in 1747. Attached to the person of the king as equerry, he served him at the risk of his life in the Revolution. He published a "Description of Shell-Fish and their Habits," and other treatises on natural history. Died in 1821.

See CHALLAN, "Notice sur la Vie du Marquis de Cubières," 1822.

Cubillo, koo-bél'yo, (ALVARO DE ARAGON,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Granada about 1590.

Cu'bitt, (THOMAS,) an eminent English architect, born at Buxton, Norfolk, in 1788. He was chief architect of Belgravia, and erected several fine buildings in London and other places. He was employed by the queen to rebuild Osborne on the Isle of Wight, and took an active part in the sanitary improvement of London. Died in 1855.

See "Men I have known," by WILLIAM JERDAN, London, 1866.

Cubitt, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English civil engineer, distinguished as an inventor of machinery, was born at Dilham, Norfolk, in 1785. He invented a treadmill for prisons, and removed to London about 1826, after which he was engineer of the South-Eastern Railway. He superintended the erection of the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park in 1851. Died in October, 1861.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1861.

Cuheval-Clarigny, küsh'vål' klär'en'ye', (NARCISSÉ,) a French journalist, born at Rennes in 1820, became an editor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1845.

Cudhōdana, (Sudhodana.) See GAUTAMA.

Cudena, koo-dā'nā, (PEDRO,) a Spanish traveller, who lived about 1630, wrote a "Description of Brazil."

Cüd'worth, (RALPH,) an eminent English philosopher and Arminian divine, born at Aller, in Somersetshire, in 1617, was a graduate of Cambridge. He became master of Clare Hall in 1644, professor of Hebrew in 1645, master of Christ College in 1654, and prebendary of Gloucester in 1678. He was one of the chiefs of those who were called "Latitudinarians" in divinity. In 1678 he produced the first part of his celebrated work, "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," which he left unfinished. "By this," says Hallam, "he placed himself between the declining and rising schools of philosophy,—more independent of authority and more close, perhaps, in argument than the former, but more prodigal of learning and less conversant with analytical and inductive processes of reasoning than the latter. . . . Hobbes is the adversary with whom he most grapples." "The Intellectual System," says Dugald Stewart, "will forever remain a precious mine of information to those whose curiosity may lead them to study the spirit of the ancient theories." "The Intellectual System, his great production," says Mackintosh, "is directed against the atheistical opinions of Hobbes: it touches ethical questions but occasionally and incidentally. It is a work of stupendous erudition, of much more acuteness than at first appears; . . . and it is distinguished, perhaps, beyond any other volume of controversy, by that best proof of the deepest conviction of the truth of a man's principles,—a fearless statement of the most formidable objections to them; a fairness rarely practised but by him who is conscious of his power to answer them." He left several manuscripts, one of which, entitled a "Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality," has been published. His daughter was the well-known Lady Masham, the friend of John Locke. Died in 1688.

See JANNET, "De Cudworthii Doctrinā," 1849; MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vi, 1822.

Cuellar, kwél-yar', (GERONIMO,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born in 1608; died in 1669.

Cuerehbert, van, vån kü'ren-her't, (THEODORE,) a Dutch engraver and writer, born at Amsterdam in 1522; died in 1590.

Cuesta, de la, dà lâ kwés'tá, (GREGORIO GARCIA,) a Spanish general, born in Old Castile in 1740, was defeated by the French, near Medellin, about 1809. He

afterwards became Captain-General of Old Castile, and united his force to that of Wellington. He resigned his command about 1810, and died in 1812.

Cueva, de la, (ALFONSO.) See BEDMAR.

Cueva, de la, dà lâ kwá'vá, (BELTRAM,) a Spanish grandee, who passed for the most gallant and handsome man in Spain. In consequence of the favouritism shown to him by Henry IV., many of the nobles revolted against that prince. Cueva commanded for Henry at the indecisive battle of Medina del Campo, (1644,) soon after which peace was restored. He embraced the party of Isabella about 1475, and fought against Joanna, who was supposed to be his natural daughter. Died in 1492.

Cueva, de la, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish poet, born at Seville about 1550. He composed dramas, lyric poems, and an epic poem called "Betica," (1603,) which Ticknor regards as a failure. A volume of his poems was published in 1582. His "Egemplar Poético" (1605) was the earliest didactic poem of Spain. "The Spaniards place him," says Villenave, "in the first rank of their poets."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispanica Nova."

Cuevas, de las, dà lâs kwā'vās, (EUGENIO,) a Spanish portrait-painter, born at Madrid in 1613; died in 1667.

Cüff, (HENRY,) an English scholar, born about 1560. He became professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, and afterwards secretary to the Earl of Essex. During the trial of Essex for treason, he accused Cuff of having been the first adviser of his rash measures. Cuff was executed in 1601. He left a work called "The Difference of the Ages of Man's Life," (1607.)

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" FULLER, "Worthies."

Cüf'fee, (PAUL,) a negro philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, was born near New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1759. He accumulated a fortune as a sea-captain, commanded his own vessel, and had a crew composed entirely of negroes. In the latter part of his life he took a deep interest in the subject of African colonization, corresponded with prominent friends of the enterprise in Great Britain, and in 1811 visited Sierra Leone. Died in 1818.

Cugnet de Montarlot, kün'yá' deh mõn'tär'lo', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French politician and journalist, born in Franche-Comté in 1773; died in Spain in 1824.

Cugnières, küny'e-air', written also **Guignières** or **Cognières**, (PIERRE DE,) a French jurist, became royal advocate under Philip VI. about 1325.

Cugnot, kün'yó', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French engineer, born in Lorraine in 1725; died in 1804.

Cujacius. See CUJAS.

Cujas, kü'zhás', [Lat. CUJACIUS,] (JACQUES,) a French jurist of pre-eminent merit, was born at Toulouse in 1520. Having learned Latin and Greek without a teacher, he studied law in Toulouse, and in 1555 became professor at Bourges, the chief seminary of Roman law in France. About 1567 he removed to Valence, where his lectures were extremely popular. After several changes, he returned in 1577 to Bourges, where he passed the rest of his life. His lectures were attended by students from all nations of Europe. His works, published in 1577, made an epoch in the annals of jurisprudence. He was loyal to Henry IV., and took no part in the civil or religious discords of the times. Died in 1590. "This greatest of all civil lawyers," says Hallam, "pursued the track that Alciat had so successfully opened, avoiding all scholastic subtleties of interpretation, for which he substituted a general erudition that rendered the science more intelligible and attractive." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Among his numerous works are commentaries on Justinian's Institutes, on the Pandects and Decretals, and "Observationes et Emendationes."

See "Vie de Cujas," by PAPIRE-MASSON, 1590; BERNARDI, "Eloge de Cujas," 1775; J. BERRIAT SAINT-PRIX, "Histoire de Cujas," (in his "Histoire du Droit Romain,") 1821; TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes," 1721; BRUNQUELL, "Historia Juris," 1738; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SPANGENBERG, "J. Cujas und seine Zeitgenossen," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Culant, de, deh kü'ldn', (PHILIPPE,) a French general, esteemed one of the first captains of his time. He became a marshal in 1441, and took a prominent part in the reduction of Normandy and the expulsion of the English from France. Died in 1453.

Cūl'len, (PAUL), a Roman Catholic prelate, born in Ireland about 1805. He became Archbishop of Armagh in 1849, primate of Ireland in 1852, and a cardinal in 1866. During the Fenian excitement in Ireland his influence was strongly felt for good in aiding the government to preserve order in the country.

Cūl'len, (WILLIAM), one of the most celebrated physicians of the eighteenth century, was born in Lanarkshire, in Scotland, in 1712. Having studied surgery and pharmacy at Glasgow, he went to London in 1729, and sailed thence to the West Indies as surgeon of a merchant-vessel. About 1732 he returned to Scotland, and pursued his medical and literary studies in Edinburgh. In 1736 he began to practise at Hamilton, where he formed a friendship and partnership with William Hunter, the eminent surgeon. The course of events soon dissolved their partnership; but they continued to be friends for life. In 1741 he married Anna Johnstone, and removed to Glasgow in 1745. He became professor of chemistry in the Glasgow University in 1746, and of medicine in 1751. There he developed a remarkable talent for giving science an attractive form, and for treating abstract subjects clearly. In 1756 he obtained the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh. "He claims," says Dr. Thomson, "a conspicuous place (in the history of chemistry) as the true commencer of the study of scientific chemistry in Great Britain." He became professor of theoretical medicine in 1766, and of practical medicine in 1773. He raised the medical celebrity of that university to a great height, and founded a new and ingenious system, which was promptly and generally adopted. His most important works are "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," (1777), "Synopsis of Methodical Nosology," ("Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ," 2 vols., 1785), and a "Treatise of the Materia Medica," (2 vols., 1789.) Died in 1790.

See JOHN THOMSON, "Life and Writings of William Cullen," 1832; "Lives of British Physicians," London, 1857; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1832; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Arzneikunde."

Cūl'um, (GEORGE W.), an American general and engineer, born in the city of New York about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1833. He superintended the construction of many forts before the civil war, and became chief of staff to General Halleck about November, 1861. He published a "Biographical Register of the Graduates of West Point," (2 vols., 1868.)

Cūl'um, (Rev. Sir JOHN), an English antiquary, born in 1733, published "The Antiquities of Hawstead and Hardwick," (2d edition, 1813.) Died in 1785.

Cūl'pep-per, (JOHN), a surveyor-general and popular leader in the provinces of North and South Carolina, was the head of an insurrection which, in 1678, deposed and imprisoned the royal president and deputies in North Carolina and established a new government.

Cūl'pep-per, (NICHOLAS), an English astrologer, born in 1616, published, besides other works, "The English Physician," (1652,) which passed through many editions. Died in 1654.

Culpepper, (THOMAS), LORD, Governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683, was one of the persons to whom King Charles II. granted the territory of Virginia about 1673. He was noted for covetousness. Died in 1719.

Cul'vert, (GEORGE), a Choctaw Indian chief, born in 1744. He served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and under General Jackson in the Seminole war in 1814, when he became a colonel.

Cumberland, DUKE OF. See ERNEST AUGUSTUS of Hanover.

Cūm'ber-land, (RICHARD), an eminent English moral philosopher, born in London in 1632. Having graduated at Cambridge, he became rector of Brampton in 1658, and obtained the living of Allhallows, Stamford, in 1667. In 1672 he published, in Latin, a work designed as a refutation of the system of Hobbes, and entitled a "Philosophic Inquiry into the Laws of Nature," ("De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica.") "This was of great importance," says Hallam, "in the annals of ethical philosophy, and was, if not a text-book in either of the universities, the basis of the system therein taught, and of the books which had most influence in this country. . . . He seems to have been the first

Christian writer who sought to establish systematically the principles of moral right independently of revelation." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He afterwards produced "Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ," or "Attempts for discovering the Times of the First Planting of Nations," and other works. He was appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1691. Died in 1718.

See S. PAYNE, "Life and Writings of R. Cumberland," 1720; "Biographia Britannica."

Cumberland, (RICHARD), an eminent English dramatic author and essayist, born at Cambridge in 1732, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and grandson of Bentley, the renowned critic. He was chosen a Fellow of Trinity College about 1750, and became private secretary to the Earl of Halifax, in whose service he remained many years. About 1776 he was appointed secretary to the board of trade, and in 1780 was sent on a secret mission to Madrid. After his return he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and produced a great variety of works, in prose and verse, among which are several popular comedies, including "The West Indian," "The Wheel of Fortune," etc. In 1785 he published a series of essays under the title of "The Observer," which, says Dr. Drake, "in literary interest and fertility of invention may be classed with the 'Spectator' and 'Adventurer.' . . . I consider it as superior in its powers of attraction to every other periodical composition except those papers just mentioned." Died in 1811.

See "Memoirs of Richard Cumberland," by himself, 2 vols., 1806; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Miscellaneous Prose Works;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1806.

Cumberland, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS), DUKE OF, the third son of George II., King of England, was born in 1721. He commanded the English and allies at the great battle of Fontenoy in 1745, where he was defeated by the French. At the end of this campaign he was recalled to England to resist the Pretender, whom he defeated at Culloden in 1746. He was justly reproached for his cruelty on that occasion, when not only the flying troops of the Pretender, but many spectators, were mercilessly slaughtered; and he became in consequence extremely unpopular. In the Seven Years' war he took command of the English army on the continent, and, after losing a battle at Hastenbeck in 1757, disbanded his army and retired from the service. In 1765, at the request of the king, he formed a new Whig ministry, of which he was the main support, when he died suddenly the same year. "With great courage," says Macaulay, "he had the virtues which are akin to courage. He spoke the truth, was open in enmity and friendship, and upright in all his dealings; but his nature was hard, and what seemed to him justice was rarely tempered with mercy."

See "Historical Memoirs of his Royal Highness William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland," 1767; ANDREW HENDERSON, "Life of the Duke of Cumberland," 1766.

Cūm'ing, (HUGH), an English naturalist, born in Devonshire in 1791. He passed many years on the coasts of South America and among the islands of the Pacific, where he obtained a rich collection of shells and of plants. Died in London in 1865.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1865.

Cum'ming, (JOHN), D.D., a popular British preacher and theological writer, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1810. In 1832 he became minister of the Scottish church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. He has distinguished himself as an adversary of the Roman Catholic Church, and as an opponent of the party which under Dr. Chalmers established the Free Church in 1843. Among his numerous works are "Lectures on the Parables," "The Great Sacrifice," "Discourses on the Revelations," and "The Great Tribulation," (1860.)

Cumming, (ROUALEYN GORDON), of Altyre, a Scottish sportsman, born about 1820. Between 1843 and 1849 he spent about five years in South Africa, where his principal employment was hunting lions, elephants, etc. He published in 1850 a "Hunter's Life in South Africa." "We give entire credit to the truthfulness of the book, which is assuredly one of extraordinary interest after its kind. . . . In fact, the narrative has the charm of vivid romance; and the professed novelist may study

with envy the native spring of his sinewy style." ("London Quarterly Review" for January, 1851.) Died in 1866.

Cummings, (JOSEPH,) a Methodist minister, born at Falmouth, Maine, in 1817. He became president of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut.

Cummings, (MARIA,) an American authoress of the present age. She produced "The Lamplighter," (1854,) of which about 70,000 copies were issued in the first year, and "Mabel Vaughan," a novel, (1857.) Died in 1866.

Cunæus, ku-nā'ūs, or **Van der Kun**, vān der kūn, (PETRUS,) a Dutch scholar, born at Flushing in 1586, was reckoned among the most learned men of his time, and was the associate of Grotius and Scaliger. In 1611 he was appointed professor of Latin at Leyden, and he afterwards obtained the chair of law in addition. He wrote, in Latin, a "Treatise on the Hebrew Republic," (1617,) which was often reprinted, a number of able orations, and other works. Died at Leyden in 1638.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BURMANN, "Trajectum Eruditum;" A. VORSTIUS, "Oratio Funeris recitata in Exequiis P. Cunæi," 1638.

Cunc-ta'tor, a surname of Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS, the Roman general. (See FABIVS.)

Cunego, koo-nā'go, (DOMENICO,) an excellent Italian engraver, born at Verona in 1727. He worked in Rome the greater part of his life, and engraved many of the productions of Michael Angelo and Raphael, including "The Last Judgment" and "La Fornarina." Gavin Hamilton's "Schola Italica" contains twenty-two engravings of Cunego, after the Italian masters. He worked in Berlin four years, from 1785 to 1789. Died in 1794.

Cu'ne-gonde, [Ger. KUNIGUNDE, koo'ne-gōōn'deh,] SAINT, was the wife of Henry II., Emperor of Germany. According to the legend, she was delivered from a suspicion of conjugal infidelity by passing unhurt through an ordeal of fire. Died in 1040.

See J. RION, "Leben und Thaten des heiligen Heinrichs und der heiligen Kunigunde," 1832.

Cunha, da, dā koon'yā, (JOZÉ ANASTASIO,) a Portuguese, born at Lisbon in 1744, became professor of mathematics at Coimbra in 1774. Died in 1787.

See SISMONDI, "Littérature du Midi de l'Europe."

Cunha, da, (NUNO), a Portuguese, born in 1487, was appointed Governor-General of India in 1528. After several successful enterprises, he was removed from office about 1538, and died at sea during the voyage homeward. His exploits have been sung by Camoëns.

Cunha, da, (Dom RODRIGO), a patriotic Portuguese prelate, born in Lisbon in 1577. He became Archbishop of Braga and of Lisbon in 1635. He contributed greatly to the success of the revolution of 1640, and wrote Histories of the Churches of Braga and of Lisbon. Died in 1643.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Cunha, da, (TRISTAM), a Portuguese navigator, the father of Nuno, noticed above, commanded a fleet sent in 1508 to make explorations and conquests. He discovered in the South Sea three small islands, one of which bears his name, and gained a victory over the King of Calicut. In 1515 he was ambassador at Rome.

Cunha Barbosa, da, dā koon'yā bar-bo'sā, (JANUÁRIO,) a Brazilian priest and journalist, born in 1780. He founded the "Reverbero Constitucional," a journal which, about 1821, advocated the independence of Brazil. He became canon of the imperial chapel in 1824, and afterwards director of the national library. He founded the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio Janeiro. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cunha Mattos, da, dā koon'yā māt'tos, (RAYMUNDO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese general, born at Faro in 1776. About 1820 he became commandant of the province of Goyaz, and afterwards obtained the highest rank in the army. He published a valuable work, called "Itinerary from Rio Janeiro to Pará and Maranhão," etc., (1836.) Died in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cunich, koo'nik, (RAIMONDO,) a Jesuit, noted as a Latin poet, was born at Ragusa in 1719; died at Rome in 1794.

Cunin-Gridaine, kú'nán' gre'dán', (LAURENT,) born at Sedan, in France, in 1778, was minister of commerce in several cabinets between 1837 and 1848. Died in 1859.

Cunitia. See CUNITZ.

Cunitz, koo'nits, or **Cunitia**, (MARIA,) a learned German lady, born at Schweidnitz, in Silesia. After learning several languages, she gave special attention to astronomy. She was married in 1630 to M. Lewen. Having undertaken to render the tables of Kepler more convenient in practice, she published, in 1650, astronomical tables, under the title of "Urania Propitia." Died in 1664.

Cunningham, kun'ning-am, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish historian, born near Selkirk in 1654. From 1715 to 1720 he was British envoy to Venice. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Great Britain from 1688 to 1714," which is said to be valuable, and has been translated into English. Died about 1737.

See "Biographia Britannica;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cunningham, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish classical scholar, born about 1650. He became professor of law in Edinburgh, and afterwards removed to the Hague, where he published an edition of Horace, (1721,) which is much esteemed. Died about 1730.

Cunningham, (ALLAN,) a successful Scottish author and critic, born at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, in 1785. In early youth he was apprenticed to a stone-mason. In 1810 he went to London, where he was employed as reporter for newspapers. From 1814 to 1841 he held the desirable position of clerk or foreman of Sir F. Chantrey's studio. He published an admired dramatic poem, "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," (1822,) and the popular romances "Lord Roldan" and "Paul Jones." In 1829-33 he produced a valuable work entitled "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." He also composed several songs, and a "Critical History of the Literature of the Last Fifty Years." Died in 1842. Sir Walter Scott, who was his friend, described him as a "man of genius, who only requires the tact of knowing when and where to stop, to attain the universal praise that ought to follow it."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1828; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1832, (with a portrait.)

Cunningham, (EDWARD FRANCIS,) a distinguished Scottish painter, born at Kelso about 1742. After studying in Rome, he worked with success in London, Paris, Saint Petersburg, and Berlin. He painted portraits of several royal personages, and other admired works. His habits were very dissipated. Died in 1793.

Cunningham, kun'ning-am, (GEORGE GODFREY,) an English historian, published a "Biographical History of England, or a History of England in the Lives of Englishmen," (8 vols., 1853.)

Cunningham, (JOHN,) an Irish actor and poet, born in Dublin in 1729. He performed some years in Edinburgh and the north of England, and composed pastoral and other poems, which were received with favour. Died in 1773.

Cunningham, (JOHN WILLIAM,) Vicar of Harrow, an English writer, born about 1780, published "The Velvet Cushion," (1814,) which passed through many editions, "De Rance," (a poem,) and other works. Died in 1861.

Cunningham, (PETER,) an English author and critic, a son of Allan Cunningham, the poet, was born in Pimlico, London, in 1816. He became chief clerk in the Audit Office in 1854, and published a "Life of Inigo Jones," (1848,) and a good edition of Oliver Goldsmith's Works, (1854.) He also edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," (1854.)

See "London Quarterly Review" for April and October, 1854.

Cunningham, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver and physician, born at Norwich about 1520; died in 1577.

Cunningham, (WILLIAM, D.D.), a Scottish minister of the Free Church, was born at Hamilton in 1805. He succeeded Dr. Chalmers as principal of the New College, Edinburgh, in 1847. Died in 1861.

Cuno, koo'no, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German poet and botanist, born at Berlin in 1708. He wrote, in German, an "Ode on his Garden," (1750,) and "Letters on Moral Subjects," (in verse; 3d edition, 1766.) Linnæus

named the genus *Cunonia* in honour of him. Died about 1780.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Cup, kûp, (WILLEM,) a Dutch jurist, born at Bommel in 1604; died in 1667.

Cupani, koo-pâ'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian botanist, born in Sicily in 1657. He became a monk in 1681, after which he published two catalogues of the rare or newly-found plants of Sicily. At his death in Palermo, in 1711, he was about to publish an extensive work, called "Description of All the Plants of Sicily," ("Panphytum Siculum.") In 1715 Bonani, who became possessor of his papers, published a volume of this work and claimed it as his own.

See MONGITORE, "Bibliotheca Sicula."

Cuper, kû'per, [Lat. CUPE'RUS,] (GISBERT,) a Dutch critic and philologist, born at Hemmendam in 1644. He was for many years professor of history at Deventer, and published several valuable works, among which are "Observations in which many Passages of Authors are Explained," (1670,) and a "History of the Three Gordians," (Emperors of Rome,) (1697.) Died in 1716.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" BOSSCHA, "Oratio de G. Cupero," 1816.

Cu'pid, [Lat. CUPIDO, (or A'MOR;) Fr. CUPIDON, kû'pe'dôn'; It. CUPIDINE, koo-pee'de-nâ,] the name of the god of love in the Roman mythology, corresponding exactly to the E'ROS [Ἔρως] of the Greeks. He is usually regarded as the son of Venus; though respecting his parentage there is considerable diversity among the ancient authors. He is represented as a winged boy armed with a bow and arrows. He is often pictured with a bandage over his eyes, to indicate the blindness or unreasonableness of love. The corresponding Hindoo deity is called KÂMADÊVA or KÂMADÊO, which see.

See KNIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Cupidon or **Cupido**. See CUPID.

Curadi. See GHIRLANDAIO.

Curæus. See CURÆUS.

Curaudau, kû'rô'dô', (FRANÇOIS RENÉ,) a French practical chemist and inventor, born at Séz in 1765. He improved the processes of tanning leather, of making soap, beet-sugar, invented stoves, &c. Died in 1813.

Curæus or **Curæus**, koo-râ'ûs, (JOACHIM,) a German historian and physician, born at Freystadt, in Silesia, in 1532, was a friend of Melancthon. He published, besides several theological treatises, an important work on the "History of Silesia" (1571.) Died in 1573.

Curci, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian ecclesiastic, was born in 1800. He was at one time a very prominent Jesuit, but was expelled from the order in 1877. He is a great preacher and an esteemed biblical critic.

Curée, kû'râ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French politician, born near Lodève in 1756. He was elected to the Convention in 1792. As a member of the Tribunate in 1804, he first proposed to declare Napoleon emperor. He afterwards obtained the office of senator and the title of Count. Died in 1835.

Curio, koo're-o, [Fr. CURION, kû're'dôn',] (CÆLIUS SECUNDUS,) a Protestant theologian, born in Piedmont in 1503. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bâle from 1547 to 1569, and published, besides other works in Latin, "The Amplitude of the Kingdom of Heaven," (1554,) and "Pasquillus Ecstaticus," an ingenious and satirical work of a controversial character. About 1540 he was confined in various prisons of Italy by the Inquisition, but he escaped by stratagem. Died in 1569.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" STUPANI, "Oratio de C. S. Curionis Vita," 1570.

Cu'ri-o, [Fr. CURION, kû're'dôn',] (CAIUS SCRIBONIUS,) a Roman general, a friend of Cicero, was a son of an orator of the same name. He became tribune of the people in 90 B.C., prætor in 82, and consul in 76. He afterwards commanded in Macedonia, and defeated the Dardanians and Mæsians. In 57 B.C. he was chosen pontifex maximus. Died in 53 B.C.

Curio, (CAIUS SCRIBONIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a profligate politician. He had great natural talents for oratory. He became tribune in 50 B.C., soon after which he deserted the cause of the senate and became a

partisan of Cæsar. He is considered as one of the principal instigators of the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar. In the year 49 he obtained command in Sicily, from which he expelled the troops of Pompey. Having led an army into Africa, he was defeated by Juba and killed in battle about 48 B.C.

See ORELLI, "Onomasticon Tullianum;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" TACITUS, "De Claris Oratoribus."

Curion. See CURIO.

Curius Dentatus. See DENTATUS.

Curl or **Curll**, (EDMUND,) an English bookseller of London, to whom Pope has given notoriety in his "Dunciad." He lost his ears by publishing licentious books. Died in 1748.

Curne, La. See SAINTE-PALAYE.

Curopalates. See CODINUS.

Curradi. See CURRADO and GHIRLANDAIO.

Currado, koor-râ'do, or **Curradi**, koor-râ'dee, (FRANCESCO,) CAVALIERE, a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1570, was a pupil of B. Naldini. Among his works, which are mostly of small dimensions, is "The Three Marys." Died in 1661.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cur'ran, (JOHN PHILPOT,) a famous Irish orator and barrister, born of Protestant parents at Newmarket, near Cork, in 1750. His mother, whose name was Philpot, was witty and highly gifted. In 1769 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he acquired an extensive knowledge of the classics. He began the study of law in the Middle Temple, London, in 1773, and was called to the Irish bar in 1775. His eloquence, humour, and mastery of sarcasm soon procured him a large practice. In cross-examination he was inimitable: "he argued, he cajoled, he ridiculed, he mimicked, he played off the various artillery of his talent upon the witness." In 1783 he entered Parliament, where he acted with the opposition, of which Grattan was the leader; but he was not so successful there as in the forum. "He had all the qualities," says Phillips, "by which his countrymen are attracted. His imagination was wonderful, his eloquence copious, rapid, and ornate, his powers of mimicry beyond all description. . . . He had another quality, apart from intellect, which the times demanded,—indomitable courage." Among his greatest efforts was the defence of Rowan, indicted for a seditious libel in 1794. He was counsel for Theobald Wolfe Tone and other persons implicated in the rebellion of 1798. He strenuously opposed the union of Ireland and England, which was effected in 1800. On the formation of a Whig ministry in 1806, Curran was appointed master of the rolls in Ireland, a position for which he was not well adapted, and which was quite repugnant to his habits. In his latter years he was subject to great and habitual dejection of spirits. Died in 1817. Among many recorded instances of his ready wit is this anecdote: When a tobaccoist desired a Latin motto for his new carriage, Curran proposed "Quid Rides."*

See "Life of J. P. Curran," by his son, W. H. CURRAN, 1819; CHARLES PHILLIPS, "Curran and his Contemporaries," 1850; W. O. REGAN, "Life of Curran," 1817; T. DAVIS, "Life of Curran," 1846; "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1820.

Currier Bell. See BRONTË, (CHARLOTTE.)

Cur'rie or **Cur'rÿ**, (JAMES,) a Scottish physician, born in Dumfriesshire in May, 1756. Having passed a few years in Virginia in mercantile pursuits, he returned home in 1776, and studied medicine. In 1780 he settled in Liverpool, where he practised with success. His principal professional work is "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, as a Remedy for Fever," (1797.) He acquired literary reputation by an edition of Burns's Works, with a memoir of his life. Died in 1805.

See "Life and Writings of James Currie," by his son, W. W. CURRIE, 1831; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1805, January, 1814, and April, 1832; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cur'rÿ, (DANIEL,) an American writer and Methodist minister, born at Peekskill, New York, in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Wycliffe."

Curry, (JAMES.) See CURRIE.

Cursor. See PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

* *I.e.* "Why do you laugh?" (See Horace's First Satire, l. 69.)

Cur'teis, (THOMAS,) an English divine and poet, born about 1690, wrote essays and sermons. Died in 1747.

Curti, koor'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1603.

Curti, (GIROLAMO.) See DENTONE, (GIROLAMO.)

Cur'tin, (ANDREW G.,) an American politician, born at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He studied law, became an active supporter of the Whig party, and was appointed secretary of state in 1855. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republicans in October, 1860. In 1863 he was again elected Governor of the same State for a term of three years. He was appointed minister to Russia in April, 1869.

Cur'tis, (BENJAMIN R.,) an American lawyer, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1810. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, soon after which he began to practise in Boston. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in 1851, and resigned in 1857. He was one of the counsel that defended President Johnson in his trial before the Senate in April, 1868. He published "Reports of Cases in the Circuit Courts of the United States," 1854. Died in 1874.

Curtis, (GEORGE TICKNOR,) an American lawyer and eminent legal writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Watertown Massachusetts, in 1812. His "Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen" is written with great ability, accuracy, and learning. Among his other works may be mentioned his valuable treatise on the law of Copyright, his "Commentaries on the Jurisdiction, Practice, etc., of the Courts of the United States," and his "Last Years of Daniel Webster."

Curtis, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) a popular American author and lecturer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1824. He visited Europe about 1846, studied for some time in the University of Berlin, and made an extensive tour in the Levant, after which he returned home in 1850. He published in 1851 an attractive work entitled "Nile Notes of a Howadji," and in 1852 "The Howadji in Syria." He acquired a high reputation as an orator and lecturer on various subjects. In 1856 he advocated, in numerous public speeches, the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency. Among his works are "Lotus-Eating" (1852), "The Potiphar Papers," and "Prue and I." He was at one time one of the editors of the "New York Tribune," and afterwards managing editor of "Harper's Weekly." He is at present a prominent advocate of civil service reform.

Curtis, (SAMUEL R.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1807. He represented the first district of Iowa in Congress, 1856-61, and voted with the Republicans. In May, 1861, he became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He gained an important victory at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7 and 8, 1862. He was speedily promoted to the rank of major-general, and took command of the district of Missouri in September, 1862. Died in December, 1866.

Curtis, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist, born at Alton, Hampshire, in 1746, was proprietor of botanic gardens at Bermondsey, Lambeth Marsh, and Brompton. In 1777 he began to publish a splendid "Flora Londinensis," with coloured plates, which was continued by Sir. W. J. Hooker, (1835.) He originated the "Botanical Magazine," and was author of a useful work entitled "Observations on British Grasses," (1790.) He also left two treatises on insects. Died in 1799.

Curtius, (ERNST,) a German antiquary, born at Lubeck in 1814. He visited Athens in 1837, and became preceptor of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia about 1844. He published "The Acropolis of Athens," (1844), "Peloponnesus," (1852,) and other works on Greece. He was appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Göttingen in 1856. His "History of Greece" has been translated into English, and is well known in this country.

Curtius, kur'she-us, (LANCINUS,) a mediocre Latin poet, born at Milan; died in 1511.

Curtius, kur'she-us, (MARCUS,) a Roman youth, celebrated for his patriotic devotion. According to tradition, a gulf opened in the Forum of Rome about 360 B.C., and the soothsayers declared it could not be filled except by the sacrifice of the principal strength of the

Roman people. Curtius asked his fellow-citizens if their courage and arms were not the most worthy offerings. Then, having devoted himself to the Dii Manes, he mounted his horse and plunged into the abyss, which immediately closed up.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" PLUTARCH, "Romulus."

Curtius, (MATTHEW.) See CORTI, (MATTEO.)

Curtius, (METIUS,) a Sabine hero, who fought against the Romans in the war caused by the abduction of the Sabine women, and killed Hostus Hostilius in single combat. Having been attacked by Romulus, he took refuge in a marsh which occupied the site of the future Forum of Rome, and which was called Lacus Curtius in memory of that event.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" PLUTARCH, "Romulus."

Curtius, (MICHAEL CONRAD,) a German historian, born in Mecklenburg in 1724, was professor of history at Marburg. He wrote (in Latin) a good "Commentary on the Roman Senate under the Emperors," (1768.) Died in 1802.

See G. F. CREUZER, "Memoria M. C. Curtii," 1802.

Curtius, (QUINTUS.) See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Curtois. See COURTOIS.

Curvo, koor'vo, (JOÃO SEMMEDO,) a Portuguese physician and medical writer, born in 1635; died in 1719.

Curtz or **Kurtz**, koo'rts, [Lat. CUR'TIUS,] (ALBRECHT,) a German astronomer, born at Munich in 1600; died in 1671.

Cur'wen, (JOHN C.,) an English agriculturist, who represented Cumberland in Parliament for many years. He made improvements in agriculture, and published "Observations on the State of Ireland," (1818.) Died in 1828.

Curzon, de, deh kūr'zōn', (PAUL ALFRED,) a French landscape-painter, born near Poitiers in 1820. He obtained a second medal in 1857.

Cusa. See CUSANUS.

Cu-sa'nus, or **de Cu'sa**, written also **Cuss** and **Cusel**, (NICHOLAS,) a pious and learned prelate, born at Cusa, in the diocese of Treves, in 1401. His family name was KREBS. He was one of the most liberal men of his time, and was at the head of the progressive movements in religion and science. About 1448 he was made a cardinal. He wrote a work in favour of a reform in the Church, and others on mathematics and astronomy. He is said to have been the first modern who favoured the theory of the earth's motion. Died in 1464.

Cushing, (CALEB,) a distinguished American jurist, politician, and scholar, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1800. Having graduated at Harvard College, he studied law at Cambridge. He was elected to the State Senate in 1826, and in 1829 visited Europe. He published, soon after, "Reminiscences of Spain," and a "Historical and Political Review of the Revolution in France," (1830.) He represented the North Essex district in Congress for four terms, 1835-43. He acted with the Whigs until 1841, when he united with President Tyler in his hostility to the Whig measures, and went over to the Democratic party. He was nominated by the President in 1843 as secretary of the treasury; but he was not confirmed by the Senate. He was soon after appointed commissioner to China, and in 1844 negotiated the first treaty of the United States with the government of that country. On his return he became an advocate of the Mexican war, then in progress, and equipped a regiment of volunteers at his own expense. During his absence he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for Governor; but he was not elected. He was appointed in 1852 a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and was attorney-general of the United States from March, 1853, to March, 1857. He took a leading part in the negotiations for the sale to the United States of the Russian territory in America. In 1869 he concluded a treaty with Columbia for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and he was the United States counsel at the Geneva conference for settling the Alabama claims. Subsequently he was minister to Spain. Died in 1879.

Cushing, (LUTHER STEARNS,) an American jurist, born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, in 1803. He was

reporter to the supreme court of his State, and published 8 vols. of Reports. Among his works is "The Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies in the United States," (1855.) Died in 1856.

Cushing, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, born in Boston in 1725. He was a member of the first and second Congress, and was afterwards for several years Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Died in 1788.

Cushing, (WILLIAM,) a jurist, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1733. He became chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts in 1777, and a justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1789. Died in 1810.

Cushing, (WILLIAM B.,) a brave naval officer, born in Wisconsin about 1842. He performed several daring exploits in the civil war. Among these was the destruction of the iron-clad ram Albatross in the Roanoke River, on a dark night of October, 1864. Aided by thirteen men, he exploded a torpedo-boat under the Albatross, while the enemy poured a destructive fire into his little craft. All of his party, except one besides himself, were either killed or captured. He jumped into the river, swam to the shore, and escaped. He was promoted to the rank of commander. "No man in our navy," says J. T. Headley, "at his age has ever won so brilliant a reputation."

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Cushman, kōōsh'mān, (CHARLOTTE S.,) a distinguished American actress, born in Boston about 1816. She made her *début* about 1835, and performed tragic parts with success in New York and other cities of the Union. In 1845 she went to England, where she performed for several years. She finally retired from the stage in 1874, and died in 1876.

Cushman, (ROBERT,) one of the founders of Plymouth colony, was born in England about 1580. He emigrated to Plymouth in 1621, before which year he had acted as agent of the colony. He preached, in December, 1621, the first sermon that was printed in America. Died in 1625 or 1626.

Cushman, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1608. He became in 1649 an elder of the Church of Plymouth. Died in 1691.

Cuspinian, koos-pee'ne-ān, [Lat. CUSPINIANUS; Fr. CUSPINIEN, küs'pee'ne-ān'] (JOHANN,) a German writer, born in Franconia in 1473. His German name was SPIESHAMMER, (speess'hām-mēr.) He was privy councillor to Maximilian I., and wrote, besides other works, a valuable "History (Commentarius) of the Emperors from Julius Cæsar to Maximilian I.," (1540.) Died in 1529.

See GERBELIUS, "Vita J. Cuspiniani," 1540; M. ADAM, "Vita Eruditorum;" P. GROVIO, "Elogia."

Cuspinianus. See CUSPINIAN.

Cuspinien. See CUSPINIAN.

Cuss. See CUSA.

Cusson, kü'sōn', (PIERRE,) M.D., a skilful French botanist, born at Montpellier in 1727. He was employed in Spain as a botanist by B. de Jussieu in 1754, after which he practised medicine in Montpellier. He wrote a treatise on the family of Umbelliferæ, which was his speciality, but did not live to publish it. Died in 1783.

Cust, (Sir EDWARD,) an English general, born in London in 1794, served under Wellington, and was afterwards a member of Parliament. He published "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," (1867,) and other works. Died in 1878.

Custer, (GEORGE A.,) an American general, born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1839, graduated at West Point in 1861. He commanded a brigade of cavalry in Northern Virginia in 1864, and a division of the army of General Sheridan in 1865. He took part in the pursuit and capture of General Lee's army, April, 1865. He was killed while fighting against the Sioux Indians in 1876.

Custine, de, deh küs'ten', (ADAM PHILIPPE,) COUNT, an eminent French general, born of a noble family at Metz in 1740. He entered the army very young, and became a colonel about 1760. For his conduct at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, he was made *maréchal-de-camp*. In 1789 he was deputed to the States-General, in which he advocated with ardour the cause of reform. Having command of an army on the Rhine in 1792, he

conducted bold and successful expeditions against Spire, Mentz, and Frankfort, which he took almost without resistance, and suddenly obtained great popularity. In the campaign of 1793 he failed in an attempt to relieve Mentz, which was recovered by the allies. He was then denounced by the violent Jacobins as a counter-revolutionist, was arrested at the head of his army by a member of the Convention, and taken to Paris, in the beginning of the reign of terror. The popularity acquired by his success, his eloquence and affable manners, excited the jealousy of the Jacobin chiefs. Accordingly, he was condemned and executed in August, 1793.

See LAMARTINE'S "History of the Girondists," book xlvi.; "Biographie Universelle."

Custine, de, (ASTOLPHE,) MARQUIS, a French traveller and writer, grandson of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1793. Between 1811 and 1822 he travelled in England, Switzerland, and other countries. He published an account of this tour, entitled "Mémoires et Voyages," (1830,) a successful work called "Russia in 1839," and several novels.

Custine, de, (RENAUD PHILIPPE,) a son of Adam Philippe, noticed above, was born in 1760. For his intimacy with Condorcet, and his spirited conduct during his father's trial, he was proscribed by Robespierre, and suffered death in January, 1794.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution."

Cus'tis, (GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE,) an adopted son of General Washington, was born in Maryland in 1781. He was a grandson of Mrs. Martha Washington and her first husband. He was the author of several plays and orations. Died in 1857.

Cūs'tos, (DOMINIC,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1560, was a son of a painter named Battens. He settled in Augsburg, and published several series of portraits engraved by himself. Died in 1612.

Cūth'bert, SAINT, an English or Anglo-Saxon monk of the seventh century. He was prior of the monastery of Lindisfarne or Holy Isle, near Berwick, and for some time was Bishop of Durham. His memory was greatly venerated, and marvellous legends of his miracles were circulated. He is sometimes styled the "Thaumaturgus of Britain." Died about 686 A.D.

Another CUTHBERT, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a disciple of Bede, of whose life and death he wrote an account. Died about 760.

Cut'ler, (MANASSEH,) an American botanist and preacher, born at Killingly, Connecticut, in 1744. He examined and described three hundred and fifty species of plants of New England, and was called the pioneer of botany in that region. He was a leader of a party which settled at Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. Died in 1823.

Cutler, (TIMOTHY,) an American clergyman, born in Massachusetts in 1685. He was chosen president of Yale College in 1719, joined the Episcopal Church in 1722, and became rector of a church in Boston about 1724. Died in 1765.

Cutts, (Lord JOHN,) a brave English general, born in Essex. His gallantry at Buda in 1686 was applauded by Addison in a Latin poem. He served with distinction under William III. at the battle of the Boyne and at the siege of Namur, (1695.) Before the latter date he was rewarded with an Irish peerage and made a major-general. He sat in several Parliaments between 1695 and 1707, and wrote a poem on the death of Queen Mary. Died in 1707.

Cuvelier de Trye, küv'le-ā' deh tre, (JEAN GUILLAUME ANTOINE,) a mediocre French dramatist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1766; died in 1824.

Cuvera. See KUVERA.

Cuvier, kü've-ā', (CLÉMENTINE,) was a daughter of the celebrated Baron Cuvier. She died in 1828, aged about twenty-two.

Cuvier, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French naturalist, born at Montbéliard in 1773, was a brother of the celebrated Cuvier. He removed to Paris about 1797, and devoted himself to the study of natural history. A few years later he became director of the menagerie at the Jardin des Plantes, and professor of comparative anatomy. He published an able treatise on the teeth of Mammalia, (1822.) His most popular and extensive work is a "Natu-

ral History of the Mammals," ("Histoire naturelle des Mammifères," (1824), in which he gives a graphic description of the habits and instincts of those animals, with many curious anecdotes. Died at Strasburg in 1838.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge de F. Cuvier."

Cuvier, kû've-à' or kû've-er, (GEORGE CHRÉTIEN LÉOPOLD FRÉDÉRIC DAGOBERT,) BARON, an illustrious philosopher, statesman, and author, and one of the greatest naturalists of modern times, was born on the 23d of August, 1769, at Montbéliard, then a part of the German Empire, now in Doubs, a department of France. His parents were Protestants, of French origin, who were driven from their native land by religious persecution. His father was an officer in the French service. His early training was directed by an accomplished mother. The favourite amusement of his childhood was to copy and colour the figures of animals in Buffon's works. He was educated at the Academia Carolina of Stuttgart, which he left in 1788 with a very extensive general instruction and the reputation of a prodigious memory. He then became tutor to the son of Count d'Héricy, of Caen, in the vicinity of which he passed in peaceful studies the stormy period of the Revolution. His early essays on natural history attracted the notice of Jussieu and Geoffroy; and when he arrived in Paris in March, 1795, he was looked upon as one destined to give a new impulse to science. He read to the Society of Natural History an essay on the formation and use of methods, and a memoir on the organization of white-blooded animals. On the formation of the central schools he was chosen professor of natural history in Paris, and in July, 1795, became assistant professor of comparative anatomy in the Museum of Natural History. He immediately began to form his great cabinet of comparative anatomy. In December, 1795, he was chosen a member of the Institute, then just founded. In 1798 Cuvier published his "Tableau élémentaire des Animaux," in which he began to apply his principles on the subordination of characters, and to display his genius for classification. He succeeded Daubenton as professor of natural history in the College of France in 1800, and then commenced the publication of his "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," which proved very successful.

About 1802 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and married Madame Duvaucel, the widow of a farmer-general. He contributed to the "Annales du Muséum" a series of memoirs on fossil bones, with plates skillfully designed and engraved by himself. In 1808 he was appointed councillor to the Imperial University, and in several ensuing years presided over commissions charged to visit and organize academies or colleges in Italy, Holland, etc. He published in 1812 a collection of his treatises on fossil bones, with an admirable preliminary "Discourse on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe." In this important work he propounds the theory of the correlation of forms in organized beings, and arrives at the following conclusions: that the career of man on this planet began about five or six thousand years ago; that no vestiges of the human species are found among fossil remains; that the present form of the continents was produced by a great revolution which occurred before the origin of existing animal species. Cuvier was appointed by Napoleon master of requests in 1813, and councillor of state in 1814.

He produced in 1817 his celebrated "Animal Kingdom," ("Règne animal distribué d'après son Organisation," in 4 vols.,) by which he made a new arrangement of animals into four divisions, the Vertebrata, the Mollusca, the Articulata, and the Radiata. This work immediately took the highest rank among books of the kind, and became generally the basis or guide of zoological studies throughout Europe. The introduction is a rapid and profound summary of the animal functions, and a clear exposé of the natural method which he first applied to zoology. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1818, and received the title of Baron in 1820. In 1822, as a member of the Lutheran Church, he was appointed superintendent of the Faculties of Protestant Theology. In 1823 he began the publication of his splendid "Natural History of Fishes," of which eight volumes were finished during his life. He wrote many

admirable notices of scientific men for the "Biographie Universelle." From 1819 until his death he was president of the committee of the interior, and rendered important civil services to the state. He was made a peer of France in 1831. His great activity was unabated by age, and he died peacefully in May, 1832. He is considered the founder of the science of comparative anatomy, in which he attained such skill that, with a small fragment of a characteristic part of an animal, he could determine the class, order, and even genus to which it belonged. Cuvier also made great improvements in geology. He left unfinished a philosophic work of high order on the history of the natural sciences, which he began in 1830 to develop in a course of lectures in the College of France. As a professor he equalled or surpassed his predecessors in facility of elocution, in clearness of ideas, and in the art of sustaining the attention in philosophic or historical digressions, which revealed the great variety and extent of his attainments. In respect to this almost universal aptitude and excellence, he has been compared to Aristotle; and the comparison would have been more remarkable if the fall of Napoleon had not frustrated a design to confide to Cuvier the direction of the education of the heir of the empire. His head was large, his features regular, and his expression noble and dignified, and indicative of great force. His disposition was social and amiable, and his moral character eminently high-toned.

See PARISOT, "Éloge de Cuvier;" A. DE CANDOLLE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de G. Cuvier;" R. LEE, "Memoir of Baron Cuvier," 1833; DUVERNOY, "Notice historique sur les Ouvrages et la Vie de G. Cuvier," 1833; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "G. Cuvier, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; FLOURENS, "Cuvier, Histoire de ses Travaux," 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1811-January, 1836; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for December, 1834-October, 1838.

Cuvillier-Fleury. See FLEURY.

Cuyp or Kuyp, koip, (ALBERT,) a celebrated Dutch landscape-painter, born at Dort in 1606, was the son and pupil of Jacob Gerritse Cuyp, a painter of much merit. He painted with great success landscapes, cattle, views of rivers, moonlight-scenes, frost-pieces, flowers, etc. No painter perhaps has surpassed him in harmony of colour and in the purity of his aerial tint. He represented by the appropriate tone the different periods of the day, and gave his productions the merit of fidelity to nature. His works are highly prized in England, where as much as two thousand guineas have frequently been paid for one of them. He is said to have lived as late as 1683. Ruskin calls him the principal master of pastoral landscape, and says, "Cuyp can indeed paint sunlight, the best that Holland's sun can show. He is a man of large natural gifts, and sees broadly, nay, even seriously, finds out that there are reflections in water. A brewer by trade, he feels the quiet of a summer afternoon, and his work will make you marvellously drowsy. It is good for nothing else that I know of." ("Modern Painters.")

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Cuyp or Kuyp, (JACOB GERRITSE,) THE OLD, a Dutch landscape-painter, father of the preceding, born at Dort about 1575, was a pupil of A. Bloemaert. Died about 1650.

Cyaxare. See CYAXARES.

Çy-ax'a-rēā, [Gr. Κυαξάρης; Fr. CYAXARE, se'âks'âr',] a warlike king of the Medes, the son of Phraortes, ascended the throne about 634 B.C. According to Herodotus, he was defeated by the Scythians, and became tributary to them for many years. A war which he waged for five years against the King of Lydia was terminated about 610 by the terror caused by a total eclipse of the sun, predicted by Thales. The Scythians were driven out of Media in 607 B.C. About 606 he took Nineveh, with the aid of the King of Babylon. He died in 594 B.C., leaving the throne to his son Astyages.

See VOLNEY, "Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Histoire ancienne."

Cyaxares II, King of the Medes, was the son of Astyages, and uncle of Cyrus the Great. According to Xenophon, he became king about 560 B.C.; but Herodotus does not mention him. He is probably identical with Darius the Mede of the Scriptures, who succeeded Belshazzar on the throne of Babylon by conquest about 538 B.C. (See Daniel vi.) He was succeeded by Cyrus.

Cybebe. See CYBELE.

Cy̅b'e-le or **Cy̅-be'le**,* [Gr. Κυβέλη or Κυβήλη; Fr. CYBELE, (se'bāl')] called also **Cy-be'be** [Gr. Κυβήθη] and **Rhe'a**, [Gr. Ρεία, Ρεία, or Ρείη; Fr. RÉE, rà,] a goddess of classic mythology, supposed to be the daughter of Uranus and Terra, (Ge), was distinguished by the appellation of "Mother of the Gods," or "Great Mother." She was the wife of Saturn, (Cronos), and mother of Jupiter and the other principal gods. One of the chief places of her worship was Pessinus, a town of Galatia, above which rose Mount Dindymus, whence her surname of DINDYME'NE. She was also called "Berecynthia," or "Berecynthia Mater," (the "Berecynthian Mother,") from the hill Berecynthus, where she had a temple. She is often represented as riding in a chariot drawn by lions, and always has a crown of towers on her head. Her priests were called Corybantes.

See KEIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Cybo or **Cibò**, che-bo', (ARANO or AARON,) the ancestor of a noble Genoese family, was born of Greek origin at Rhodes in 1377. He was Viceroy of Naples about 1442, and died in 1457, leaving a son, who became Pope Innocent VIII. in 1485. INNOCENT CYBO was a grandson of that pope, a nephew of Clement VII. and of Leo X. At the age of twenty-two he was made a cardinal, and he afterwards obtained four archbishoprics. His merit is extolled by historians. Died in 1550. ALBERICO CYBO MALASPINA inherited the sovereignty of Massa and Carrara in 1553, and died about 1620.

Cyclops. See CYCLOPS.

Cy̅clops, [Gr. Κύκλωψ,] plural, **Cy̅-clo'pēs**, a fabulous race of giants, having each one eye in the middle of the forehead. According to the theogony of Hesiod, they were the sons of Uranus and Gæa, were named Brontes, Steropes, and Arges, and their business was to forge thunderbolts for Jupiter. Homer represents them as a gigantic and lawless race of shepherds and cannibals who lived in Sicily. According to a later tradition, they were assistants of Vulcan, in whose workshop they fabricated armour for gods and heroes.

See the "Odyssey," book ix., and VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book iii. 617-681, and book viii. 370-448.

Cy̅c'nus, [Gr. Κύκνος,] a son of Neptune, and the father of Tenes. He fought against the Greeks in the Trojan war, and, though invulnerable by iron, was choked to death by Achilles, and changed into a swan.

Cy̅d'ias, [Gr. Κυδίας,] a Greek painter, born in the isle of Cythnus, lived about 360 B.C.

Cy̅'don, a Greek sculptor, mentioned by Pliny, lived in the time of Phidias.

Cygne, du, dü sèñ, (MARTIN,) a Flemish scholar and writer, born at Saint-Omer in 1619. He taught rhetoric in various colleges with much celebrity. He published "The Art of Rhetoric," ("Ars Rhetorica," 1659,) "The Art of Poetry," ("Ars Poetica,") and other works, which were often reprinted. Died in 1669.

Cy̅-le'nī-us, a surname of MERCURY, which see.

Cyna. See CYNANE.

Cynægeirus, sin-ee-jī'rus, [Κυναιγεῖρος,] an Athenian, remarkable for his courage, was the brother of Æschylus the poet. At the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., he pursued the Persians to the sea, and seized a ship with his hand, "which," says Herodotus, "was cut off." Other writers add that, having lost both hands, he seized the vessel with his teeth.

Cynæthus or **Cinæthus**, se-nee'thus, [Κίναθος or Κίναθος,] a Greek rhapsodist, born at Chios (Scio) at a date which is not ascertained. He was the reputed author of the "Hymn to Apollo" sometimes attributed to Homer. According to Eustathius, he was the first who collected and arranged the poems of Homer.

* The best scholars seem to be agreed that the penultimate vowel in Cybele ought to be short; although the fact that CYBELE, another form of the same name, always has the penultima long, might well suggest the strong probability that the ancients themselves were not uniform in their pronunciation of the vowel. Byron, who is generally extremely accurate in the accentuation of ancient as well as modern names, taking advantage doubtless of this uncertainty, has adopted the more euphonic pronunciation—Cybe'le. Speaking of Venice, he says:

"She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean,
Rising with her tiara of proud towers."

Child Harold, canto iv. stanza 2.

Cy̅-nā'ne, **Cy̅n'na**, or **Cy̅'na**, [Gr. Κυνάνη, Κύννα, or Κύννα,] a daughter of Philip of Macedon, and half-sister of Alexander the Great. She was married to her cousin Amyntas, who died in 336 B.C. About 322 B.C. she was put to death by order of Perdiccas.

Cynna. See CYNANE.

Cy̅n-o-su'ra, [Gr. Κυνοσουρά; Fr. CYNOSURE, se'no'ziür'; Eng. CYN'OSURE,] a nymph of Ida, said to have been one of the nurses of Jupiter, who placed her among the stars. The name is applied to Ursa Minor, which includes the North Star.

Cynosure. See CYNOSURA.

Cy̅n'thī-a, [Gr. Κυνθία,] a surname of DIANA.

Cy̅n'thī-us, [Gr. Κύνθιος,] a surname of APOLLO.

Cy̅p'ri-an, [Lat. CYPRIANUS; Fr. CYPRIEN, se'pre-án',] SAINT, Bishop of Carthage, an eminent Latin Father, who was often called **Thas'cius Cæcil'ius Cypria'nus**, was probably born at Carthage about 200 A.D. In early life he gained distinction as a teacher of rhetoric. He had been converted only a few years when he was chosen Bishop of Carthage, in 248 A.D. About 250 the emperor Decius commenced a persecution, during which Cyprian retired from Carthage and remained in concealment, for which he was censured. In 251 A.D. he assembled a council on the question of reinstating apostates who had lapsed under the pressure of persecution, and he favoured a moderate course. His decision, that baptism performed by heretics and schismatics is null and void, caused a violent controversy between him and the pope, Stephen. He suffered martyrdom under Valerian in 258 A.D. Cyprian was eminent for learning, eloquence, and ascetic zeal, and has left numerous epistles and tracts, which are extant, and afford valuable information on the views and discipline of the early Church. Among them are treatises "On the Unity of the Church," "On Mortality," and "On the Grace of God."

See GERVAISE, "Vie de Saint-Cyprien," 1717; POOLE, "Life and Times of Saint Cyprian," 1840; CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" F. W. RETTBERG, "C. Cyprianus, dargestellt nach seinem Leben," etc., 1831.

Cypriani. See CIPRIANI.

Cyprianus or **Cyprien.** See CYPRIAN.

Cy̅p'se-lus, [Gr. Κύψελος,] tyrant of Corinth, a semi-fabulous person, who is supposed to have reigned thirty years, and to have died about 625 B.C.

Cyranò. See BERGERAC.

Cy-re'ne, [Gr. Κυρήνη,] a mythical nymph, beloved by Apollo, by whom she became the mother of Aristæus.

See VIRGIL, "Georgica," book iv. 321-548.

Cy̅ril or **Cy-ril'ius**, [Gr. Κύριλλος; Fr. CYRILLE, se'fél',] SAINT, Bishop of Jerusalem, is supposed to have been born in that city in 315 A.D. He was chosen Bishop or Patriarch of Jerusalem in 351. In that year, it is reported, a great luminous cross appeared in the sky over Golgotha. He had a controversy with Acacius, an Arian bishop of Cæsarea, who caused him to be deposed in 358. After this he was twice banished, and finally restored about 380 A.D. He predicted the failure of Julian's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem in 363, which attempt was frustrated by eruptions of fire, etc., as stated by Ammianus Marcellinus. Died in 386 A.D. His works consist chiefly of eighteen catecheses, or lectures to catechumens, which have great value and interest in the eyes of theologians and antiquaries.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" CHEILLER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia."

Cyrl or **Cyrillus**, SAINT, an arrogant and turbulent prelate, born in Alexandria, Egypt, became Archbishop of that place in 412 A.D. He manifested his fanatical zeal by driving the Jews out of the city, and quarrelled with Orestes, the governor. He instigated his monks or partisans to murder the celebrated and accomplished Hypatia, whose influence perhaps excited his envy. On the subject of the Incarnation he maintained a long controversy with Nestorius, and presided in 431 over the Council of Ephesus, by which Nestorius was condemned as a heretic. A council convoked by the Patriarch of Antioch in that year excommunicated Cyril. He wrote, in Greek, numerous works, chiefly controversial, which are still extant. Died in 444 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ç, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fäll, fät; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

Cyril, SAINT, also called CONSTANTINE, was born at Thessalonica. About 848 A.D. he propagated the gospel among the Slaves and Bulgarians with great success. He had a brother, Method (or Method) or Methodius, who co-operated with him. He invented the Slavonian alphabet, and translated the Bible, or part of it, into that language. Died about 868 A.D.

See J. DOBROWSKY, "Cyrill und Method der Slawen Apostel," 1823; JAN HOLY, "Cyrillo-Methodiada," 1837.

Cyř'il-Lu'car, [Fr. CYRILLE-LUCAR, se'řel' lü'kär'; Lat. CYRIL' LUS LUCAR' RIS,] a Greek Protestant prelate, born in Candia in 1572. In his youth he visited Germany, and adopted, or at least studied, the Reformed doctrines. Having been chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 1621, he made an effort to spread Protestant principles in the Greek Church, but was deposed and exiled to Rhodes. He recovered his see, was again expelled, and was strangled, it is said, about 1637.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" J. AYMON, "Lettres anecdotiques de Cyrille-Lucar," etc.

Cyrille, the French of CYRIL, which see.

Cyrillo. See CIRILLO.

Cyrillus. See CYRIL.

Cyr-næ'us, (PIETRO), an Italian historian, born in Corsica in 1474, wrote a "History of Corsica," (1506.)

Cyřus, [Gr. Κύρος* or Κύρος ὁ παλαιός or ἄρχαίος, (i. e. "Cyrus the ancient" or "elder;" It. CIRO, chee'ro; Persian, KAI-KHOSRŌO or -KHOSRŪ,] SURNAME THE GREAT, the second prince of the Kaianian dynasty, the founder of the Persian empire, and the greatest of the Persian kings and heroes, was the son of Cambyses, a Persian nobleman, and Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, King of Media. His history is supposed to be much embellished with fabulous tales. Herodotus informs us that in his time there were three different versions of that history. According to the account which Herodotus adopted, Astyages, being warned in a dream that his daughter's son would become king, commanded an officer, named Harpagus, to kill the infant. Harpagus, however, ordered one of the herdsmen of Astyages to expose the child on the mountains; but he spared its life, and the future hero was educated as a shepherd. Cyrus was afterwards restored to his parents, and, having incited the Persians to revolt, defeated Astyages, and ascended the throne in 559 B.C. According to Xenophon, he succeeded Cyaxares, his mother's brother. Ecbatana was one of his capitals. He extended his dominions by the conquest of Cræsus, King of Lydia, in 546, and of several princes or states. He marched with a large army against Babylon, the capital of Assyria, whose king was the Belshazzar of the prophet Daniel. Having diverted the course of the Euphrates, after a long siege, he entered the city by the dry channel of the river, while the impious king and court were feasting, in 538 B.C. The capture of Babylon is the epoch at which sacred and profane history form their first connection. (See Daniel v., and Ezra i.-vi.) It was foretold in the remarkable prophecy of Isaiah xlv. 1, "Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him," etc. (See also Isaiah xlvi. and xlvii.) About 536 Cyrus issued an edict that the Jewish captives of Babylon should return home and rebuild the temple of their holy city, and proclaimed, "The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem," etc. His next important enterprise appears to have been the invasion of the country of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation who lived north of the Araxes (Arras) and were ruled by Queen Tomyris. After gaining several battles, (says Herodotus,) he was drawn into an ambush, defeated, and killed, in 529 B.C. According to Xenophon and Ctesias, Cyrus died a natural death at Pasargadæ. He was succeeded by his son, Cambyses.

See XENOPHON, "Cyropædia;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books ii., ix., x., xvii., and xxxi.; SCHUBART, "Programma de Cyro," 1743; F. HANSEN, "Disputatio de Cyro majore," 1781; WETZKE, "Cyris der Grönder des Persischen Reiches," 1849; GERHARD, "Dissertatio de Cyro primo Persarum Monarcha," 1653; ARRHENIUS, "Dissertatio de Cyro Monarcha," 1693; J. L. FREY, "Dissertatio historica de Cyro," etc., 1706.

* This name is said to be derived from *Kohr*, a Persian word signifying "sun."

Cyrus THE YOUNGER was the second son of Darius Nothus, King of Persia, and of Parysatis. During the reign of his father he was appointed (in 407 B.C.) Satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, etc. At the death of Darius, in 404, the eldest son, Artaxerxes Mnemon, succeeded to the throne. Cyrus, having formed a design to dethrone his brother, employed Clearchus, a Spartan, to raise a large body of Greek mercenaries. In the year 401 B.C. he marched from Sardis with an army who were at first kept ignorant of their destination. At Cunaxa, in the province of Babylon, he met the immense army of Artaxerxes. The Greeks of Cyrus gained the advantage in the first attack, until Cyrus, who rashly exposed himself in the front rank, was killed, after wounding his rival. His character is highly praised by Xenophon, who accompanied the army of Cyrus, and who ascribes to him great generosity, and other qualities adapted to win the popular favour.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica," and "Anabasis;" PLUTARCH, "Lysander" and "Artaxerxes;" JAMES KENNEL, "Illustrations of the History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger from Sardis to Babylon," etc., 1816.

Cyrus, (FLAVIUS), a Greek or Byzantine poet, born at Panopolis, in Egypt, flourished about 450 A.D.

Cysat, se-sât' or se zâ', [Lat. CYSAT'US,] (JEAN BAPTISTE), a Swiss astronomer, born at Lucerne in 1588; died in 1657.

Cy-the'ra, **Cyth-e-re'a**, **Cytherei'a**, or **Cy-the-ri-as**, [Gr. Κυθήρα, Κυθήρεια, or Κυθηρίας,] a surname of the goddess VENUS, which see.

Czacki, châts'kee, (THADDEUS,) COUNT, a patriotic Polish statesman and writer, born in Volhynia in 1765. He was for many years a professor in the University of Cracow, and was appointed a member of several commissions by Stanislas Augustus. About 1800 the Czar of Russia made him a privy councillor. He zealously promoted education, by opening primary schools, and other means. He published, besides other works, one on "The Laws of Poland and Lithuania," (1801.) Died in 1813.

See ALOIS OSINSKI, "Histoire de la Vie de T. Czacki," 1816; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Czajkowski, chî-kov'skee, written also **Czaykowski**, (MICHAEL,) SADIK PASHA, a Polish novelist and general, born in Podolia about 1808. He fought against Russia in 1831, and a few years later removed to Constantinople. To avoid being given up on demand of the Russian court, he adopted the Moslem religion, (1851,) and assumed the name of MOHAMMED SADIK. During the war against Russia (1853-55) he had the rank of pasha, and commanded an army.

Czarniecki, châr-n-yêts'kee, (STEPHEN,) a famous Polish general, born in 1599. He performed many daring and successful exploits in the war against Charles X. of Sweden between 1655 and 1660, and was saluted as the liberator of Poland. Polish writers compare him to the French Du Guesclin. He also defeated the Cossacks, (1661,) and had attained the highest rank in the army when he died in 1665.

See M. KRAJEWSKI, "Histoire de Czarniecki."

Czartoryski, char-to-ri's'kee, (ADAM CASIMIR,) PRINCE, a Polish nobleman, born at Dantzig in 1731, was the first-cousin of King Stanislas. His rank, fortune, and talents gave him great influence in the affairs of Poland. He became starost-general of Podolia, and afterwards marshal or master of the ordnance in the Austrian army. In 1812 he was president or marshal of the Diet which met to establish a new confederation. Died in 1823.

See CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée;" LOMÉNE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Czartoryski, (ADAM GEORGE,) PRINCE, an eminent Polish statesman, son of the preceding, was born at Warsaw in 1770. Having fought against Russia in 1792, he was taken to Saint Petersburg as a hostage, and acquired the favour of the grand duke Alexander, who, soon after his accession to the throne, (about 1802,) appointed him minister of foreign affairs. He attended the Czar at the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, and retired from office about 1808. From 1803 to 1821 he was curator of the University of Wilna. He supported the popular cause in the revolution of 1830, and in January, 1831, was elected

president of the new government, which he directed with ability, until the victories of the Russians compelled him to resign, in August, 1831. He then became an exile, and resided in Paris until his death, in July, 1861.

See J. B. OSTROWSKI, "A. G. Prince Czartoryski," Paris, 1845; "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1861.

Czartoryski, (ISABELLA OF ELIZABETH,) the daughter of Count Flemming of Saxony, born in 1743, became the wife of Adam Casimir Czartoryski, noticed above. She gained celebrity and much political influence by her beauty and mental endowments. Died in 1835.

Czartoryski, (MICHAEL FREDERICK,) a noble Pole, born about 1695. By his wealth, energy, and talents, he acquired great political power, and in 1752 was chosen grand chancellor of Lithuania. In his efforts to reform the constitution of Poland, he applied for assistance to the Russian court, and thus unintentionally contributed to the partition of the kingdom which followed in 1772. Died in 1775.

See FERRAND, "Histoire des trois Démembrements de la Pologne."

Czaykowski. See CZAJKOWSKI.

Czechowicz, *chĕk'o-vitch*, (SIMON,) a Polish painter, born at Cracow in 1689; died in 1775.

Czecz, *tsĕts*, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian general, born in 1822, served in the battles of 1848, and published in 1850 an account of the campaign of Bem in Transylvania.

Czelakowski, (a Bohemian poet.) See CELAKOWSKI.

Czerni-(*chĕr'nee*) **George**, or **Kara**-(*ká-rá'*) **George**, (*i.e.* "Black George,") a Servian chief, born about 1766, was originally a peasant. Having distinguished himself by his courage, he was chosen leader of the Servians in a revolt against the Turks, from whom he liberated Servia in 1807. He ruled that province with rigour until 1813, when, abandoned by his ally the Czar, he was compelled by a Turkish army to fly from Servia. He returned in 1817, was arrested, and put to death.

Czoernig. See CZÖRNIG.

Czörnig or **Czoernig**, *chör'nig*, (KARL,) BARON, a statistician, born at Czerhausen, Bohemia, in 1804. In 1840 he was chosen director of the bureau of statistics in Vienna, and afterwards became an imperial councillor. In 1852 he published his "Ethnographic Chart of the Austrian Monarchy," with several volumes of text.

Czuczor, *tsoot'sor*, (GEORGE,) a popular Hungarian poet and prose-writer, born at Andód, in the county of Neutra, in 1800. In his youth he was a Benedictine monk. He expressed liberal and national ideas in epic poems entitled "The Battle of Augsburg" (1824) and "John Huniade," and other poems, which exposed him to persecution from his ecclesiastical superiors. In 1844 the Hungarian Academy confided to him the important task of compiling a national dictionary,—not yet finished, (1870.) Having united with Kossuth in the revolution of 1848, he was confined in prison until 1850.

D.

Daa, *dau*, (LUDVIG KRISTENSEN,) a Norwegian writer, born in Saltedalen, Nordland, in 1809. Among his works is a "Swedish-Norwegian Hand-Dictionary," ("Svensk-Norsk Haandordbog," 2 vols., 1841.)

Dach, *dák*, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born at Cologne about 1560. He was patronized by the emperor Rudolph II., who sent him to Italy to design antique models. He afterwards worked in Vienna, where he painted many fine pictures for the court. Died about 1650.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Dach, (SIMON,) a German poet, born at Memel in 1605, became professor of poetry at Königsberg about 1638. His hymns were for a long time popular. He also wrote odes and other poems. Died in 1659.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GEBAUER, "S. Dach und seine Freunde als Kirchenlieder-Dichter," 1828.

Daciano, *dá-chá'no*, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born in Friuli in 1520; died in 1576.

Dacier, *dā'se-á'*, (ANDRÉ,) an eminent French scholar and critic, born at Castres in 1651, was the husband of Madame Dacier, still more famous as a classical scholar. He studied at Saumur under Tannegui-Lefèvre, father of the lady just named. Having removed to Paris, he was employed as one of the collaborators on the editions of the classics for the use of the dauphin. He edited Pomponius Festus, (1681,) Horace, (1689,) and the "Reflections of M. Antoninus," and translated into French Aristotle's "Poetica," Plutarch's "Lives," (1721,) and other works. He was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions, and librarian to the king. Died in 1722.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Dacier, (ANNE LEFÈVRE,) universally known as MADAME DACIER, the wife of the preceding, born at Saumur in 1654, was instructed by her father, and was a fellow-student with M. Dacier. It is related that while still a child she used to overhear the lessons given to her brother while she was engaged in embroidering, and that even under these disadvantages she greatly surpassed him in learning. One day, as she whispered to him the answer (which he was unable to give) to a question that had been put to him, her father first discovered her extraordinary aptitude for learning, and from that time afforded her the fullest opportunity for cultivating her mind. In 1672, when she was about eighteen, she went to Paris with such a reputation for learning that she was engaged by the Duke of Montausier to edit, for the educa-

tion of the dauphin, the following Latin authors: Aurelius Victor, Florus, (1674,) and Eutropius, (1683.) She was married in 1683. In 1685 her husband and herself renounced the Protestant for the Catholic religion. She made French versions of Anacreon, (1681,) of Terence, Plautus, Homer's "Iliad," (1699,) and of the "Odyssey," (1708.) Her essays in defence of Homer against La Mothe and Hardouin display an enthusiasm which some thought extravagant; but her zeal for the ancient classics was seconded by Boileau, who took a prominent part in that famous controversy which she began, and who estimated her as a critic far higher than her husband. She was designated to succeed M. Dacier as librarian to the king in case she survived him; but this contingency was not realized, as she died in 1720. She appears to have maintained her fidelity to domestic duties, and the modesty indispensable to her sex, amidst all the homage and celebrity which she merited and won. Although the editions and versions of the Daciers have since been surpassed, they must ever be entitled to honour and gratitude as the first who enriched the French literature with the immortal productions of Greek and Roman genius. Voltaire, who calls her one of the prodigies of that age, says, "No woman has ever rendered greater services to literature."

See BURETTE, "Éloge de Madame Dacier;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Dacier, (BON JOSEPH,) a French savant, born at Valogne, in Normandy, in 1742, went to Paris in early youth. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1772, and in 1782 was chosen perpetual secretary of that institution, which he enriched with numerous historical dissertations. Though he favoured the cause of the Revolution, Louis XVI. offered him about 1791 the portfolio of finance, which he declined. At the creation of the Institute, in 1795, he was chosen a member of the class of moral and political sciences. He was a useful member of the Tribunal from 1802 until its suppression. In 1822 he was admitted to the French Academy. Dacier composed eulogies on one hundred and fifty Academicians from 1782 to 1826, and translated the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon. Died in 1833.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur Dacier," 1834; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Da Costa, (CLAUDIO MANOEL.) See COSTA, DA.

Da Costa, *dá kos'ta*, (EMANUEL MENDEZ,) was foreign secretary of the Royal Society of London, and author of a "Natural History of Fossils," (1757,) and other scientific works. Died about 1788.

Da Cunha, dâ koon'yâ, (J. A.) a Portuguese mathematician and poet, lived about 1790.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Daddi, dâd'dee, (BERNARDO), an Italian painter, born at Arezzo; died in 1380.

Daddi, (COSIMO), a painter of the Florentine school, lived about 1600.

Dadin or **Dadine**. See HAUTE-SERRE.

Dadouville, dâ'doo'vel', (JACQUES,) a satirical and facetious French poet of the sixteenth century,

Dædalus, dæd'â-lus, [Gr. Δαίδαλος; Fr. DÉDALE, dâ'dâl',] an artist and inventor, celebrated in the Greek mythology, is said to have excelled in sculpture and in architecture, and may be regarded as a personification of artistic ingenuity. Tradition ascribes to him the Labyrinth of Crete, and the invention of the saw, auger, etc. It is said that he made wings, by which he was enabled to fly from Crete to Sicily, and that his son Icarus, who was his companion in this aerial voyage, fell into that sea which has since been named the Icarian Sea.

See PAUSANIAS, i., ii., iii., v., vii., viii., ix.; HYGINUS, "Fabulæ."

Dael, van, vãn dâ'l, (JOHN FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1764; died in 1840.

Daele, van, vãn dâ'leh, (JOHN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, flourished about 1560.

Dædels, dån'dels, (HERMANN WILEM,) an able Dutch general, born at Hattem in 1762. He entered the French army about 1792, and as general of brigade served under Pichegru in Holland in 1794. He became a general of division in the service of the Batavian republic about 1796, and exercised great influence in the state until 1803, when he resigned. He was restored to his rank by King Louis, who made him marshal of Holland in 1807. From 1808 to 1811 he was Governor-General of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, which he ruled with ability. He commanded a division in Russia in 1812. Died in 1818.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" RAFFLES, "History of Java," 1817.

Dagar, dâ'gâr', (JACQUES,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1640; died in Denmark in 1715.

Däg'gett, (DAVID,) LL.D., an eminent American lawyer and judge, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1764, graduated at Yale College in 1783. He was United States Senator from 1813 to 1819. He became instructor in the law school of Yale College in 1824, and was appointed Kent professor of law in 1826. In 1832 he was made chief justice of the State. Died in 1851.

Daggett, (NAPHTALI,) an American theologian, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1727. He was appointed professor of theology at Yale College in 1755, and was president of the same *pro tempore* in 1766. Died in 1780.

D'Agincourt, dâ'zhân'kooor', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS SEROUX,) a French antiquary, born at Beauvais in 1730, obtained the office of farmer-general. In pursuing the study of archaeology, he visited various countries of Europe, and at length settled in Rome, where he employed his time in composing an extensive and valuable work, entitled "History of Art by Monuments from its Decadence in the Fourth Century to its Restoration in the Sixteenth," (6 vols. folio, 325 plates.) The last volume appeared in 1823. Died at Rome in 1814.

Dagnan, dån'yôn', (ISIDORE,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born at Marseilles in 1794, won a gold medal of the first class at Paris in 1831. Among his works are a "View of Lake Geneva," and "The Bridge of Nice," (1843.)

Dagobert. See DAIMBERT.

Dag'o-ber't (or dâ'go'bai'r') [Lat. DAGOBER'TUS] I, King of the Franks, born about 602 A.D., was the son of Clotaire II., whom he succeeded in 628. He died in 638, leaving two minor sons, Sigebert, King of Austrasia, and Clovis II., King of Neustria.

Dagobert II., King of Austrasia, was the son and heir of Sigebert II., who died in 656 A.D. Grimoald, mayor of the palace, sent the infant Dagobert to Scotland, reported that he was dead, and proclaimed his own son as king. Dagobert returned in 674, and recovered the kingdom, but was assassinated in 679.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dagobert III., King of the Franks, succeeded his father, Chilbert III., in 711 A.D. Like several of his predecessors, he had only the name of king, the real power being usurped by Pepin, mayor of the palace, who died in 714. Dagobert died in 715, leaving an infant son, Thierry IV., whom Charles Martel invested with the form of royalty.

See BERAINE, "Mémoires historiques sur le Règne des trois Dagobert," 1717; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dagobert, dâ'go'bai'r', (LUC SIMÉON AUGUSTE,) a French general, born at or near Saint-Lo in 1736. He distinguished himself in the campaign of Italy in 1792, and in 1793 was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the Pyrenees. He defeated the Spaniards near Olette, and took Urgel after a decisive victory, in which he was mortally wounded, in 1794.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Dagoty. See GAUTHIER.

Dagoumer, dâ'goo'mâ', (GUILLAUME,) a French philosopher, born at Pont-Audemer, was the author of a "Course of Philosophy," (in Latin, 1701-03.) Died in 1745.

Daguerre, dâ'gair', (LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ,) a French artist, whose name has been rendered memorable by the invention of the Daguerrotype,—a picture formed on a metallic plate by the chemical action of light,—was born at Cormeilles in 1789. After acquiring great skill as a scene-painter in Paris, he co-operated with Bouton in the invention of the diorama, about 1822, which they exhibited with decided success in Paris and London until 1839, when their building and its contents were destroyed by fire. About 1830 he began to make researches and experiments in photography in conjunction with Niepce, who died in 1833. His patience and ingenuity at length perfected the grand desideratum of rendering indelible the authentic image and signature of nature. The invention announced by Arago in the Academy of Sciences, in 1839, produced a profound sensation. A pension of 6000 francs was granted by the Chamber of Deputies to Daguerre, on condition that the process should be made public. Talbot, in England, also, by independent experiments, obtained photographic pictures by a different process; but the honour of priority is conceded to M. Daguerre. He continued to make improvements in the art as long as he lived, and published two short treatises on the subject. Died in 1851.

See LÉREBOURS, "Traité de Photographie;" A. GAUDIN, "Traité pratique de Photographie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1866.

Daguesseau. See AGUESSEAU.

Dahl, dâl, (JOHN CHRISTIAN CLAUSEN,) a Norwegian landscape-painter, born at Bergen about 1780, settled in Dresden in 1818, and acquired a high reputation. He chose the subjects of his master-pieces among the grand and sombre scenery of Northern Europe. His marine views are much admired. Died in 1857.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dahl, dâl, (MIKAEL,) a Swedish portrait-painter, born at Stockholm in 1656, studied in Paris and in Italy, and settled in London in 1688. He became a fashionable artist, and was patronized by the royal family. Died in 1743.

Dahl, dâl, (VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH,) a popular Russian novelist of the present century, was born at Saint Petersburg. He has published, under the name of "Kosak Luganski," several novels, among which is "The Dream and the Awakening." He served some years in the army, from which he retired about 1835. He excels in the delineation of the characters and manners of the lower classes.

Dahlberg, dâl'bêrg, (ERIC,) an eminent Swedish engineer and general, born in 1625, became director-general of all the fortresses. He planned the successful expedition of Charles Gustavus when the latter marched over the ice against the Danes in 1658. In the reign of Charles XI. he was made Governor-General of Livonia, field-marshal, and count. He formed the plan and drew the designs of the work entitled "Ancient and Modern Sweden," ("Suecia antiqua et hodierna," 1700.) Died in 1703.

Dahlbom, dāl'bom, (ANDERS GUSTAF,) a distinguished Swedish entomologist, born at Forssa, in East Gothland, in 1806. He is the author of numerous Latin works on insects, among which is "The Hymenoptera of Northern Europe," ("Hymenoptera Europea præcipue Borealia," 2 vols., 1845-52.) He became professor of natural history at Lund about 1844.

Dahlgren, dāl'grën, (JOHN A.,) a rear-admiral, of Swedish extraction, born in Philadelphia in 1809. He became a lieutenant about 1838. He devoted several years to experiments under the direction of the bureau of ordnance, made important changes in naval armament, and invented the shell-gun which bears his name. In 1855 he obtained the rank of commander. He took command of the navy-yard at Washington in May, 1861, and was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance in July, 1862. In June, 1863, he became commander of the South Atlantic squadron, employed in the siege of Charleston. He attacked Fort Sumter by night in September, 1863, and attempted to take it by storm, but was not successful. Died in 1870.

Dahlgren, dāl'grën, (KARL JOHAN,) a Swedish poet, born near Norrköping in 1791, was minister of a church in Stockholm. He published "Juvenile Writings," ("Ungdomskrifter," 1829), and "Collected Writings or Works," ("Samlade Skrifter," 1834.) Died in 1844.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dahlgren, (Colonel ULRIC,) an American officer, born in 1842, was a son of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, noticed above. He became aide-de-camp successively to Generals Sigel, Burnside, and Hooker, and distinguished himself by heroic courage in several actions. In July, 1863, he led a charge at Hagerstown, where he lost a leg. He commanded a body of cavalry in a raid against Richmond, the outer works of which he assaulted, but was repulsed. He was killed in his retreat, March 4, 1864.

Dahlmann, dāl'mån, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg, in 1785. He became professor of political science at Göttingen in 1829, and published an important work called "Original Documents for German History," ("Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte," 1830.) Having protested boldly against the subversion of the constitution of Hanover in 1837, he was deprived of his chair at Göttingen. In 1840-43 he published his excellent "History of Denmark," (3 vols.) He was appointed professor of history and political science at Bonn in 1842. In 1848 he was elected to the Parliament of Frankfort. Died 1860.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dahm, dām, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German jurist, who was professor at Mentz. Died about 1772.

Daignan, dån'yõn', (GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born at Lille in 1732. Under the republican régime he became first physician to the armies. He published many able medical works. Died in 1812.

Daigue, dåg, (ÉTIENNE,) a French naturalist, born about 1490, wrote on Tortoises, Frogs, Snails, etc. Died about 1560.

Daillé, dǎ'yà', [Lat. DALLÆ'US,] (JEAN,) an eminent French Protestant divine, born at Châtellerault in 1594. From 1626 to 1670 he ministered at the church of Charenton, near Paris. He was one of the most learned and eloquent Protestants of his time, and published several works on theology, among which are a celebrated "Treatise on the Right Use of the Fathers in Deciding Religious Disputes," (1628,) and an "Apology for the Reformed Churches," (1633.) The former is called by Hallam "a well-timed and important book." "He was the first who boldly attacked the new school of historical theology in their stronghold." Died in 1670.

See "Abrégé de la Vie de Daillé," by his son ANDRÉ, prefixed to a volume of his Sermons, 1670.

Dailion, dǎ'yõn', (JACQUES,) a French Protestant minister, born at Anjou in 1645; died in London in 1726.

Dailly. See AILLY.

Daimbert, dån'bair', or **Dagobert**, dǎ'go'bair', commanded the Pisan and Genoese army in the first crusade, and arrived in Palestine soon after the conquest of Jerusalem, (1098,) of which he became the first Latin patriarch. He aspired to the throne at the death

of Godfrey; but his rival, Baldwin I., was preferred. Died in Sicily in 1107.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Daire, dâr, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer and monk, born at Amiens in 1713, wrote a "History of Amiens," and other works. Died in 1792.

Dairval. See BAUDELOT.

Daityā, dit'yā, (English plural, DAITYAS,) in Hindoo mythology, the sons of DITI, (which see.) They are regarded as evil beings or demons, and, according to some writers, are the same as the Asuras.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Da'kins, (WILLIAM,) one of the English translators of the Bible in the time of James I., was employed on the Epistles of Paul, and other Epistles. Died in 1607.

Dāk'shā, [common Hindoo pron. dūk'shā,] a Hindoo deity, usually regarded as an avatar (but by some as a son) of Brahma. Daksha having offended Siva, the latter killed him by cutting off his head: he afterwards restored him to life, but the head, having accidentally been burnt up, was replaced by that of a goat. This explains why Daksha is usually represented with a goat's head.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN, "Mythology of the Hindus."

Delayrac, dǎ'lārāk', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French musician and composer, born at Muret in 1753, went to Paris in 1774, and worked twenty-eight years for the Comic Opera. He was very successful in various kinds of music. Among his master-pieces are "The Little Savoyards," "Camille," and "Nina." Died in 1809.

See FÉRIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Dalberg, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH HUGO,) a canon at Worms, wrote on music, and a work on Oriental religions, called a "History of a Druse Family." Died in 1812.

Dalberg, dāl'bërg, (NILS,) a Swedish physician, was president of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. The genus Dalbergia was named in honour of him by Linnæus. Died in 1820, aged about eighty.

Dalberg, von, fon dāl'bërg, (EMERIC JOSEPH,) DUKE, a German diplomatist, born at Mentz in 1773, was a son of Wolfgang Heribert. He was made a peer of France and councillor of state by Napoleon in 1810. Died in 1833.

Dalberg, von, (JOHANN CAMERER,) a German bishop, was born at Oppenheim in 1445. He became Bishop of Worms in 1482, two years before which he founded at Heidelberg the most ancient academy of Germany, called "Societas Literaria Rhenana." He contributed much to the progress of learning among the Germans. Died in 1503.

Dalberg, von, (KARL THEODOR ANTON MARIA,) an eminent German author and prelate, was born of a noble family at Herrnsheim in 1744. He was appointed governor of Erfurt by the Elector of Mentz in 1772. In 1802 he became Archbishop of Mentz, and arch-chancellor of the empire. He received from Napoleon the titles of Prince Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine, (1806,) and Grand Duke of Frankfort in 1810. On the fall of Napoleon he was deprived of these dignities, but retained the archbishopric of Ratisbon. He was author of several popular works, among which are "Contemplations on the Universe," ("Betrachtung über das Universum," 1777,) and "The Influence of the Sciences and Fine Arts on the Public Tranquillity," (1793.) Died in 1817.

See ZAPF, "Dalberg Grossherzog von Frankfurt," 1810; CRAMER, "Karl Theodor von Dalberg," 1821; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dalberg, von, (WOLFGANG HERIBERT,) BARON, a German poet, born in 1750, was a brother of the preceding. He was a liberal patron of arts and sciences. He wrote dramas entitled "Cora," (1780,) and "Montesquieu," (1787,) and others translated or imitated from Shakspeare. Died in 1806.

Dalborgo, dāl-bor'go, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian jurist and historian, born at Pisa in 1706, was for many years professor of Roman law in the university of that city. His principal work is a volume of "Essays on the History of Pisa." Died in 1768.

D'Albret. See ALBRET.

Dāl'bÿ, (ISAAC,) an English mathematician, born in Gloucestershire in 1744, received a very defective education, and is numbered among the self-taught men who

have attained eminence under great disadvantages. He went to London in 1772, and engaged as a teacher in Archbishop Tenison's school. From 1787 to 1790 he assisted General Roy in a trigonometrical survey for the purpose of connecting the meridians of Greenwich and Paris. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal College of High Wycombe in 1799. He published a valuable "Course of Mathematics," (2 vols., 1805.) Died in 1824.

Dale. See VAN DALE.

Däle, (DAVID), a Scottish philanthropist, born at Stewarton in 1739, was the first proprietor of the Lanark Mills, well known as the scene of experiments in social economy, made by Robert Owen, who married the daughter of Mr. Dale. The latter was noted for his benevolence to his operatives. Died in 1806.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," vol. v.

Däle, (RICHARD), an American commodore, born near Norfolk, Virginia, in 1756. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and obtained the rank of captain in 1794. He resigned his commission in 1802. Died in 1826.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Däle, (SAMUEL), F.R.S., an English physician and botanist, born in 1659, practised medicine at Bocking. He published a work on "Materia Medica," (1693), the "Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court," (1730), and treatises on botany, etc. Died in 1739.

Dale, (THOMAS), an English divine and poet, born in London in 1797. He produced in 1818 "The Widow of Nain," and in 1824 a version of Sophocles. He became canon of Saint Paul's in 1843, and vicar of Saint Pancras, London, in 1846. Several volumes of his sermons have been published. He wrote other popular religious works, among which is the "Sabbath Companion," (2d Series, 1844.) Died in 1870.

See "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1824; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1820.

Dale, (Sir THOMAS), an English magistrate, who was sent to Virginia in 1611 with a number of colonists, and founded the town of Henrico, on the James River.

Dalechamps, däl'shôn', (JACQUES), a learned French physician and botanist, born at Caen in 1513. In 1552 he settled at Lyons, where he practised with success until his death. He formed a project to unite in a single work all previous acquisitions in botanical science, and, after expending thirty years on it, left the completion of it to Desmoulins. The result was a "General History of Plants," (1586,) a work of much merit, containing 2731 figures. He also published editions of Pliny and Athenæus, and several medical treatises. Died in 1588.

See SPRENGEL, "Historia Botanica;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

D'Alembert. See ALEMBERT, D'.

Dal-e-mi'lus, written also **Dalemile,** was born at Mezritsch, in Bohemia, and wrote in verse a history of his country, which was finished in 1314, and is said to be the oldest monument of the Bohemian language.

Dalen, van, vãn däl'en, (CORNELIS), a skilful Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1640. He engraved historical pictures after Rubens and other masters, and portraits of eminent persons.

Dalens, van, vãn däl'êns, (DIRCK or THIERRY), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659, painted landscapes with success. Died in 1688.

Dal-gar'no, (GEORGE), born at Aberdeen about 1626, taught a private grammar-school in Oxford for about thirty years. In 1661 he published his "Art of Signs," ("Ars Signorum," etc.), from which, it appears, Bishop Wilkins derived the idea of his "Essay toward a Real Character." He wrote also "The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor," (1680), and has the credit of inventing the first manual alphabet. Died in 1687.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1835.

Dalgas, däl'gäs, (CARL FREDERIC ISAAC), a Danish writer on agriculture, born at Frederica in 1787.

Dalhousie, EARL OF. See PANMURE, LORD.

Dalhousie, däl-hoo'ze, (GEORGE RAMSAY), ninth EARL OF, a Scottish general, born in 1770, was a son

of the Earl of Dalhousie. He fought under Wellington in the Peninsular war, was made a major-general in 1813, and distinguished himself at Waterloo. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1819, and commanded the army in India from 1829 to 1832. Died in 1838.

Dalhousie, (JAMES ANDREW RAMSAY), first MARQUIS OF, a British statesman, son of the preceding, was born near Edinburgh in 1812. He was returned to Parliament for Haddington in 1837. On the death of his father, in 1838, he became tenth Earl of Dalhousie, and entered the House of Lords. His political principles are designated as Liberal-Tory. About 1845 he was appointed, by Sir Robert Peel, president of the Board of Trade, in which department he displayed so much practical ability that when a new Whig ministry was formed, in 1846, he was retained in office. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1847. His administration appears to have been generally approved by the British. He waged a successful war against the Sikhs, annexed the Punjab, Pegu, Oude, etc. to the British dominions, and developed the resources of Hindostan. In 1849 he was created Marquis Dalhousie. He constructed railroads, promoted manufactures, and made various public improvements. He returned to England in 1856, and died, without male issue, in December, 1860. His cousin, Lord Panmure, succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1856; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1855.

Dalibard, däl'e'bär', (THOMAS FRANÇOIS), a French botanist, born at Crannes about 1703. He published in 1749 a work on the plants growing near Paris,—"*Floræ Parisiensis Prodrômus*,"—and was the first botanical writer of France that adopted the system of Linnæus, who named in honour of him the *Rubus Dalibarda*. He was the first Frenchman who employed the lightning-rod, the idea of which he obtained from Franklin's writings. He erected at Marly an iron rod, with which he drew the electric fluid from the sky in May, 1752, one month before Franklin's experiment with the kite. Died in Paris in 1779.

See B. HAURÉAU, "Histoire littéraire du Maine;" "Biographie Médicale."

Dalibray or Dalibrai, däl'e'brä', (CHARLES VION), SIEUR, a French poet, born in Paris about 1590. He made poetical versions of Tasso's "Aminta" and "Torismena," and of other Italian and Spanish works. He also wrote some original verses. Died in 1654.

Dalin, von, on däl'in, (OLOF), an eminent Swedish historian and poet, born at Winberga in 1708. He became librarian to the king in 1737, and acquired reputation by a poem on Swedish liberty in 1743. He was soon after employed by the Diet to write a history of Sweden, which was issued from 1747 to 1762 and was received with favour. About 1750 he was appointed preceptor to the heir of the crown, afterwards Gustavus III. He received a title of nobility and the order of the Polar Star, and in 1763 was appointed chancellor of the court. His writings, among which are several odes, and a tragedy named "Brunehilde," form a new era in Swedish literature, which before his time was almost uncultivated. Died in 1763.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" OLOF CELSIUS, "Äminnelse-Tal öfver O. af Dalin," 1764.

Dallæus. See DAILLÉ.

Dallamano, däl-lä-mä'no, (GIUSEPPE), an Italian painter, born at Modena in 1679; died in 1758.

Dal'lans, (RALPH), an English organ-builder; died about 1672.

Däl'las, (ALEXANDER JAMES), an American statesman and lawyer, born in the island of Jamaica in 1759. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1783, acquired distinction as a lawyer, and became an active supporter of the Republican party. In 1801 he was appointed district attorney of the United States by President Jefferson. He became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Madison in October, 1814, when, in consequence of the war against Great Britain, the financial condition of the country was extremely depressed. Mr. Dallas at once recommended to Congress, in a report which is still regarded as one of the ablest ever issued from the treasury

department, the establishment of a national bank. The energy which he brought to his branch of the public service enabled him in a few months to procure a loan on favourable terms, and in January, 1815, United States treasury notes were negotiable at par with interest added. In March he undertook the additional trust of secretary of war. In November, 1816, Mr. Dallas retired from public life, and resumed his profession in Philadelphia. Died in 1817. He edited for some time the "Columbian Magazine," and in 1790 published "Reports of Cases in the Courts of the United States and Pennsylvania," (4 vols. 8vo.) which, says Lord Mansfield, "do credit to the court, the bar, and the reporter." He also published the "Laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1801," (4 vols. 8vo.) "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the Late War," (1815,) and various other works.

Dāl'las, (ALEXANDER ROBERT CHARLES,) an English clergyman, first-cousin of George M. Dallas, and a son of Robert Charles, noticed below. After serving as an officer in the army for some years, he became a priest of the Anglican Church at Wonston. He published, besides other works, "The Pastor's Assistant," (1842,) and "The Cottager's Guide to the New Testament," (6 vols., 1839-45.) He distinguished himself as a missionary in the west of Ireland between 1844 and 1852.

Dallas, (SIR GEORGE,) M.P., an English political writer, brother of Sir Robert, noticed below, was born in London in 1758. About 1776 he went to India as a clerk in the service of the East India Company, where he published the "India Guide," a poem. Having returned home, he wrote a pamphlet in defence of Warren Hastings, (1789,) and "Remarks on the Policy of a War with France," (1793.) His "Letters to Lord Moira on Ireland," published in the "Anti-Jacobin," attracted much attention, and were approved by Mr. Pitt. He was knighted in 1798. Died in 1833.

Dallas, (GEORGE MIFFLIN,) an American statesman, a son of Alexander J. Dallas, was born in Philadelphia in July, 1792. He graduated at Princeton College in 1810, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1831 he was elected by the Democrats to the Senate of the United States, in which he advocated a protective tariff and the recharter of the United States Bank. In 1837 he was appointed minister to Russia, from which he returned in 1839. He was elected Vice-President of the United States when James K. Polk was chosen President in 1844. In 1846 he gave in the Senate a casting vote for a new tariff-bill, which was obnoxious to the protectionists and was designed merely for revenue. In February, 1856, he was appointed minister to England, and was recalled in 1861. Died in December, 1864.

See "Democratic Review" for February, 1842; "Letters from London," by G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia, 1869.

Dallas, (SIR ROBERT,) M.P., an English judge, was the eldest son of Robert Dallas of Kensington. Having gained reputation as a lawyer, he was employed as counsel for Warren Hastings in 1785. He was first returned to Parliament in 1802, and appointed president of the court of common pleas in 1818. Died in 1824.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Dallas, (ROBERT CHARLES,) a brother of A. J. Dallas, noticed above, a British author, born in Jamaica in 1754, was educated in London. He eventually settled in England, where he published many able works on various subjects, among which are "Miscellaneous Writings," (1797,) a "History of the Maroons," (1804,) "Percival, a Novel," and "Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron." He was intimate with Byron, (whose uncle had married a sister of Mr. Dallas,) and is said to have persuaded him to expunge some offensive passages of "Childe Harold." He was the father of A. R. C. Dallas, noticed above. Died in 1824.

Dāl'la-way, (JAMES,) an English divine and author, born at Bristol in 1763, became vicar of Leatherhead in 1801. He published an essay on the "Origin and Progress of Heraldry," (1793.) Having accompanied an embassy to Turkey as chaplain, he produced, on his return, "Constantinople, Ancient and Modern," (1797.) He wrote an esteemed work on "English Architecture," a "Treatise on Ancient Sculpture," (1816,) and other antiquarian works. Died in 1834.

Dallemagne, dāl'mān', (CLAUDE,) BARON, a French general, born at Péreux in 1754, served in the United States about 1778-82. He subsequently distinguished himself at Castiglione and Roveredo, and in 1798 took command of the army of Rome. Died in 1813.

Dallery, dāl're', (CHARLES,) a French organ-builder, born at Amiens in 1710; died in 1780.

His nephew, PIERRE DALLERY, born in 1735, was an eminent organ-builder. Among his works was the organ of Notre-Dame, Paris. Died in 1800.

Dallery, (THOMAS CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an ingenious French mechanician, son of Charles, noticed above, was born at Amiens in 1754. He constructed a steamboat in 1803, and ruined his fortune by experiments in steam navigation. Died in 1835.

Dāl'ling-ton, (SIR ROBERT,) an English writer, born at Geddington about 1560, became secretary to the Earl of Rutland. He wrote a "Survey of Tuscany," (1604,) a "Method for Travel," and other works. Fuller, in his "Worthies," says "he had an excellent wit and judgment; witness his most accurate aphorisms on Tacitus." Died in 1637.

Daloz, dāl'loz', (VICTOR ALEXIS DESIRÉ,) a French advocate and jurist, born at Septmoncel (Jura) in 1795, practised with *éclat* at the bar of Paris. He published an important "Methodical and Alphabetical Repertory of General Jurisprudence," (2d edition, 40 vols., 1845,) which has been translated into other languages.

Dalmasio, dāl-mā'se-o, (LIPPO,) an Italian painter, who worked at Bologna between 1376 and 1410.

Dalmatia, DUKE OF. See SOULT, MARSHAL.

Dalmatin, dāl-mā-teen', ? (GEORGE,) born in Slavonia, became a Lutheran minister at Laybach. He made a Slavonian translation of the Bible, which the Archduke Charles in 1580 forbade him to publish in the Austrian dominions; but it was printed at Wittenberg in 1584. He was exiled for his religion in 1598.

Dalmatius, dal-mā'she-us, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) a Roman prince, born in Gaul, was the nephew of the emperor Constantine, who invested him with the title of Cæsar in 335 A.D. Soon after this date he commanded in Thrace and Macedonia. He was killed in 338 by his soldiers, who, it is said, were instigated by Constantius.

Dal'rŷm-ple, (dāl'rim-pl,) (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., an eminent Scottish hydrographer, born at New Hailes in 1737, was a brother of Lord Hailes, and seventh son of Sir James Dalrymple. He entered the service of the East India Company at Madras, as writer, at the age of sixteen. In 1759 he resigned his clerkship, made a voyage of observation from Madras to the Eastern Archipelago for the promotion of commerce, and returned to England in 1765, after which he published charts of the Eastern seas. In 1779 he was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, and in 1795 obtained a similar office from the admiralty. He published an "Account of the Discoveries in the Southern Ocean," (1767,) and other valuable works on navigation and geography. Died in 1808.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dalrymple, (SIR DAVID,) a Scottish lawyer, the youngest son of Viscount Stair, was created a baronet in 1700. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1709, and died in 1721, leaving a son James, who was the father of David, (Lord Hailes.)

Dalrymple, (SIR DAVID,) afterwards Lord Hailes, an eminent British judge and antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1726, was the son of Sir James, and a great-grandson of the first Viscount Stair. He was admitted as an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1748, and became a judge of the court of session in 1766, when the title of Lord Hailes was conferred on him. Ten years later he was appointed a lord of justiciary. He published a number of able works on history and antiquities, of which the most important and popular is his "Annals of Scotland," (1779,) a "book which," says Dr. Johnson, "will always sell; it has such a stability of dates, such a certainty of facts, and such punctuality of citation." His "Remains of Christian Antiquity," a work of great erudition, was also admired. He left no issue, except two daughters. Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dalrymple, (Sir HEW,) a Scottish judge, born in 1652, was the third son of the first Viscount Stair. He was admitted an advocate in 1677, and was appointed president of the court of session in 1698. Died in 1737.

His son, HEW DALRYMPLE, was made a lord of session in 1726, with the title of Lord Drummore. Died in 1755.

Dalrymple, (Sir HEW WHITEFORD,) of Highmark, a British general, born in 1750, was a descendant of Sir Hew Dalrymple, noticed above. After several campaigns in the war against France, he was appointed in 1808 to command the British army in Portugal, where he entered into the convention of Cintra with Junot. He was made a general in 1812, and a baronet about 1815. He wrote a Memoir of his proceedings in Portugal. Died in 1830.

Dalrymple, (JAMES,) first Viscount Stair, an eminent Scottish statesman and jurist, born at Dumurchie, Ayrshire, in 1619, was the son of James Dalrymple of Stair, and was the ancestor of many distinguished men. In 1641 he obtained a chair of philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He studied law, was admitted an advocate in 1648, and became eminent in the profession. In 1657 Cromwell appointed him a judge of the court of session, and in 1661 Charles II. made him one of the lords of session. He was president of the court of session from 1671 to 1681. In the latter year he published "Institutions of the Law of Scotland," an excellent and authoritative work, which is still the great text-book of Scottish lawyers. In consequence of his refusal to take the test-oath in 1681, he was deprived of office, and suffered so much persecution that he preferred exile, and retired to Holland in 1682. Returning with the Prince of Orange in 1688, he again became president of the court, and in 1690 was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Stair. He died in 1695, leaving four sons,—John, James, Hew, and David.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xiii.; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dalrymple, (JOHN,) first Earl of Stair, a son of the preceding, born in 1644, was admitted an advocate in 1672, and appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1685. After the lapse of a year he exchanged this office for that of lord of session, but in 1690 resumed the former function. From 1691 to 1695 he was secretary of state, and incurred great odium by his complicity in the massacre of Glencoe, of which he was regarded as the chief author. He inherited his father's title in 1695, and was made an earl in 1703. He died in 1707, leaving a son, John, the great general.

Respecting the guilt of the Earl of Stair in relation to Glencoe, see MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xviii.; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1868; J. PAGET, "New Examen," London, 1861.

Dalrymple, (JOHN,) second Earl of Stair, an able general, a son of the preceding, born in Edinburgh in 1673, entered the army in 1692. In 1702 he served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders. He inherited his father's title in 1707, and was chosen one of the representative peers in the first British Parliament. He commanded the Scottish Greys at the battles of Oudenarde, Malplaquet, (1709,) and Kamillies, where his conduct was much applauded. On the accession of George I. (1715) he was made a privy councillor, and was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland. He performed with credit a diplomatic mission to Paris, whence he returned in 1720 and lived many years in retirement. In 1743 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Great Britain. He died without issue in 1747, when a son of his brother William became heir to the earldom.

See ANDREW HENDERSON, "Life of John, Earl of Stair," 1748; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dalrymple, (Sir JOHN,) of Cranston, a Scottish lawyer and author, born in 1726, was a great-grandson of Viscount Stair. He was a baron of exchequer in Scotland from 1776 to 1807. He gained much reputation as a historian by his "Essay towards a General History of Feudal Property," (1757,) and his admirable "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland from 1681 to the Battle off La Hogue," (1771.) From the records of the French foreign office he obtained evidence which convinced him

that Algernon Sidney and other Whigs were in the pay of Louis XIV. Died in 1810. He had a son who became Earl of Stair.

Dal'rym-ple, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and oculist, born at Norwich in 1804, began to practise his profession in London in 1827. He published in 1834 an excellent treatise on the "Anatomy of the Human Eye," and in his later years gave his attention chiefly to ocular surgery. He wrote a treatise on the "Eye of Fishes," and other papers on natural history, which procured his election as F.R.S. in 1850. Died in 1852.

Dal'ton, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1709, became prebendary of Worcester and rector of Saint Mary-at-Hill, London. He adapted Milton's "Comus" for the stage, and wrote a number of sermons, (1745-55,) and some short poems. Died in 1763.

Dalton, (JOHN,) an English chemical philosopher, celebrated as the author of the atomic theory, was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, September 5, 1766. He was the son of Joseph Dalton, a farmer. From 1781 to 1793 he was employed as usher in a school at Kendal, where he was assisted in his scientific studies by Mr. Gough, a blind philosopher. Through the influence of this friend he obtained in 1793 the chair of mathematics in New College, Manchester, which thenceforth was his permanent residence. He devoted his leisure to observations and experiments in various branches of physics, published "Meteorological Essays," (1793,) and an account of a singular defect in his vision, in consequence of which certain colours—red, blue, and green—appeared to him alike. This peculiarity of vision has since been termed "Daltonism." After the New College was removed to York, (1799,) Dalton taught mathematics and philosophy in private schools, and gave public lectures on physical science at Manchester, London, and other cities. In 1802 he propounded his important theory of "The Constitution of Mixed Gases," (in a contribution to the "Transactions of the Manchester Society,") which is now universally adopted. In 1803 he began to develop the most important and fundamental principles of chemical philosophy, in connection with the atomic theory, which he announced in a lecture in London in 1804, and explained in the first volume of his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," (1808.) This discovery contributed immensely to perfect the processes of chemical analysis and synthesis, which have since attained almost mathematical precision. From this theory, which supposes that each body is composed of atoms of definite size and weight, he deduced the following laws of combination: 1, each compound consists invariably of the same constituents; 2, the elements of every compound unite in definite and constant proportions; 3, when elements combine in more proportions than one, those proportions are multiples, etc. About 1821 Dalton was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1826 that body unanimously awarded him one of two gold medals which the king ordered to be given to those who had most distinguished themselves by discoveries in science. He was a foreign associate of the French Institute. An annual pension of £300 was settled on him in 1836. In 1827 he published the third volume of his "System of Chemical Philosophy." Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote many which were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Nicholson's Journal," etc. He died in July, 1844. He excelled in generalization, and had an extraordinary sagacity in tracing the relations of natural phenomena. His moral character was excellent, his disposition unassuming and rather reserved. He never married. He was a member of the Society of Friends, whose meetings he constantly attended. The citizens of Manchester testified their high estimate of his merit by a magnificent public funeral. "Dalton," says the "Edinburgh Review," "first gave clear declaration to the principle [of definite proportions] and illustrated its applications, mighty in their universality, with a simple sagacity belonging to the genius and habits of the man."

See DR. HENRY, "Life of Dalton," 1854; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie," "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1858; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1854; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1854; "North British Review" for October, 1857; "Westminster Review" for March, 1846.

Dāl'ton, (JOHN C.), a distinguished American physiologist, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 2, 1825, graduated at Harvard in 1844, and in 1847 took the degree of M.D. in the medical department of that university. His "Essay on the Corpus Luteum," &c. (1851) won the prize of the American Medical Association. His "Treatise on Human Physiology" (1st edition, 1859; 4th edition, revised and enlarged, 1867) placed him at once in the first rank of American physiologists. He has since written, besides other works, a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges," (1868.)

Dalton, (MICHAEL,) M.P., an English lawyer, born in 1554, was chiefly noted as the author of "The County Justice," a standard legal work. Died about 1620.

Dalton, (RICHARD,) an English artist, was a brother of the Rev. John Dalton, (1709-63.) He studied painting in Rome, travelled in the Levant, and, on his return, became keeper of the medals and pictures of George III. He published "Antiquities and Scenery in Greece and Egypt," (1791.) Died in 1791.

Dalyell, dà-él', ? (SIR JOHN GRAHAM,) a Scottish naturalist and author, born in 1777. He published, besides other works, "Fragments of Scottish History," (1798,) "Monastic Antiquities," (1809,) and "Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland," (1847.) The last is highly commended. Died in 1851.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Dalzell, dà-él', (ANDREW,) F.R.S., a Scottish professor, eminent as a Greek scholar, born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, about 1750. He was professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University, and secretary of the Royal Society of that city. He published selections from Greek authors, with the titles of "Analecta Græca Minora" and "Collectanea Græca Majora," (1802,) which were, and still are, extensively used in schools. He also translated Chevalier's "Plains of Troy," (1791.) Died in 1806.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1822.

Damain, dāmān', (JACQUES,) a French Catholic priest, born at Orléans about 1530, wrote an "Account of the Events at Orléans during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew" in 1572. His humanity was conspicuous in that dreadful crisis. Died in 1596.

Damas, dāmās', (ANGE HYACINTHE MAXENCE,) BARON, a French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1785, was minister of war in 1823, and afterwards of foreign affairs from 1824 to January, 1828. Died in 1862.

Damas, (FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1764. As general of brigade, he distinguished himself at the passage of the Rhine in 1795. He served as chief of the staff of Kleber in Egypt in 1798-99, and as general of division at the battle of Heliopolis. He returned to France in 1801, and was appointed military commandant of the grand duchy of Berg in 1807. He maintained his reputation in the Russian campaign of 1812, and after the restoration of 1815 was employed as inspector in the army. Died in 1828.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Damas, de, deĥ dāmās', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS LOUIS CHARLES CÉSAR,) DUC, a French peer, born in 1758. As colonel of dragoons, he was charged with the important duty of expediting the passage of the royal family in their attempt to escape to the frontier in 1791. On this occasion he was deficient in energy and presence of mind. He emigrated about 1792, and became aide-de-camp of the Count d'Artois, (Charles X.) After the restoration, Louis XVIII. made him a peer and lieutenant-general. Died in 1829.

See CHASTELLUX, "Éloge du Général de Damas," 1829.

Damas, de, (ROGER,) COMTE, a brother of the preceding, born in 1765. As France was at peace with all nations, he indulged his martial passion in the service of Russia against the Turks. He fought with the royalists against the French republic from 1793 to 1797. In 1798 he entered the service of the King of Naples, and obtained command of a division. In 1814 he returned to France, and recovered his titles. Died in 1823.

Damascène. See DAMASCENUS.

Dam-as-ce'nus, (JOANNES,) [Gr. Ἰωάννης Δαμασκηνός; Fr. JEAN DAMASCÈNE, dāmās'sān', or DE DAMAS, deĥ

dāmās',] a noted theologian, born in Damascus about 700. He succeeded his father in the office of councillor to the caliph. In the prime of life he retired to the monastery of Saint Saba, near Jerusalem, where he became well versed in dialectics, philosophy, and theology, and gained a great reputation by his writings, of which the principal is entitled "Summary of the Orthodox Faith." This served as a model to several generations of Schoolmen. He also wrote a treatise against Iconoclasts. He first applied to scholasticism the philosophy of Aristotle. Died about 760, though some say 780 A.D.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Damascenus, (NICOLAUS,) [Νικόλαος Δαμασκηνός,] a Greek historian and philosopher, born in Damascus in 74 B.C., was a contemporary of the emperor Augustus, and a friend of Herod, King of Judea, at whose court he lived. He wrote a "Universal History," of which fragments are extant, and other works, including poems. His History is praised for its style and other merits.

Damascius, da-mash'e-us, [Gr. Δαμίσκιος,] a pagan philosopher, born in Damascus about 480 A.D. He studied under Isidorus and others, at Athens, where he afterwards taught the Neo-Platonic philosophy. Justinian having in 529 prohibited the pagans from teaching, Damascius retired to the court of Chosroes, King of Persia. He wrote a work called "Doubts and Solutions of the First Principles," which is still extant, and is accounted an important contribution to the history of philosophy.

See PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Damase. See DAMASUS.

Damas-Hinard, dāmās' he'nār', (JEAN JOSEPH STANISLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Madrid in 1805, produced French versions of Calderon, (1841-44,) of Lope de Vega, (1842,) and of "Don Quixote," (1847.) He became private secretary of the empress Eugenie in 1853.

Da-mas'tēs [Δαμίστης] OF SIGÆUM, a Greek historian, who lived in the fifth century B.C.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Dam'a-sus [Fr. DAMASE, dāmāz'] I, a Spaniard by birth, was elected Bishop of Rome, as successor to Liberius, in 366 A.D. A competitor named Ursinus was also chosen by a party of the clergy; and this double election gave rise to violent tumults, in which many persons were killed. Damasus was recognized by the bishops and by the emperor Valentinian, who exiled Ursinus. He called councils at different times to oppose the Arians and other schismatics. Saint Jerome, who was his secretary, speaks favourably of his character. He died in 384, and was succeeded by Siricius.

See CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" TILLEMONT "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Damasus II, POPPO or POPPON, Bishop of Brixen, was elected pope in 1048 in place of Benedict IX. He died about three weeks after his election.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Damaze de Raymond, dāmāz' deĥ rāmōn', a French journalist, born at Agen in 1770; died in 1813.

Dambourney, dōn'boor'nā', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French chemist and botanist, born at Rouen in 1722, was intendant of the botanic garden of that place. He made useful experiments and discoveries in vegetable dyes, and wrote a treatise on the "Colours which Indigenous Plants of France impart to Wool," which was printed at the expense of the state, (1789.) Died in 1795.

Dambray, dōn'brā', (CHARLES HENRI,) chancellor of France, born at Rouen in 1760, removed to Paris in 1779. Having acquired distinction as an eloquent advocate, he was appointed in 1788 attorney-general in the Parliament of Paris. He favoured the royalist cause, and during the reign of terror lived in retirement. In 1814 he was appointed chancellor of France by Louis XVIII., and was raised to the rank of a peer. The seals were taken from him in 1815, after which he was president of the Chamber of Peers for some years. His character is represented as excellent. Died in 1829.

See DE LAPORTE-LALANNE, "Notice sur Charles Henri Dambray, etc.," Paris, 1830; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration."

Dā'me-as, [Δαμέας,] written also **Damias**, a Greek staturary, born in Arcadia, lived about 410 B.C.

Dā'mer, (ANNE SEYMOUR,) an English lady, eminent as a sculptor, born in 1748, was the daughter of General

Conway, and the friend of David Hume and Horace Walpole. In 1767 she became the wife of Hon. John Damer, who killed himself in 1776. She then devoted her time to sculpture, and produced a statue of George III., a bust of Nelson, and other works. Died in 1828.

See CUNNINGHAM'S "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Damer, Hon. MRS., an English writer of the present age, and a descendant of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, published an interesting "Diary of her Tour in Greece, Turkey, and the Holy Land," (1841.)

Damery, dām're', (WALTER,) a Flemish painter, born at Liege in 1614. His "Translation of Elijah" is highly commended. Died in 1678.

Damesme, dā'mēm', (ÉDOUARD ADOLPHE MARIE,) a French general, born in 1807, was killed in June, 1848.

Damiani, dā-me-ā'nee, (FELICE,) called FELICE DA GUBBIO, (goob'be-o,) a painter of the Roman school, born at Gubbio about 1550; died after 1606. His picture of the "Decapitation of Saint Paul" is highly praised.

Damiani, dā-me-ā'nee, (JÁNOS,) of Tuhegli, a Hungarian Catholic theologian, born at Tuhegli in 1710. He published "Doctrine of the True Church of Christ," ("Doctrina veræ Christi Ecclesiæ," 1762.) Died in 1768.

Damiani, [FR. DAMIEN, dā'me-ā'n',] (PIETRO,) an Italian prelate, born at Ravenna about 988 A.D. In 1057 the pope appointed him Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. He made zealous efforts to reform the evil practices of the clergy, especially simony, and, as legate of the pope, performed several missions with success, and had great influence in the Church. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1072.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BARONIUS, "Annales;" LADECHU, "Vita S. P. Damiani," 3 vols., 1702.

Damianics or **Damjanics**, dām-yā'nitch, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian general, born in 1804. In the insurrection of 1848 he obtained a command, and gained several victories. Having been raised to the rank of general, he distinguished himself at Nagy Sarlo and Comorn in April, 1849. He surrendered to the Russians at Arad, and was hung by the Austrians in August, 1849.

See BALLEVDIER, "Histoire de la Guerre de Hongrie."

Da-mī-ā'nus, [Gr. Δαμιανός,] a celebrated rhetorician of Ephesus, lived about 200 A.D., and was a pupil of Ælius Aristides.

See SUIDAS, "Damianus."

Damianus, a physician, said to have been born in Arabia. In company with his brother Cosmas, he suffered martyrdom about 310 A.D.

Damien, the French of DAMIANI, which see.

Damiens, dā'me-ā'n', [Anglicized pron. dā'me-ēnz,] (ROBERT FRANÇOIS,) a French fanatic, born in the diocese of Arras about 1714, became a domestic in Paris. He was repeatedly dismissed by his employers for vicious conduct. He became violently excited on the subject of a controversy between the pope and the Janscnists, which then distracted the Church. In January, 1757, as Louis XV. was entering a coach, Damiens darted through the guards and wounded him slightly with a knife. He was seized and put to the torture, but persisted in denying that he had any accomplice. On his trial he said he did not wish to kill the king, but to induce him to do right. He was condemned to be broken alive by horses, which doom was carried into effect.

See "Vie de R. F. Damiens," 1757; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Damilaville, dā'me-lā'vèl', (ÉTIENNE NOËL,) a French infidel writer, born about 1721, was a correspondent of Voltaire. He wrote "Christianity Unveiled," which provoked even the censure of Voltaire, who called it "Impiety Unveiled." Died in 1768.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Damini. See DAMINO, (PIETRO.)

Damino, dā-mee'no, or **Damini**, dā-mee'nee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian portrait-painter, was a brother of Pietro, noticed below. Died about 1630.

Damino or **Damini**, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter and self-taught artist, born at Castel-Franco in 1592. He worked in Padua and Venice, and acquired a wide reputation, but died prematurely in 1631. His "Crucifixion," in a church of Padua, is considered his master-piece.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Damiron, dā'me-rōn', (JEAN PHILIBERT,) a French philosopher, born at Belleville (Rhône) in 1794, studied in Paris under Cousin. About 1830 he became professor of philosophy in the Faculty of Letters, Paris. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1836. He published an "Essay on the History of Philosophy in France in the Nineteenth Century," (1828,) and an "Essay on the History of Philosophy in France in the Seventeenth Century," (2 vols., 1846.) Died in Paris in 1862.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Damjanics. See DAMIANICS.

Damm, dām, (CHRISTIAN TOBIAS,) a German scholar, born near Leipsic in 1699. He was rector of the gymnasium of Berlin for about twenty years, ending in 1764. He published a valuable Greek Lexicon, (1765,) and translated into German the poems of Homer, (1769-71,) and other classics. Died in 1778.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Dammartin. See CHABANNES, DE, (ANTOINE.)

Dā'mo, [Gr. Δαμῶν,] a daughter of Pythagoras, to whom he intrusted the writings containing the secrets of his philosophy. Though suffering from extreme poverty and tempted with liberal offers of money, she adhered to her father's injunctions, and handed down the precious documents inviolate to her daughter Bistiala.

Dam'o-clēs, [Gr. Δαμοκλήης,] a Syracusan courtier, whose admiration of the luxury and pomp of royalty is said to have been cured by Dionysius, who invited him to a sumptuous repast, over which a sword was suspended by a hair. This anecdote is related by Cicero.

Dā-moc'ra-tēs or **De-moc'ra-tēs**, [Gr. Δαμοκράτης or Δημοκράτης,] a Greek physician, who lived at Rome about 50 A.D., was commended by Pliny.

Damoiseau, dā'mwā'zō', (MARIE CHARLES THÉODORE,) a French astronomer, born at Besançon in 1768. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and wrote on the Lunar theory. Died in 1846.

Dā'mon [Δάμων] of Athens, an eminent Greek musician, was the teacher of Pericles and Socrates, both of whom respected him highly. His penetration and finesse are praised by Plato in his "Republic." Plutarch intimates that he was a "politician who, under the pretence of teaching music, concealed his great abilities from the vulgar." He was ostracised in the latter part of his career, from jealousy of his political influence.

See PLUTARCH, "Pericles;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Damon and **Pyth'i-as** or **Phin'ti-as** were two Syracusans, and disciples of Pythagoras, who exhibited a remarkable instance of faithful friendship. It is said that Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius, and obtained leave to go and settle his affairs, while Damon remained as a hostage for his return. Pythias, having returned punctually, was pardoned by the astonished king, who desired to be admitted into their friendship.

See DIODORUS SICULUS; JAMBlichus, "Vita Pythagoræ."

Da-moph'i-lus [Gr. Δαμόφιλος; Fr. DAMOPHILE, dā'mō'fèl'] or **De-moph'i-lus**, a Greek painter and sculptor of uncertain date, who adorned the temple of Ceres, in Rome.

Dam'o-phon, [Δαμοφών,] a Greek sculptor, born in Messenia or Messene, flourished probably between 300 and 400 B.C. He was the only famous sculptor that Messenia produced. After he had gained a high reputation, he was chosen to restore or repair the ivory statue of Jupiter which was the master-piece of Phidias.

See PAUSANIAS, iv. and viii.

Damoreau, dā'mō'rō', (LAURE CINTHIE,) originally named **Montalant**, (mōn'tā'lon',) a French vocalist, called in Italian MADEMOISELLE CINTI, (chèn'tee,) born in Paris in 1801, became a public favourite about 1822.

See FÉLIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Damours, dā'moor', (LOUIS,) a French jurist, born at Lude about 1720; died in 1788.

Dampe, dām'peh, (JACOB JACOBSON,) a Danish philosopher, born at Copenhagen in 1790. He became principal of a school in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, one "On the Harmony of Liberty with the Spirit of Christianity," (1819.) He was imprisoned for his liberal doctrines from 1821 to 1841. Died in 1850.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Dām'pier, (WILLIAM,) an enterprising English navigator, born in Somersetshire in 1652, served in the navy in the war with Holland about 1673. He afterwards sailed with an expedition to Campeachy to cut logwood, and in 1678 returned to London with a journal of his observations. In 1679 he joined a party of filibusters, who cruised about the Isthmus of Darien and infested the Spanish settlements for several years. About 1685 he made a voyage to the East Indies, in which he had some perilous adventures. Returning to England in 1691, he published an interesting narrative of his "Voyage round the World." In 1699 the admiralty gave him command of a vessel, and sent him to make discoveries in the South Sea. He explored the western coast of Australia, the coasts of New Guinea and other islands, and passed through the straits which bear his name. He returned home in 1701, and published the results of his voyage. He went to sea again, but not in the service of government. A remarkable faculty for observation and description renders his writings valuable and attractive.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824.

Dampierre, dōn'pē-air', (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Blois; died in 1550.

Dampierre, de, dēh dōn'pē-air', (AUGUSTE HENRI MARIE PICOT,) a French general, born in Paris in 1756. In 1791 he was aide-de-camp to Marshal Rochambeau. He commanded a division at Jemmapes, (1792,) the victory of which was attributed partly to his bravery and skill. He distinguished himself in several other actions under Dumouriez. When he learned the defection of that general, (April, 1793,) he decided in favour of the republic, and was made commander-in-chief in place of Dumouriez. He was killed in battle near Vicogne in May, 1793.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Dampierre, de, (GUI,) Count of Flanders, was born in 1225, and began to reign in 1280. He became involved in war with Philip V. of France, who conquered Flanders about 1300 and kept Gui in prison. The Flemings revolted, and gained a victory at Courtrai in 1302. Gui died in prison in 1305.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dampmartin, de, dēh dōn'mār'tân', (ANNE HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born at Uzès in 1755, served in the army as colonel before the Revolution. He returned from the emigration about 1800, and in 1810 was appointed imperial censor of books. In 1813 he was a deputy to the legislative body, and in 1814 was reinstated in the office of censor by Louis XVIII. He wrote a "History of the Rivalry between Carthage and Rome," (1789,) essays on education, and other works. Died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Damrémont. See DANRÉMONT.

Dan, [Heb. דָּן] a son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was born, it is supposed, about 1788 B.C.

See Genesis, chaps. xxx., xxxv., and xlix.

Dan, a prince who, according to Malte-Brun, founded the kingdom of Denmark about the end of the third century, and from whose name are derived the words "Dane" and "Danemark," (*i.e.* country of Dan.)

See MALLETT, "Histoire de Danemarck."

Dā'na, (FRANCIS,) LL.D., an American statesman and jurist, son of Judge Richard Dana, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1743. He graduated at Harvard in 1762, was admitted to the bar in 1767, and was engaged as counsel in many of the most important trials of that stirring period. As a member of the "Sons of Liberty," he took a prominent part in the discussions on the Stamp Act and other aggressive measures that produced the Revolution. He served in the first provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774. From 1776 to 1780 he was a member of the Massachusetts council, at that time the supreme authority in the State. He was a delegate in the Congress which formed the Confederation in 1777, and in the Congress of 1778 was chairman of the committee charged with the responsible duty of reorganizing the army. In November, 1779, he embarked for Europe as secretary to John Adams in his embassy to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Having been appointed minister to Russia, Mr. Dana,

in July, 1781, proceeded to Saint Petersburg; but, failing to obtain a recognition of the claims of America, he returned to Boston in 1783. He was again a delegate to Congress in 1784. In January, 1785, he was appointed by Governor Hancock judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and from 1791 to 1806 was chief justice of the State. Mr. Dana was in the National Convention which met at Annapolis in 1786, and was chosen a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787; but ill health and judicial duties prevented his attendance. He served in the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution in 1788, and was among its most prominent supporters. Died at Cambridge in 1811. Judge Dana combined eminent talents with thorough attainments and rare excellence of character. He was throughout a zealous Federalist.

Dana, (JAMES DWIGHT,) a distinguished American naturalist, born at Utica, New York, in February, 1813, graduated at Yale College in 1833. He was appointed the geologist and mineralogist of the exploring expedition sent out by the United States government about 1838 under Captain Wilkes. In 1837 he published a "System of Mineralogy," (5th edition, 1858. In 1868 appeared the first volume of a new and greatly improved edition of this work.) He married a daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman in 1844. Since 1846 he has been one of the editors of the "American Journal of Science," and has resided at New Haven. In connection with the exploring expedition above mentioned, he wrote a "Report on Zoophytes," (1846,) a "Report on the Geology of the Pacific," (1849,) "Report on the Crustacea," (1852-54,) etc. He was elected to the chair of natural history and geology at Yale College about 1850, but did not enter immediately upon the duties of that position. One of his most important works, and that on which his reputation chiefly rests, is his excellent "Manual of Geology," (1862.) Professor Dana combines with the faculty of close and accurate observation so necessary to every student of nature, intellectual powers which place him in the very highest rank of philosophic naturalists. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and of other learned societies.

See "North American Review" for October, 1863.

Dana, (JAMES FREEMAN,) born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1793, studied medicine, and was appointed professor of chemistry at Dartmouth College about 1819. He published an "Epitome of Chemical Philosophy," (1825.) Died at New York in 1827.

Dana, (NAPOLEON J. T.,) an American general, born in Maine in 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a brigadier-general about February, 1862, and served in several battles near Richmond in June of that year. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and disabled. In July and August, 1863, he commanded the defences of Philadelphia. He resigned in May, 1865.

Dana, (RICHARD,) an able American lawyer, the father of Francis Dana, noticed above, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1699. He practised law with great distinction at Boston, and, as a supporter of the cause of liberty, took a prominent part in the movements which preceded the Revolution. Died in 1772.

Dana, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American poet and essayist, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in November, 1787, was a son of Chief-Justice Francis Dana. He was educated at Harvard College, which he left without a degree in 1807, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1811. In 1814 he began to contribute to the "North American Review," of which he became associate editor in 1818. He produced the "Dying Raven," a poem, (1821,) and "The Buccaneer," (1827,) which was highly commended by Professor Wilson in "Blackwood's Magazine" of 1835. "We pronounce it," says he, "by far the most powerful and original of American poetical compositions. The power is Mr. Dana's own; but the style—though he has made it his own too—is coloured by that of Crabbe, of Wordsworth, and of Coleridge. He is no servile follower of those great masters, but his genius has been inspired by theirs, and he almost places himself on a level with them by this extraordinary story,—we mean

on the level on which they stand in such poems as the 'Old Grimes' of Crabbe, the 'Peter Bell' of Wordsworth, and the 'Ancient Mariner' of Coleridge." In 1833 he published an edition of his poems and prose writings, including "The Buccaneer," with some new poems and essays, which originally appeared in "The Idle Man," a periodical issued in 1821-22. "The Idle Man," says W. C. Bryant, "notwithstanding the cold reception it met with from the public, we look upon as holding a place among the first productions of American literature." ("North American Review" for January, 1828.) He delivered a course of ten lectures on Shakspeare in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in the winter of 1839-40. He died in February, 1879.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets of America," and "Prose Writers of America;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Dana, (RICHARD HENRY,) JR., an American lawyer and author, a son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August, 1815. He was educated at Harvard, which he entered in 1832. Having been compelled to suspend his studies by an affection of the eyes in 1834, he performed as a common sailor a voyage to California, of which he wrote an admirable narrative in his "Two Years before the Mast," (1840), which obtained a wide celebrity. He studied law under Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1840. He soon attained eminence as an advocate. In 1841 he published "The Seaman's Friend, containing a Treatise on Practical Seamanship, etc." Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the "Free-Soil party," and acted with the Republicans in the Presidential election of 1856. The best known of his legal works is his edition of Wheaton's "International Law," the notes in which are of great value. He died in 1882.

Dana, (SAMUEL LUTHER,) an American chemist and writer on agriculture, born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1795. He invented a mode of bleaching cotton goods, which was generally adopted. He acquired distinction as a writer on agriculture, and discovered that phosphate of soda has the property of fixing mordants. Died in March, 1868.

Dan'a-e, [Gr. *Δανάη*,] a daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos, who confined her in a brazen tower or cell because an oracle had declared her son would kill her father. In spite of his precaution, she became the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who is fabled to have obtained access to her apartment in the form of a golden shower.

Danaüs. See DANEAU.

Da-nā'i-dēā, [Gr. *Δαναίδες*,] the fifty daughters of Danaus, were married to their cousins, the sons of Ægyptus. By the order of their father, each of them killed, on the wedding-night, her bridegroom, except Hypermnestra, who spared her husband, Lynceus. (See next article.)

Dan'a-us, a son of Belus, after his father's death reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus on the throne of Egypt. Jealous of the power of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, or, as some say, terrified by an oracle, he gave his fifty daughters in marriage to the sons of his brother, with a secret command that they should kill their husbands on the wedding-night. (See DANAIDES.) Danaus is said to have reigned fifty years.

See KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Dānāvā, dā'na-va, (Hindoo Myth.,) a demon or evil spirit, one of the children of Danu.

Danby, EARL OF. See DANVERS.

Dan'by, (FRANCIS,) an eminent landscape-painter, born near Wexford, Ireland, in 1793. He became a resident of England in his youth, and about 1824 produced a "Sunset at Sea after a Storm," which was much admired. Between 1825 and 1829 he gained a high reputation by historical landscapes, among which was the "Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus," (1827.) Among his later works are "The Deluge," "Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca," and "Caius Marius amidst the Ruins of Carthage," (1848.) He is regarded by some as unrivalled in historical or poetic landscapes among the England artists. Died in 1861. His son THOMAS, who died in 1886, was a successful landscape-painter.

Dan'by, (THOMAS OSBORNE,) EARL OF, Marquis of Caermarthen, Duke of Leeds, an English statesman, born in 1631. He entered Parliament about 1660, supported

the measures of the court, and acquired the favour of the king. In 1673 he obtained the chief direction of affairs, as lord treasurer, and in 1674 was created Earl of Danby. Having been accused of treason, he was committed to the Tower by the Commons in 1678, and was detained there five years. In 1689 he was appointed president of the council by William III. "In practical ability and official experience," says Macaulay, "he had no superior among his contemporaries. . . . Yet the Whigs regarded him with unconquerable distrust and aversion. Even in becoming a rebel he had not ceased to be a Tory." ("History of England," vol. iii. chaps. xi., xv., and xvi.) He was made Duke of Leeds in 1694. Died in 1712.

Dancarville. See HANCARVILLE.

Dance, (GEORGE,) an English architect, who held the office of city surveyor of London. He was the architect of the Mansion House, built about 1740, and of several churches in London. Died in 1768.

Dance, (GEORGE,) JR., an English architect, son of the preceding, born probably in London in 1740, succeeded his father as city surveyor. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy, in which he was professor of architecture. His reputation is founded chiefly on the erection of Newgate prison, which was begun in 1770. He also designed the front of Guildhall, and other buildings in London. Died in 1825.

Dance, (Sir NATHANIEL,) an English painter, brother of the preceding, was born in 1729. After acquiring some reputation as a painter, he married a rich Mrs. Dummer, and assumed the name of Holland. He was made a baronet in 1800. Died in 1811.

Dan'cør, (DANIEL,) a notorious English miser, born about 1715, subjected himself to extreme privations while he had large sums of money hoarded. Died in 1774.

See "Memoirs of Celebrated Misers."

Danchet, dōn'shā', (ANTOINE,) a French dramatic poet, born at Riom in 1671, studied in Paris, where he resided after 1696. He wrote four tragedies, one of which is entitled "Cyrus," and numerous operas, which were more successful, especially "Hésione," which is ranked by La Harpe above those of Duché and Fontenelle. Danchet was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1748.

See SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature."

Danckelmann. See DANKELMANN.

Danckert, dānk'kært, almost dānk'kært, or **Danckerts**, dānk'kerts, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch engraver, born in Amsterdam in 1561, treated with success portraits, landscapes, and history. He settled in Antwerp as a dealer in engravings, and was the head of a family who were long eminent in the same art.

Danckert, (PETER,) a son of the preceding, born in Antwerp in 1600, surpassed his father as an engraver, and used the burin and the etching-point together. He engraved after Berghem and Wouwerman, and also his own designs. Died about 1660. Peter left two sons, Henry and John, who were skilful artists, and settled first in Amsterdam. John afterwards went to England, where he engraved in partnership with Hollar.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Danckerts. See DANCKERT.

Danokerts de Ry. See DANKERS.

Dancks or **Danks**, dānks, almost dānks, (FRANCIS,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died about 1700.

Dancourt, dōn'koor', (FLORENT CARTON,) a popular French comic author, born at Fontainebleau in 1661. He chose the profession of law, in which he acquired some reputation, but, falling in love with an actress, La Thorillière, he exchanged the bar for the stage in 1685, as one of the king's comedians. He was successful both as an actor and an author. Having a mind fertile in invention, he produced "Le Chevalier à la Mode," and about sixty other plays,—chiefly farces, in which the dialogue is spirited, humorous, and piquant. Voltaire observed, "What Regnard was in respect to Molière in the high comedy, Dancourt was in the farce." Died in 1726.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance;" HIPPOLYTE LUCAS, "Molière et Dancourt;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dandelin, dōnd'lān', (GERMINAL PIERRE,) a French engineer and scientific writer, born near Paris in 1794, became a citizen of Belgium in 1816. Died in 1847.

Dandelot, dōnd'lo', (FRANÇOIS DE COLIGNY—ko'-lèn'ye'), an able French general, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing in 1521, was a brother of the admiral Coligny. For his conduct at Cériseles he was knighted on the field. As general of infantry he took a prominent part in the battle of Saint-Quentin in 1557. He was a warm adherent of the Reformed Church, and in the civil war between Protestants and Catholics which began about 1562, he fought at Dreux, at Chartres, and at Jarnac, (1569,) a few days after which battle he died of fever.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dandini, dān-dee'nee, (CESARE,) a painter, born at Florence about 1595; died in 1658.

Dandini, (ERCOLE FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Ancona in 1695, became professor of law at Padua, where he died in 1747.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Altorum doctrina excellentium."

Dandini, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Cesena in 1554, professed philosophy in Paris, and theology at Padua. In 1596 he was sent by the pope on a mission to the Maronites of Mount Lebanon, of which he published an account. Died in 1634.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Dandini, (PIETRO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1647, was the son of Vincenzo. He painted with equal success in fresco and in oil, (at Florence,) and acquired distinction by the brilliancy of his colouring and the richness of his composition. Died in 1712.

Dandini, (VINCENZO,) a successful painter, born at Florence about 1607, was a pupil of Cortona, and a brother of Cesare, noticed above. He was patronized by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1675.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Dandolo, dān'do-lo, (ANDREA,) a Venetian historian and doge, born about 1306. Having acquired a high reputation for ability and virtue, he was elected doge in 1342. He was a friend of Petrarch, and was author of a valuable Latin Chronicle of Venice, terminating in the year 1339. He waged war against the Genoese for several years between 1348 and 1354. Died in 1354.

See MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi."

Dandolo, (ENRICO,) a renowned Venetian statesman and general, who greatly increased the maritime power of Venice, was born about 1105. He was elected doge in 1192, before which he had become nearly blind. At this period the Venetian state was the greatest commercial and naval power in the world. In 1201 the leaders of the fourth crusade applied for means of transport to the Venetians, who, through the influence of the doge, furnished ships and made an alliance with the crusaders. Their combined forces, commanded by Dandolo, reduced Zara, which had revolted against Venice, and next attacked Constantinople, which was ruled by a usurper. That city was taken by storm in 1204, and the throne was offered to Dandolo, who declined it, but accepted the office of despot of Romania. He obtained the cession of several islands and ports of the Levant to the Venetian state. He died in 1205. Byron calls him

"blind old Dandolo,
Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe."
Childe Harold, canto iv.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi;" A. DANDOLO, "Chronicon," in the "Collection" of MURATORI.

Dandolo, (FRANCESCO,) was Doge of Venice from 1328 to 1339. During his administration the Venetians extended their dominion over the adjacent terra firma, by annexing Treviso, etc.

Dandolo, (GIOVANNI,) was Doge of Venice from 1280 to 1289, during which period the cities of Pirano and Isola were added to the republic, and Trieste shook off its allegiance.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Dandolo, (VINCENZO,) COUNT, an Italian chemist and economist, born in Venice in 1758. He united and digested the recent discoveries of French chemists, in a work called "Fondamenti della Fisico chimica," etc., ("Principles of Physical Chemistry," 1796.) When Venice

was annexed to Austria (1797) he removed to Milan, and was there appointed a member of the grand council. From 1804 to 1809 he was governor or *providitor* of Dalmatia under Napoleon. He wrote valuable treatises on the production of wine, wool, and silk, and on other subjects of rural economy. Died in Venice in 1819.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" M. BONAFIOUS, "Éloge historique de V. Dandolo," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

D'Andrada. See ANDRADA, D'.

Dandré, dōn'drā', (ANTOINE BALTHASAR JOSEPH,) born at Aix in 1759, was appointed in 1814 by Louis XVIII. director of the police and steward (*intendant*) of his domains. Died in 1827.

See VAULABELLE, "Histoire des deux Restaurations."

Dandré-Bardon, dōn'drā' bār'dōn', (MICHEL FRANÇOIS,) a French painter and writer on art, born at Aix in 1700, founded an academy of painting at Marseilles. He published a "Treatise on Painting and Sculpture, with a Catalogue Raisonné of the Most Famous Artists of the French School," also an illustrated work on the costumes of ancient nations. Died in 1783.

Dāne, (NATHAN,) an American jurist, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1752, graduated at Harvard in 1778. He was one of the most eminent lawyers in New England. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1785-87. In the last-named year he framed the important ordinance for the government and organization of the Northwest Territory, and inserted a clause prohibiting slavery. He published "An Abridgment and Digest of American Law," (9 vols., 1823-29.) Died in 1835.

Daneau, dā'nō', [Lat. DANÆ'US,] (LAMBERT,) a French Calvinistic divine, born at Beaugency in 1530, preached at Geneva, Castres, and other places. He published many treatises on theology, which were once esteemed. Died at Castres in 1596.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum Exteriorum;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Danedi, dā-nā'dee, (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) an Italian historical painter, called MONTALTO, born at Treviglio in 1608. He adorned many edifices of Milan with his works, which display a rich imagination. Died in 1689.

Danedi, (GIUSEPPE,) brother of the preceding, born in 1618, was also a skilful painter, and a pupil of Guido. He worked in Milan and Turin, sometimes in company with Giovanni Stefano, his brother. Died in 1689.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Danès, dā'nēs', (PIERRE,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1497. In 1530 Francis I. appointed him first professor of Greek in the Royal College, and in 1545 ambassador to the Council of Trent. In the reign of Henry II. he was preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II., and in 1557 he was made Bishop of Lavaur. He published an edition of Pliny, a few letters, etc. Died in 1577.

See DE THOU, "Éloges, avec les Additions de Teissier;" P. H. DANÈS, "Vie de P. Danès," 1731.

Danet, dā'nā', (PIERRE,) a learned French priest, born in Paris about 1650. The Duke of Montausier selected him, with others, to edit classic authors for the use of the dauphin, and assigned Phædrus to him. He gained more reputation by his "Latin and French Dictionary, for the Use of the Dauphin," (1685.) Died in 1709.

See FELLER, "Biographie Universelle."

Dangeau, de, deh dōn'zhō', (LOUIS DE COURCILLON—deh koor'se'yōn') ABBÉ, a brother of the Marquis of Dangeau, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1643. Descended from Du Plessis-Mornay, he was educated a Protestant, but was converted by Bossuet. He was employed as reader to Louis XIV. from 1671 to 1687, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1682. "He was," says Voltaire, "an excellent academian." He was a candidate for the office of preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy; but Fénelon was preferred. He wrote several treatises on grammar, and some other works. Died in 1723.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloges;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Dangeau, de, (PHILIPPE DE COURCILLON,) MARQUIS, an accomplished French courtier and officer, born in 1638.

He became a favourite of Louis XIV., and colonel of the king's regiment in 1655. In 1667 he was governor of Touraine. He afterwards attended the king as aide-de-camp in several campaigns. He was elected to the French Academy in 1668, partly in consideration of his facility in composing verses, (*vers de société.*) He died in 1720, leaving in manuscript a voluminous "Journal of the Court of Louis XIV.," (comprising the period from 1684 to 1720,) said to contain much important and curious matter. It has since been published, (1854.)

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" MADAME DE GENLIS, "Abrégé du Journal de M. de Dangeau," 4 vols., 1817; VOLTAIRE, "Journal de la Cour;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1864.

Danger, dô'n'zhâ', (E. P.), a French chemist, born about 1800, has gained distinction by experiments on arsenic and mercury.

Dangeville, dô'nzh'vèl', (MARIE ANNE BOTOT,) a French actress, born in Paris in 1714; died in 1796.

Danhaver, dân'há'ver, a German portrait-painter of great merit, born in Suabia, settled in Saint Petersburg, where he was patronized by Peter the Great. He died in Saint Petersburg about 1735.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Danhawer or **Danhower**. See DANNHAUER.

Danican, dã'ne'kôn', (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) surnamed PHILIDOR, a French composer and famous chess-player, born at Dreux in 1727. In early youth he was a chorister in the chapel of Louis XV. He wrote for the Comic Opera of Paris with success. About 1777 he visited London, where he published a "Treatise on the Game of Chess," to which in his later years he was almost exclusively addicted. He found no equal in the chess-clubs of Paris and London, and was the victor in three simultaneous games which he played blindfolded against skilful opponents. Died in 1795.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" GEORGE ALLEN, "Life of Philidor," 1866.

Daniel, dan'yel, [Heb. דָּנִיֵּאל], one of the four greater Hebrew prophets, was a member of the tribe of Judah. In his childhood, about 605 B.C., he was carried captive to Babylon, where he was educated at the court of Nebuchadnezzar and became proficient in learning and wisdom. (See Daniel i. 17.) Having by divine inspiration interpreted an important dream of the king, he was promoted to be ruler of the province of Babylon and chief of the Magi. About 580 he interpreted another dream of Nebuchadnezzar. The next event recorded of Daniel is that he read and explained the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, (chap. v.,) about 538 B.C. Shortly after that date he obtained the favour of Darius the Mede, (Cyaxares,) and became the first of three presidents who had authority over the one hundred and twenty princes or satraps of the empire. For an account of his miraculous preservation in the lions' den, see Daniel, chap. vi. After the death of Darius, Daniel "prospered in the reign of Cyrus the Persian," (chap. vi. 28,) and saw his last recorded vision in 534 B.C. He is generally believed to have been the author of the book which bears his name, and which has been designated "the last form of prophecy and the first philosophy of history." His high character as a prophet appears to be attested by the Saviour, in Matthew xxiv. 15.

See, also, Ezekiel xiv. 14, and xxviii. 3; BITTELMAIER, "Disputatio de Vita Danielis," 1676.

Daniel, dã'ne-ël, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Halle in 1753, published several medical works. Died in 1798.

Daniel, dã'ne-él', (GABRIEL,) a French author and Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1649, lived in Paris, and obtained from Louis XIV. a pension of 2000 francs, with the title of historiographer of France. He wrote a "Reply to Pascal's Provincial Letters," which was admired by the Jesuits, and many other works, of which the most important is his "History of France," (1713.) Walckenaer thinks this is justly celebrated; but he admits that there is some foundation for the severe criticisms of Voltaire and others, who charge him with being partial and inaccurate. Died in 1728.

See LAMBERT, "Histoire littéraire du Règne de Louis XIV.;" JOLY, "Eloges de quelques Auteurs Français."

Daniel, dan'yel, (GEORGE,) an English poet and antiquary, born about 1790. He published "The Modern Dunciad, and other Poems," (1835,) and "Merry England in the Olden Time," (2 vols., 1842.) Died in 1864.

Daniel, (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French sculptor, born at Nantes in 1804. He obtained several gold medals for his works, among which are a marble statue of Cleopatra, (1847,) and a group representing Music, ordered for the Louvre.

Daniel, dan'yel, (PETER V.,) a lawyer, born in Stafford county, Virginia, about 1785. He was a member of the privy council from 1812 to 1830, and became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1840. Died in 1860.

Daniel, (PIERRE,) a French antiquary and scholar, born at Orléans in 1530; died in 1603.

Daniel, (SAMUEL,) a meritorious but neglected English poet, born at Taunton in 1562, was educated at Oxford. He became tutor to Anne Clifford, who was afterwards the Countess of Pembroke, and he lived some years in London, where he associated with Shakspeare, Marlowe, and other poets. The report that he succeeded Spenser as poet-laureate is doubted by some; but it is evident that he was highly appreciated by his contemporaries. He wrote "The Tragedy of Cleopatra," (1594,) a "History of England," (1613-18,) a historical poem on "The Civil Wars of York and Lancaster," (1595,) "Musophilus," (1599,) and other poems. "Though very rarely sublime," says Headley, "he has skill in the pathetic; and his pages are disgraced by neither pedantry nor conceit." Hallam thinks "his English is eminently pure, free from affectation and pedantic innovation, with very little that is now obsolete." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1619.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" FULLER, "Worthies of England;" "Life of S. Daniel," prefixed to his "Poetical Works," 2 vols., 1718; HEADLEV, "Beauties of Ancient English Poetry;" "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., 1823.

Daniel, (WILLIAM BARKER,) an English clergyman and writer, produced a work on "Rural Sports, or Treatises on Hunting," etc., (2 vols., 1801.) Died in 1833.

Daniel de Volterra. See VOLTEIRA.

Daniele, dã-ne-ã'lã, or **Danieli**, dã-ne-ã'lee, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan antiquary, born near Caserta in 1740. Having written a work called "Codice Fredericiano," he was appointed historiographer royal in 1778. In 1787 he became perpetual secretary of the Herculanean (or Ercolanese) Academy, founded for the publication of discoveries made at Herculaneum and Pompeii. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Among his works are a "Dissertation on the Caudine Forks," (1778,) and one on the "Ancient Coins of Capua," (1802.) Died in 1812.

See CASTALDI, "Vita di Francesco Daniele," 1812; CIAMPITTI, "De Vita F. Danielis Commentarius," 1818.

Danieli. See DANIELE.

Daniell, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an eminent English natural philosopher, born in London in 1790. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1814. In 1816 he was associated with Professor Brande as joint editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Science," twenty volumes of which were edited by them. He produced an important work entitled "Meteorological Essays," (1823,) and an "Essay on Artificial Climate," (1824.) He was professor of chemistry in King's College from 1831 until his death. For his invention of the pyrometer, the Royal Society in 1832 awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1837 he received the Copley medal for an improvement in the Voltaic battery. In 1839 he published his admirable "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy." He wrote several smaller treatises on chemistry and other sciences, and obtained in 1842 another royal medal. He is said to be the only person who has ever received all the three medals in the gift of the Royal Society. Died in 1845.

Daniell, (SAMUEL,) an English artist, born in 1777. He spent a few years at the Cape of Good Hope, and after his return home published "African Scenery and Animals," (1808.) He also visited Ceylon, and illustrated its scenery and animals. Died in Ceylon in 1811.

Daniell, (THOMAS,) R.A., an eminent landscape-painter and engraver, born about 1750, was an uncle of

William Daniell, noticed below. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Antiquarian Society. Died in 1840. (See next article.)

Daniell, (WILLIAM,) R.A., an English landscape-painter and engraver, born in 1769, went to India with his uncle Thomas in 1784, and spent ten years in sketching the magnificent scenery of that region. They engraved a great number of views, which were published in several volumes, entitled "Oriental Scenery," (1808.) He also painted in oil several Indian landscapes. From 1814 to 1825 he was employed in drawing and engraving views for a great work entitled "Voyage round Great Britain." Died in 1837.

Daniello, dā-ne-el'lo, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian critic, who wrote "La Poetica," (1536,) translated Virgil's "Georgics" into verse, (1556,) and wrote a "Commentary on Dante," (1568.) Died in 1565.

Danilevski, dā-ne-lēv'skee, (MIKHAELOVSKI,) a Russian general, served in several campaigns against the French, and against the Poles in 1831. He wrote "An Account of the Campaigns of 1812," (1834,) and other similar works. Died in 1848.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1839.

Dānishwār or **Dānischvār**, dā'nish-vār', a Persian poet and historian, born about 600 A.D., was celebrated as the compiler or author of poetical traditions connected with Persian history.

Dankelmann, dānk'el-mān, or **Danckelmann**, dānk'kel-mān, (ERHARD CHRISTOPH BALTHASAR,) a Prussian minister of state, born in Lingen in 1643. He became in 1663 preceptor to Prince Frederick, son of the Elector. His pupil, having ascended the throne in 1688, appointed Dankelmann prime minister. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the University of Halle. By the intrigues of the courtiers, he was dismissed in 1697, and unjustly imprisoned until 1713. Died in 1722.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Dankers (dānk'ers) or **Danckerts** (or **Danckaerts**) **de Ry**, dānk'kerts deh rī, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch architect, born at Amsterdam in 1561. He held for forty years the office of architect of his native city, where he erected many public buildings. The most remarkable of these is the Exchange, finished in 1613. Died in 1634.

See PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes."

Danks. See DANCKS.

Danloux, dōn'loo', (PIERRE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1745. During the Revolution he retired to England, where he painted history and portraits, among which is a portrait of the poet Delille, who complimented him in his poem on "Pity." Died in Paris in 1809.

Dannecker, von, fon dān'nēk-ker, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a celebrated German sculptor, born at or near Stuttgart in 1758. He was educated in the school of design at Ludwigsburg with Schiller, who became his friend. About 1780 he was appointed sculptor to the Duke of Württemberg. He studied in Paris under Pajou in 1783 and 1784. In 1785 he visited Rome, where he remained about five years and associated with Goethe, Herder, and Canova. On his return to Stuttgart in 1790 he was chosen professor of plastic arts in the Academy of that place. He made admirable busts of Schiller, Lavater, Gluck, and others. In 1809 he commenced a statue of Ariadne, which is highly commended. Among his greatest works are a colossal statue of Christ, finished in 1824, and a statue of John the Baptist. Died in 1841.

See "Life of Dannecker," published at Hamburg in 1841; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MRS. L. M. CHILD'S "Looking towards Sunset," p. 279.

Dannemayer, dān'neh-mī'er, (MATTHÄUS,) a German theologian, born in Suabia in 1741; died in 1805.

Dannhauer, dān'hōw'er, written also **Danhauer** or **Danhower**, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Kendring in 1603. He was professor of eloquence and theology at Strasburg. Died in 1666.

Danrémont, de, deh dōn'rā'mōn', (CHARLES MARIE DENIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Chaumont (Haute-Marne) in 1783. He entered the army in 1804, became a lieutenant-general in 1830, and was made a peer of France in 1835. In February, 1837, he was appointed

Governor-General of Algeria. He was killed in October of that year, at the siege of Constantine, where he was commander-in-chief.

See "Revue des Deux Mondes" for August 15, 1845.

Dansse. See VILLOISON.

Dantal, dōn'tāl', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at La Souchère in 1781; died in 1820.

Dantan, dōn'tōn', (ANTOINE LAURENT,) a French statuary, born at Saint-Cloud in 1798. Having gained the first prize in 1828, he went to Rome as a pensioner. He returned in 1833, and worked in Paris with success. Among his works are a bas-relief of Silene, and a bust of Josephine of France.

Dantan, (JEAN PIERRE,) a distinguished sculptor, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1800. He displayed a remarkable talent for caricature in grotesque figures of celebrated contemporaries, and attained pre-eminence in this novel branch of art. He has produced busts of Cherubini, (1847,) Maine de Biran, (1850,) Rosa Bonheur, and other persons, which are good likenesses without caricature.

Dān'te, [It. pron. dān'tà; Fr. DANTE, dōnt or dānt,*] or, more fully, **Durante**† **Allighieri**, (or **Alighieri**), doo-rān'tà ā-le-ge-ā'ree, [Lat. DAN'TES ALIGE'RUS,] an illustrious Italian poet, regarded as the greatest poetical genius that flourished between the Augustan and the Elizabethan age, was born in Florence in May, 1265. He was instructed in liberal studies and arts by Brunetto Latini and other eminent scholars, and became well versed in Latin, philosophy, and theology. He also acquired skill in music, painting, and other accomplishments. He is said to have studied at Padua, Bologna, and Paris. In early youth (1274) his spiritual life and imaginative faculty were awakened by his love for Beatrice Portinari. This passion inspired his first poetic efforts, and exerted on his mind a profound and lasting influence. In his "Vita Nuova," a beautiful reverie, written about 1290 in alternate prose and verse, he has commemorated this tender passion, which, it appears, was not unrequited, though, for some unknown reason, they were not united. The tradition that she married another is not confirmed by any passage in his writings. After her death (in 1290) his friends persuaded him to marry Gemma Donati, a lady of a noble family; but the parties were so uncongenial that they finally separated. She complained of his unsocial habits.

Florence and Italy were then distracted by the implacable feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibelines. Dante's family being Guelphs, he espoused their cause with characteristic ardour, and fought for it at Campaldino, in 1289, with signal bravery. His eloquence and address were displayed in several political missions to foreign courts. In 1300 he was elected to the high office of Prior of Florence, where the Guelph party was divided between two factions, called Bianchi and Neri, (Whites and Blacks.) The Donati were the leaders of the Neri, and Dante favoured the Bianchi. The Neri prevailed, and in 1302 condemned Dante, with many others, to perpetual banishment, and the confiscation of his estate, on a charge of peculation. From this time he wandered without a home, and suffered much from poverty in addition to his other afflictions. It appears that his wife and children did not follow him in exile.

The events of his life subsequent to his banishment are mostly involved in uncertainty. Like his fellow-exiles, he joined the Ghibeline party, and made unsuccessful attempts to recover his rights. Among the princes whose hospitality he enjoyed in his exile were Cane Grandé de la Scala, of Verona, and Guido Novello, of Ravenna, to the former of whom he dedicated his "Paradiso." About 1316 the privilege of returning to Florence was offered to him, on condition that he would pay a fine and confess his guilt. This offer he rejected with indignation; though he expressed a desire to be restored on any terms "consistent with the fame and honour of Dante." He died at Ravenna, September 14, 1321. The

* Chaucer has DAUNT or DAUNTE, (Wyf of Bathes Tale,) which seems to be merely an English representation of the French pronunciation.

† Durante, his original name, was contracted in popular parlance into Dante.

following lines inscribed on his tomb are supposed to be his own composition :

"Hic claudor Dantes patriis extorris ab oris,
Quem genuit parvi Florentia mater amoris."*

Soon after his death appeared his sublime and unique poem, the "Divina Commedia," which is supposed to have been written during his exile; but the time and place of its origin are not ascertained. It was first printed in 1472. The subject of this poem is the author's own experience, real or imaginary, and the scene is laid in the infernal regions, purgatory, and paradise. It is certainly a surprising phenomenon to appear in that dark period of transition between ancient and modern literature.

"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. . . . No poet ever excelled him in conciseness and in the rare talent of finishing his pictures by a few bold touches,—the merit of Pindar in his better hours. . . . The great characteristic excellence of Dante is elevation of sentiment, to which his compressed diction and the emphatic cadences of his measure admirably correspond." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

"I suppose," says Ruskin, "that the powers of the imagination may always be tested by accompanying tenderness of emotion; and thus (as Byron said) there is no tenderness like Dante's, neither any intensity nor seriousness like his,—such seriousness that it is incapable of perceiving that which is commonplace or ridiculous, but fuses all down into its white-hot fire."

"Ah, from what agonies of heart and brain,
What exultations trampling on despair,
What tenderness, what tears, what hate of wrong,
What passionate outcry of a soul in pain,
Upon this poem of the earth and air,
This medieval miracle of song!"

LONGFELLOW'S "Divina Commedia."

Dante was taciturn, inclined to solitude, and familiar with but few. Voltaire, who did not appreciate his genius, wittily says, "His reputation will go on increasing, because scarcely anybody reads him." To this it may be replied that he is read, if not by ordinary readers, at least by all those who can appreciate originality and power in the expression of human passion. Dante wrote, in Latin prose, a political work "On Monarchy," ("De Monarchia,") and "De Vulgari Eloquentia," a treatise on the structure of the Italian language; also, in Italian prose, "Il Convito," a mystical commentary on three of his odes. The style of his prose is pure, elegant, and nervous; that of his verse is still more admirable. Two of his sons, Pietro and Jacopo, had literary tastes, and wrote valuable commentaries on their father's poem. Cary's translation of the "Commedia" into English blank verse is highly commended. We have also an excellent English version of the "Divina Commedia" by Longfellow, remarkable for its literalness.

See BOCCACCIO, "Vita di Dante," 1544; CHABANON, "Vie de Dante," 1773; FABRONI, "Elogj di Dante, di Poliziano," etc., 1800; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de Dante," 1841; R. DE VERICOUR, "Life and Times of Dante," 1858; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" FAURIEL, "Dante et les Origines de la Langue et la Littérature Italiennes," 2 vols., 1854; AMPÈRE, "Voyage Dantesque" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1839; MACAULAY, "Essay on Milton;" F. X. WEGELE, "Dante's Leben und Werke," 1852; CESARE BALBO, "Vita nuova di Dante," 1839; English version of the same, by BUNYAN, 1852; MISSIRINI, "Vita di Dante Alighieri," 1840; EMIL RUTH, "Studien über Dante Alighieri," 1853; UGO FOSCOLO, "Discorso sul Testa di Dante," 1825; REV. HENRY STEBBING, "Lives of the Italian Poets," London, 1831.

Dante, dān'tà, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian mathematician, born at Perugia, lived about 1500. He attempted to fly with artificial wings, but fell, and broke his leg.

Dante or Danti, dān'tee, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian painter of the sixteenth century, was a pupil of Titian.

Dante or Danti, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian geometer, born at Perugia in 1537, entered the Dominican order. Cosimo I. invited him to Florence to teach mathematics. In 1583 he was made Bishop of Alatri. He wrote several treatises on astronomy and mathematics, and was the first modern who made a gnomon by which the equinoxes and solstices could be determined. His "Mathematical

Science reduced to Tables" is a work of great erudition. Died in 1586.

Dante or Danti, (PIETRO VINCENZO,) an Italian poet and mathematician, born at Perugia, wrote a commentary on the Sphere of Sacrabosco, (1544,) and verses in imitation of the great poet Dante. Died in 1512.

Dante or Danti, (VINCENZO,) an eminent Italian architect and sculptor, born at Perugia in 1530, was employed by the grand duke Cosimo de' Medici. His statue of Julius III. at Perugia is esteemed a masterpiece. He was a near relative of Ignazio, noticed above. He made for the Escorial designs which Cosimo I. sent to Philip II. of Spain. Died in 1576.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Dantes Algerius. See DANTE.

Danti. See DANTE.

Dantine, dōn'tèn', or D'Antine, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Benedictine monk, born in the diocese of Liege in 1688, lived some years in Paris. He was one of the editors of Du Cange's "Glossary," (1733,) and the first principal editor of the "Art of Verifying Dates," a valuable work on chronology. Died in 1746.

Danton, dan'ton or dōn'tōn', (GEORGES JACQUES,) an arch-demagogue of the French Revolution, born at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1759, was a lawyer by profession. With a large, muscular frame, a passionate temperament, an audacious spirit, and the voice of a Stentor, he was well constituted for a political agitator. "Nature has given me," said he, "the athletic form and the harsh expression of liberty." He instituted the club of Cordeliers, perhaps even more intemperately radical than that of the Jacobins, and became the chief orator of the Parisian populace. He instigated and directed the sanguinary insurrection of the 10th of August, 1792, which subverted the French monarchy. The supreme power then fell into the hands of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, the first of whom, obtaining the office of minister of justice, had the chief control of the capital.

In the alarm caused by the invasion of France by the Prussians, he spoke with confidence, and urged the adoption of a bold and resolute policy. He appears to have been responsible for the massacre of the imprisoned royalists in September, 1792, as he made little or no effort to protect them. On his election to the Convention he resigned the office of minister of justice, became the leader of the Mountain, and voted for the death of the king. His power soon declined, as his crimes disgusted the honest republicans and his success excited the jealousy of Robespierre. He used to say, "All will go well as long as men say, 'Robespierre and Danton;' but woe to me if ever they should say, 'Danton and Robespierre.'" In 1793 he was chosen a member of the committee of public safety. At the crisis of his struggle with Robespierre, Danton's decision failed. Though he knew his death was resolved on, he declined to fly or to strike the first blow. In March, 1794, he was arrested with Lacroix and others, and taken before the fatal tribunal which he had himself instituted. Little formality was observed at his trial,—or rather his condemnation; for the judges refused to hear his defence. When the judge asked him his name, residence, etc., he answered, "My name is Danton; my dwelling will soon be in annihilation; but my name will live in the Pantheon of history." He maintained his usual assurance and lofty bearing at the scaffold, where he perished April 5, 1794. According to Lamartine, "Nothing was wanting to make Danton a great man, except virtue."

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" MICHELET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" VILLAUME, "Histoire de la Révolution;" LORD BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" BARANTE, "Histoire de la Convention;" DES JARDINS, "Vie de Danton," 1851; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1823; "Foreign Quarterly" for April, 1844; "British Quarterly" for April, 1866.

Danton, (JOSEPH ARSÈNE,) a French editor, nephew of the preceding, was born at Plancy (Aube) in 1814. In 1840 he was employed by M. Villemain, minister of public instruction, as *chef de cabinet*. He edited in 1839 "Cousin's Lectures on Philosophy delivered in 1819-20."

Dantz or Danz, dānts, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Orientalist, born near Gotha in 1654, was professor of

* Literally, "Here [I] Dante, whom Florence, a mother of little love, bore, am enclosed, an exile from my native country."

Oriental languages, and afterwards of theology, at Jena. He published grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages, and many works on the history and antiquities of the Jews. Died in 1727.

Dantzie, DUKE OF. See LEFEBVRE, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH.)

Dānu, [Hindoo pron, dūn'ōō,] in Hindoo mythology, a daughter of Daksha, and the mother of the Dānavas. (See DĀNAVA.)

Dan'vers, (HENRY,) Earl of Danby, an English officer and courtier, born in Wiltshire in 1573, served as captain in the army which Elizabeth sent to aid Henry IV. of France, and was knighted for his conduct in that war. He was afterwards major-general under the Earl of Essex in Ireland. Charles I. created him Earl of Danby and a member of the privy council. He founded a botanic garden for the University of Oxford. Died in 1644.

Danville. See ANVILLE, D'.

Danz. See DANTZ.

Danz, dānts, (FERDINAND GEORG,) a German physician, born in the duchy of Darmstadt in 1761, published several useful medical works. He was professor at Giessen, where he died in 1793.

Danzer, dānt'ser, (JAKOB,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Langenfeld in 1743; died in 1796.

Danzi, dānt'see, (FRANZ,) a German composer of operas and church-music, was born at Mannheim in 1763; died in 1826.

Daph'ne, [Gr. Δάφνη,] a nymph of classic mythology, beloved by Apollo. According to the poetical legend, she fled from Apollo, who pursued her, and was transformed into a laurel-tree, which was afterwards sacred to Apollo.

Daph'nis, [Gr. Δαφνίς,] a shepherd and hero of Sicily, the reputed inventor of pastoral poetry, was called a son of Mercury. The poets relate that he was the favoured lover of a Naiad, who punished him with blindness for his infidelity to her.

See the First Idyl of THEOCRITUS and the Fifth Eclogue of VIRGIL.

Da Ponte, dā pon'tā, (LORENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Ceneda in 1749. Having been banished from Venice for some satirical verses, he went to Vienna, where he became Latin secretary to Joseph II. Here he wrote several operas for the Italian theatre. After the death of Joseph II. he passed some years in London, whence, in 1805, he emigrated to New York. About 1829 he was appointed professor of Italian in Columbia College. He wrote "Don Giovanni" (or "Don Juan") and other dramas, and sonnets.

Da Ponte, (LORENZO,) a son of the preceding, born in London in 1805, became professor of belles-lettres in the University of New York. He wrote a "History of the Florentine Republic," (1833.) Died in 1841.

Dapper, dāp'per, (OLIVER-OR-OLFERT,) a Dutch physician and geographer, published several extensive and interesting works, among which are a "Description of Africa," (1668,) a "Description of the Chinese Empire," and a "Description of Asia." His works contain many maps and excellent plates. Died in 1690.

Daquin or **D'Aquin**. See AQUIN, D'.

Daquin, dā'kān', (JOSEPH,) a noted physician, born at Chambéry in 1757, wrote, besides other works, "La Philosophie de la Folie," ("The Philosophy of Insanity," 2d ed., 1804.) Died in 1815.

Dārā or **Dārāb**, the Persian of DARIUS, which see.

Dārā-Shikōh, dār'ā shi-kōh', written also **Darā-Chékōuh**, a Hindoo prince, born in 1616, was the favourite son of Shāh Jehān. He was defeated in battle by his brother Aurung-Zeb, and put to death by his order in 1643.

Daran, dār'ān', (JACQUES,) a skilful French surgeon, born at Saint-Frajon in 1701, practised with success in Milan, Turin, and Messina. At the last place he gained credit by his professional services and humanity during the plague. He was settled at Marseilles, when the fame of his skill in disorders of the urethra induced the king to invite him to Paris, where he resided until his death. The king granted him letters of noblesse in 1755. Daran invented the bougies which bear his name, and wrote a few professional works. Died in 1784.

See "Biographie Médicale."

D'Arblay, dar'blā or dār'blā', MADAME, (originally FRANCES BUR'NEY,) a celebrated English novelist, born at Lynn-Regis in 1752, was the daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, an eminent musician and author of the "History of Music." She was a shy and silent child, and at the age of eight did not know her letters. Her mother having died when Frances was about ten, no teacher or governess was provided for her; but her fond father's negligence was compensated by her own efforts in self-education. In 1760 Mr. Burney removed to London, where he gained admission into the highest literary society, and his house was frequented by Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and many others. His concerts, at which the greatest Italian vocalists performed gratis, attracted a throng of the most noble as well as the most fashionable of the metropolis. By such social influences, rather than by books and schools, was her mind trained and matured; though she seldom performed any part on this scene but that of a silent and diffident observer. About 1776 her novel "Evelina"—commenced some years before—was ready for the press. Observing a strict secrecy respecting the authorship of the book, she sent the manuscript to Dodsley without her name; but he refused to publish it on such conditions. After much delay, it was sold for twenty pounds, and appeared anonymously in 1778. The admiration and applause with which it was received were much increased when the secret transpired that the author was a reserved, obscure young woman. Her book was warmly eulogized by Burke, Johnson, Gibbon, and Sheridan, the first of whom sat up all night to read it, and the second pronounced her superior to Fielding. "She found herself," says Macaulay, "on the highest pinnacle of fame." Her second book, "Cecilia," (1782,) did not disappoint the high expectations of the public. "It was placed," says Macaulay, "by general acclamation, among the classical novels of England." In 1786 she had the misfortune to be appointed second keeper of the robes to Queen Charlotte, with a salary of two hundred pounds. This situation was peculiarly and extremely irksome to a person of her fine sensibility, as she was debarred from all congenial society and subject to the constant restraints of despotic etiquette. For five years, in deference to her father's wishes, she sacrificed her health and domestic happiness for the privilege of standing in the presence of royalty. In 1793 she married Count D'Arblay, an amiable and estimable French officer, then an exile. From 1802 to 1816 she resided with her husband in France. She died at Bath in 1840. Besides the above-named works, she wrote "Camilla," and other fictions. Her "Diary and Letters" (7 vols., 1842-46) is a work of rare interest.

See MACAULAY, "Essay on Madame D'Arblay."

Dar'by, (WILLIAM,) an American geographer, born in Pennsylvania. He published a valuable and interesting work, entitled a "View of the United States," with a particular account of the various river-basins, and other information. Died in 1854.

Darc, (JOAN.) See JOAN OF ARC.

Darcet, dār'sā', (JEAN,) a distinguished French chemist and physician, born at Doazit, in Guienne, in 1727. About 1742 he acquired the friendship of Montesquieu, who employed him as tutor to his son in Paris. After the death of that patron, Darcet devoted himself to chemical researches in concert with Count de Laugerais. He made successful experiments in the fabrication and improvement of porcelain, the components of which he discovered by analysis about 1766. At the death of Macquer (1784) he was chosen in his place a member of the Academy of Sciences, and director of the manufactory of Sèvres. He was also inspector-general of the assay-office, and a professor in the College of France. He demonstrated that the diamond is combustible, and invented the metallic alloy which bears his name, and which is fusible at the temperature of boiling water. He was the author of several chemical treatises. Died in 1801.

See J. J. DIZÉ, "Précis historique sur la Vie de J. Darcet," 1802. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Darcet, (JEAN PIERRE JOSEPH,) an eminent chemist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1777. He was appointed assayer of the mint in 1801, and afterwards

founded or directed several manufactories of chemical products which he improved, and among which were soda and soap. In 1823 he succeeded Berthollet as chemist in the Academy of Sciences. He wrote many useful treatises on sanitary and economical questions, one of which is "On the Principal Salt-Mines of Europe," (1824.) Died in 1844.

See "Notice sur J. P. J. Darcet," Paris, 1844.

Darçon. See ARÇON, D'.

D'Ar'c'y, (PATRICK,) COUNT, an Irish engineer and scientific author, born at Galloway in 1725, removed to France in early youth, and served in the French army in 1744. He was skilled in mechanics and other sciences, and wrote an "Essay on Artillery," a "Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," and other works. Condorcet composed his eulogy in the Academy of Sciences. Died in Paris in 1779.

Dar'da-nus, [Gr. Δάρδανος,] a mythical or semi-fabulous personage, who is represented as a son of Jupiter and Electra, and the ancestor of the Trojans. Homer reckons five generations between Dardanus and Priam.

Dardel, dār'dél', (ROBERT GUILLAUME,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1749; died in 1821.

Dardi, dar'dee, (BEMBO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Venice about 1560, translated the works of Plato into Italian. Died about 1640.

Dareau, dā'rō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born near Guévet in 1736; died about 1783.

Daremberg, dā'rōn'baîr', (CHARLES VICTOR,) a French physician, born at Dijon in 1817. He published (in French) "Select Works of Hippocrates," (1843,) an edition of Galen, (1854,) and other works. In 1849 he became librarian of the Mazarin Library.

Dār'rēs [Gr. Δάρης; Fr. DARÈS, dā'rēs'] of Phrygia, a priest of Vulcan, is mentioned in the "Iliad" of Homer, who praises his wisdom. He is supposed to have been present at the siege of Troy. There existed in the early ages a history of the destruction of Troy, which was regarded as the work of Dares, and as older than Homer's "Iliad." A prose work in barbarous Latin has come down to us which purports to be a version of that of Dares. It was popular in the fifteenth century, and was often printed with the work of Dictys Cretensis.

See J. G. ECK, "Dissertatio de Darete Phrygio," 1768.

Dareste, dā'rèst', (ANTOINE ÉLISABETH CLÉOPHAS,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1820.

Daret, dā'rā', (PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1610, published a collection of the portraits of eminent persons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which was highly prized, also a "Life of Raphael, translated from the Italian," (1651.) Died in 1675.

Dar'gan, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Irish engineer and contractor, born in Carlow county about 1800. He superintended the construction of several railways and canals in Ireland. He was the chief promoter of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, on which he expended many thousand pounds of his own money.

Dargaud, dār'gō', (J. M.), a French writer, a friend and imitator of Lamartine, born at Paray-le-Monial in 1800, published, among other works, "Solitude," (1838,) a "History of [Queen] Mary Stuart," (1850,) and poetical versions of Job and the Psalms of David.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

D'Argenson. See ARGENSON, D'.

D'Argental. See ARGENTAL, D'.

D'Argenté. See ARGENTÉ, D'.

D'Argenville. See DEZALLIER.

D'Argonne. See ARGONNE, D'.

Daries, dā're-ès, or **Darjes,** dar'yès, (JOACHIM GEORG,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Güstrow in 1714. He began in 1738 to teach philosophy at Jena, and in 1763 was appointed by Frederick the Great professor of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with the title of privy councillor. He published many able works, among which are "The First Principles of Finance," (in German, 1756,) and "Institutes of Universal Jurisprudence," (in Latin, 1766.) Died in 1791.

See J. H. FICHTE, "Beiträge zur Charakteristik der Neueren Philosophen;" C. R. HAUSEN, "J. G. Daries als academischer Lehrer geschildert," 1791.

Da-rī'us* [Gr. Δαρείος; It. DARIO, dā-ree'ō; Persian, DARA, dā'rā, or DARAB, dā-rāb'] I, or **Da-rī'us Hystaspis,** (known as GUSHTĀSP (gōosh-tāsp') in the legendary history of Persia,) King of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes, a member of the noble family of Achæmenidæ. In 521 B.C., having killed the usurper Smerdis, he ascended the throne recently vacated by the death of Cambyses. He first organized the extensive empire which Cyrus and Cambyses had acquired by conquest, and divided it into twenty grand satrapies. After suppressing a revolt of the Babylonians, he led a great expedition against the nomadic Scythians of Europe, which was not successful. To chastise the Athenians for aiding some Ionian insurgents, he sent Datis and Artaphernes with a large army, which was completely routed at Marathon in 490 B.C. He was preparing to renew the contest, when he died in 485, and was succeeded by his son Xerxes. Darius was a ruler of superior ability.

See HERODOTUS; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" CARL L. STRUBE, "Feldzug des Darius gegen die Scythen," 1812; JUSTIN, books i., ii., and vii.

Darius II., called **Da-rī'us O'chus** or **No'thus,** was the natural son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who gave him in marriage his daughter Parysatis. Having deposed Sogdianus, who had killed Xerxes II., the lawful heir, he became king in 424 B.C. He died in 405, leaving two sons, Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus the Younger, the former of whom was his successor.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica" and "Anabasis."

Darius III. or **Cod-o-man'nus,** the last king of the ancient Persian monarchy, was a descendant of Darius Nothus. He began to reign at the death of Arses, in 336 B.C. In the second year of his reign Persia was invaded by Alexander of Macedon, who gained a victory at the river Granicus. Darius, having taken command of his army, was defeated at Issus in 333, and at Arbela in 331 B.C. He then retreated towards Bactriana, pursued by the Macedonians, who were on the point of taking him prisoner, when he was killed by Bessus, one of his own satraps, in 330. With his expiring breath he expressed his thanks to the victor for his humane treatment of the royal captives, his wife and daughters. Alexander married his daughter Statira.

See the Histories of ARRIAN, JUSTIN, and QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Darius Hystaspes. See DARIUS I.

Darius Ochus. See DARIUS II.

Darius the Mede, of the Bible, is supposed to be the Cyaxares II. of profane history.

See Daniel vi.

Darjes. See DARIES.

Darke, dark, (WILLIAM,) an American officer, born in Pennsylvania in 1736. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Died in 1801.

Dar'ley, (FELIX O. C.), an eminent American designer, born in Philadelphia in 1822. He removed to New York about 1848. He has illustrated Irving's "Sketch-Book," "Knickerbocker's New York," "Rip van Winkle," and other humorous works, with success; also the novels of J. Fenimore Cooper, and the works of Dickens. His outline illustrations of Judd's "Margaret" are greatly and justly admired.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Dar'ley, (GEORGE,) a poet and mathematician, born in Dublin in 1785, removed to London in 1825. He gained distinction by his critical contributions to the "Literary Gazette" and "Athenæum," and wrote several poems, one of which is called "Sylvia, or the May Queen," (1827,) and treatises on geometry and algebra. Died in 1849.

Dar'ling, (GRACE,) an English heroine, born at Bam-borough in 1815, was the daughter of the keeper of the Longstone light-house, on one of the Farne Islands. The Forfarshire steamer having been wrecked in that vicinity, September 6, 1838, she went out in a small boat, at the imminent peril of her life, and rescued nine persons who were clinging to a rock. A public subscription of about £700 was raised by the people of the United Kingdom as a testimonial to her heroic conduct. Died in 1842.

* Darius, in Persian Dārā or Dārāb, and in Hebrew Daryavesh, signifies "prince," or "lord;" hence Darius Hystaspis would signify the "lord or king [son of] Hystaspes or Gushāsp." (See GUSHTĀSP.)

Darling, (JAMES,) an English bibliographer, born in 1797, was for many years a bookseller in London. He published (1852-57) a valuable work, entitled "Cyclopædia Bibliographica: a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature," (2 vols.) Died in 1862.

Dar'ling-ton, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an eminent American botanist, born in Birmingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1782. He practised medicine at West Chester, and was elected a member of Congress in 1814 by the voters of his native county, which he also represented for two other terms, (1819-23.) He published a valuable work on the plants of Chester county, entitled "Flora Cestrica," (1837,) which was commended by eminent botanists of Europe; also, "Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall," (1849.) Died in 1863.

See "Obituary Notice of William Darlington," read before the American Philological Society, February 19, 1864, by T. P. JAMES.

Darluc, dǎr'lūk', (MICHEL,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Grimaud in 1707 or 1717, obtained the chair of botany in the University of Aix. He wrote the "Natural History of Provence," (3 vols., 1782-86,) and several medical works. Died in 1783.

Darmagnac, dǎr'mǎn'yǎk', (JEAN BARTHÉLEMI,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Toulouse in 1766, distinguished himself at Austerlitz in 1805, and, as general of division, rendered important services at Vittoria (June, 1813) and Toulouse, (1814.) Died in 1855.

Darmaing, dǎr'mǎn', (JEAN JÉRÔME ACHILLE,) a French journalist, born at Pamiers in 1794, began in 1825 to publish the "Gazette des Tribunaux," which was very successful. About 1832 he became chief editor of the "Constitutionnel." Died in 1836.

Darnau, dǎr'nō', (JACQUES,) BARON, a French general, born in Loiret in 1768; died in 1830.

Darn'ley, (HENRY STUART,) LORD, a Scottish noble, born in England about 1545, was the son of the Earl of Lenox and Margaret Douglas, a niece of Henry VIII. of England. His father was descended from the house of Stuart, and his mother was a half-sister of James V. His relation to the royal family and his comely person caused him to be selected in 1565 as the husband of Queen Mary. She treated him at first with much kindness, but was soon disgusted by his stupidity, insolence, and profligacy. He instigated the murder of Rizzio, which she deeply resented and resolved to revenge. During a fit of illness Darnley lodged in an isolated house called the Kirk in the Field, which was blown up by gunpowder, Darnley being killed, February 9, 1567. Respecting the responsibility of this crime, see MARY STUART.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xliii.-xlviii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "History of England," vol. viii., chaps. viii., ix., x.; MIGNET, "Histoire de Marie Stuart."

Darondeau, dǎ'rōn'dō', (STANISLAS,) a French painter of genre and religious subjects, born about 1800; died in 1842.

Darquier de Pellepoix, dǎr'ke-ǎ' deh pêl'pwǎ', (AUGUSTIN,) a French astronomer, born at Toulouse in 1718, had an observatory at his own house, and hired persons to calculate. He wrote a "Uranography," (1771,) which Lalande commended, "Astronomical Observations," (1777-82,) and a few other scientific works. He was an associate of the Institute. Died in 1802.

Darracq, dǎ'rǎk', (FRANÇOIS BALTHASAR,) a French legislator, born at Mont-de-Marsan about 1750, was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, (1795-99.) Died about 1808.

Darrigol, dǎ're'gol', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French priest, born in 1790. He wrote an able "Critical Dissertation on the Basque Language." In 1829 he won a prize from the French Academy for his "Analysis Raisonnée of the Grammatical System of the Basque Language," when William Humboldt was a competitor. Died in 1829.

Darriule, dǎ're'ül', (JEAN,) BARON, a French general, born at Arudy in 1774; died in 1850.

Dart, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, flourished about 1725, and wrote "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," (2 vols., 1723.)

Darthe, dǎr'tǎ', (AUGUSTIN A. J.,) a French Jacobin, born at Saint-Pol in 1769. He was executed as an accomplice of Babeuf in 1797.

Dartmouth, LORD. See LEGGE, (GEORGE.)

Dartois de Bournonville, dǎr'twǎ' deh boor'nōn'-vêl', (FRANÇOIS VICTOR ARMAND,) a French dramatist, born at Beauvais in 1788, wrote many vaudevilles.

Daru, dǎ'rū', (MARTIAL NOËL PIERRE,) BARON, born in Paris in 1774, was a brother of Count Pierre Antoine Noël. He was commissary of war during the republic, and gained distinction as an able administrator under Napoleon I., who appointed him intendant of Vienna in 1809, and intendant of the crown at Rome in 1811. He left in manuscript an unfinished "History of Rome during the French Occupation." Died in Paris in 1827.

Daru, (NAPOLÉON,) COUNT, a son of the statesman noticed below, was born in Paris about 1804. He entered the army, and served as captain in Algeria. In 1832 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers. He acted with the moderate republicans in the Assembly of 1848-49, and after the *coup d'état* retired for a while into private life. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif, and soon afterwards vice-president of the chamber. In M. Ollivier's administration of 1870 he was minister of foreign affairs. After the defeat at Sedan he energetically assisted to raise troops in Manche to repel the German invasion, and he was subsequently returned by that department to the National Assembly.

Daru, (PIERRE ANTOINE NOËL BRUNO,) COUNT, an eminent French statesman and author, born at Montpellier in 1767. About 1790 he wrote "Washington," an epic poem. He favoured the Revolution, and in 1791 became a commissary in the army of Brittany. While imprisoned during the reign of terror, he translated into French verse the Odes and Epistles of Horace. About 1800 he was appointed secretary of war, and in 1802 a member of the Tribunal, in which he advocated the cause of public instruction. Between 1804 and 1806 Bonaparte made him a councillor of state, a count of the empire, and intendant-general of the imperial household. In the campaigns of 1806 and the ensuing years he accompanied Bonaparte, who had much confidence in his ability, and employed him as commissary-general, financier, and negotiator. Having become chief minister of state in 1811, he opposed the Russian expedition, but, when other counsels prevailed, made extraordinary exertions to meet its exigencies. In 1815 he was chosen president of the French Academy, an office for which he was well adapted by his dignity, his good taste, his sonorous voice, and lucid diction. As an author his merit is conspicuous. His "History of Venice" (1819) is esteemed the best work on that subject, and his poems and eulogies on Volney and others are admired. Died in 1829.

Darwin, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist and geologist, a grandson of the poet Dr. Darwin, was born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809. He accompanied Captain Fitzroy in the *Beagle* in a voyage of exploration, 1831-36, and recorded his observations respecting geology, etc., in his "Voyage of a Naturalist round the World," which obtained great popularity. In 1839 he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of Countries visited by H.M.S. *Beagle*." His "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia," (which includes the Barnacle,) published in 1851-53, is a remarkable and excellent work. He produced arguments against the immutability of species, in a work entitled "The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," (1859.) Another branch of science which he set himself to investigate may be described as the application of his preceding results to the vegetable kingdom. Under this heading we may class "The Fertilisation of Orchids," (1862,) "Cross and Self-Fertilisation of Plants," (1876,) "The Forms of Flowers," (1878,) and "The Movements of Plants," (1881.) Perhaps "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex" caused even more rancorous criticism than had been shown him in 1859 and 1860. This was in 1871, and in the following year appeared "The Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animals," which is to many readers the most readable of his works. His last book on "Earthworms" appeared a few months before his death in 1882. He was buried in Westminster Abbey with fitting distinction.

Darwin, (ERASMUS,) M.D., an ingenious English poet and physiologist, born at Elton, near Newark, in 1731. Having graduated at Cambridge, he settled at Lichfield, where he married, and practised with success until 1781, when he removed to Derby. His principal poem, "The Botanic Garden," (1791,) had a great popularity among his contemporaries, which has since rather declined. It was composed on an original plan, and displayed great powers of description; but the style is too ornate. His "Phytologia" (1800) presented many novel ideas and analogies in physiology, some of which are now received as true. He also wrote "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," "The Temple of Nature," a poem, and other works. Died in 1802.

See ANNE SEWARD, "Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Darwin;" CRY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Burke White;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1803, and April, 1804.

Darwin, (GEORGE HOWARD,) the eldest son of Charles Darwin, was born in 1846. He graduated in 1868 as second wrangler, and is well known for his researches in connexion with the figure of the earth, &c. He was elected Plumian professor of astronomy, &c., at Cambridge in 1883.

Darwin, (ROBERT WARING,) an English physician, brother of Erasmus Darwin. He published "Principia Botanica, or an Introduction to the Sexual System of Linnæus," (3d edition, 1810.)

Daschkow or **Daschkoff**. See DASHKOF.

Da'sent, (GEORGE WEBBE,) a British writer, born about 1818, published "The Norsemen in Ireland," (1855,) "Popular Tales from the Norse," (1859,) and other similar works. He was for some years an assistant editor of *The Times*, and was knighted in 1876.

Dashkof or **Daschkow**, dâsh'kof, written also **Dashkov**, (EKATERINA ROMANOVNA,) a Russian princess, eminent for her talents and achievements, born in 1744, was the daughter of Count Roman Woronzof. About the age of sixteen she was married to Prince Dashkof. In 1762 she was the master-spirit of the conspiracy which dethroned Peter III. and made his wife autocrat as Catherine II. Having lost the favour of the empress, she travelled several years in foreign countries, and returned in 1782, when she was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. Under her auspices was founded the Russian Academy, (literary,) of which she became the first president in 1784. She planned and in part compiled the Dictionary published by this academy, and wrote several plays, etc. On the accession of the emperor Paul, in 1796, she was deprived of her offices and banished from the capital. Died in 1810. She left "Memoirs of her Life," which were published (in English) in 1840.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Dassdorf, dâs'dorf, (CARL WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Staubitz, Saxony, in 1750; died in 1812.

Dassier, dâ'se-â', (JOHN,) a Swiss engraver of medals, was born at Geneva in 1677. The medals which he executed of many eminent persons in the age of Louis XIV. have been used as models by other artists. Died in 1763.

His son, JACOB ANTHONY, born at Geneva in 1715, was also a skilful engraver, and was employed about 1740 in the London Mint as second engraver. He then removed to Saint Petersburg, where he worked for some time. He engraved medals of the most illustrious men of science, which are highly prized. Died in 1759.

Dassouci, dâ'soo'se', (CHARLES COYPEAU,) a French burlesque poet and musician, born in Paris about 1604; died after 1675.

Dat'a-mêš, [Gr. Δατάμης; Fr. DATAME, dâ'tâm'] a Persian general, distinguished for his military talents, revolted against Artaxerxes Mnemon, and was killed about 362 B.C.

See CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Lives of Eminent Commanders."

Dathe, dâ'teh, [Lat. DA'THIUS,] (JOHANN AUGUST,) an able German Orientalist and theologian, born at Weisenfels, Saxony, in 1731, obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Leipsic in 1762. His capital work is a Latin version of the Old Testament, (published in sepa-

rate parts from 1773 to 1789,) which is commended for fidelity and for elegance of style. Died in 1791.

See AUGUST W. ERNESTI, "Elogium J. A. Dathi," 1792.

Datheen, dâ-tân', [Lat. DATHE'NUS,] (PETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Ypres, became a Protestant minister at Frankfort in 1555, and returned to the Low Countries about 1566. He acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and composed a Dutch poetical version of the Psalms, which was used in the churches of Holland for about two centuries. In consequence of his seditious speeches against the Prince of Orange, he exiled himself, took the name of P. Montanus, and practised medicine with success at Stade and Elbing from 1585 until his death in 1590.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. i.; DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Dati, dâ'tee, (AGOSTINO,) an eminent Italian orator and writer, was born at Sienna in 1420. He opened a school of rhetoric in that city, and was often chosen to make public orations in Latin by his fellow-citizens, who also raised him to high offices in the republic. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Sienna," and other works, historical and religious, among which is a "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul." Died in 1478.

See N. BANDIERA, "De Augustino Datho," Rome, 1733; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Dati, (CARLO ROBERTO,) usually called simply CARLO DATI, an eminent Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1619, was a descendant of Goro Dati. He studied geometry under Galileo. In 1638 he formed an intimate friendship with Milton, who visited Florence in that year, and who has commemorated their friendship in Latin epistles. Dati was one of the most learned of Italian philologists. He was appointed professor of Greek and Latin literature at Florence in 1648. He published, besides other works, a "Discourse on the Necessity of Speaking one's own Language correctly," (1657,) and "The Lives of Ancient Painters," ("Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1 vol., 1667,) "which," says Ginguéné, "is one of the best works on ancient painting." Died in 1676.

See G. NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" F. FONTANI, "Elogio di C. R. Dati," 1794.

Dati, (GIULIANO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1445; died in 1524.

Dati, (GIULIO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1560, wrote "La Contessa di Parione," (1596.) Died about 1630.

Dati, (GORO DI STAGGIO,) a noble Florentine, born in 1363, was one of the priors of the republic in 1425, and gonfalonier in 1428. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Visconti, First Duke of Milan," which was not printed until 1735. Died in 1436.

Dati, (LEONARDO,) an Italian ecclesiastic of high reputation, brother of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1360. He was employed by the republic of Florence as ambassador to various courts between 1409 and 1422. Died in 1425.

Dâ'tis, [Gr. Δάτις,] a Persian general, who, in conjunction with Artaphernes, commanded the army which was defeated at Marathon, 490 B.C.

D'Attaignant. See ATTAIGNANT.

Daub, dôwp, (KARL,) a German theologian, born at Cassel in 1765, became professor of theology at Heidelberg about 1795. He published volumes of lectures entitled "Daub's Vorlesungen," (1838,) "Prolegomena to Moral Theology and the Principles of Ethics," (1839,) and "The System of Christian Dogmatics," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1836.

See ROSENKRANZ, "Erinnerungen an C. Daub," 1837.

Daubanton, dô'bôn'tôn', (ANTOINE GRÉGOIRE,) a French judge and jurist, born in Paris in 1752, wrote a "Dictionary of the Civil Law," a "Dictionary of the Commercial Code," and other legal works. Died in 1813.

Daubasse, dô'bâss', (ARMAND,) a French poet, born in Quercy in 1664. His works were all improvised. Died in 1727.

Daubenton, dô'bôn'tôn', (GUILLAUME,) a French Jesuit, born at Auxerre in 1648. About 1700 Louis XIV. appointed him confessor to his grandson, Philip V. of Spain, over whom he acquired a great influence. Ac-

cording to Voltaire, Daubenton revealed, in a letter to the French regent, the secret of Philip's intended abdication, and the regent sent the letter to Philip. The latter then showed it to his confessor, who fainted, and soon after expired, in 1723.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Daubenton, (LOUIS JEAN MARIE,) a celebrated French naturalist, born at Montbar on the 29th of May, 1716, was sent to Paris by his father to study theology; but he preferred medicine. Having graduated as M.D. in 1741, he returned home with the intention to practise. Buffon, who was also a native of Montbar, and his former schoolmate, having been chosen intendant of the Jardin du Roi at Paris, (now Jardin des Plantes,) engaged Daubenton in 1742 to assist him in his projected scientific works. By his sound judgment, invincible patience, and unerring accuracy, he was admirably qualified for such a task. In 1745 he was appointed curator and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history. He enriched Buffon's "Natural History" with an immense number of facts and descriptions, cautiously avoiding the bold hypotheses to which Buffon was rather prone. In 1778 he obtained a chair of natural history in the College of France. He wrote many articles on that science for the first "Encyclopédie," and for the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." He made great improvements in the cabinet of natural history, of which he had charge fifty years. About 1794 the Jardin du Roi was converted into a school, styled the Museum of Natural History, in which he was appointed professor of mineralogy. He merited public favour by promoting the propagation of Spanish sheep, and wrote several popular treatises on the subject, one of which is entitled "Instruction for Shepherds." In 1799 he was elected a senator. He died January 1, 1800.

See CUVIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Daubenton," in the "Mémoires de l'Institut," tome iii.; LACÉPÈDE, "Éloge historique de Daubenton," 1790; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Daubenton, (MARGUERITE,) cousin and wife of the preceding, born at Montbar in 1720, was married in 1749. Her romance of "Zélie in the Desert" is written in a natural style, and was received with favour. Madame Buffon was her niece. Died in 1818.

Daubeny, (dōb'ne or dawb'ne, (CHARLES,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1744, became prebendary of Salisbury in 1784, and Archdeacon of Sarum in 1804. He published a "Guide to the Church," and other works on theology. Died in 1827.

Daubeny, (CHARLES GILES BRIDLE,) an English chemist and naturalist, born at Stratton in 1795, was for many years professor of botany and rural economy in the University of Oxford. In 1824 he published an "Essay on the Geology and Chemical Phenomena of Volcanoes." He wrote an important work called "Description of the Active and Extinct Volcanoes, with Remarks on their Origin," (1826,) treatises on the Geology of North America and Italy, and several memoirs on chemistry. He was president of the British Association in 1856. Died in December, 1867.

D'Aubigné, (dō'bèn'yà', (JEAN HENRI MERLE,) a Swiss divine and popular historian, was born at or near Geneva in 1794. His father, Louis Merle, was descended from the French Calvinist family of D'Aubigné. He was educated for the church, and was pastor of a French church in Hamburg for five years. Between 1823 and 1830 he preached at Brussels. About 1830 he became professor of Church history in a college at Geneva. He published in 1835 the first volume of his capital work, a "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century," which obtained a great popularity, especially in England and the United States. Among his other works are "The Protector, (Cromwell,) a Vindication," (1843,) "Germany, England, and Scotland," (1848,) "The Character of the Reformer and the Reformation of Geneva," (1862,) and "History of the Reformation in Europe in the time of Calvin." He died at Geneva in 1872.

Daubigny, (dō'bèn'ye', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1817. He has produced many pictures of French scenery, some of which have been purchased by the emperor and the ministers

of state. Among his works are a "View of the Seine at Charenton," and a "Sunset," (1851.) Died in 1878.

Daubigny, (PIERRE,) a French painter in miniature, an uncle of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1793.

Daubrée, (dō'brà', (GABRIEL AUGUSTE,) a French geologist, born at Metz in 1814.

Daubus, (dō'büs', written also **Daubuz**, (CHARLES,) a French Protestant, born at Auxerre, lived about 1625, and was for a long time minister at Nérac. He published "L'Échelle de Jacob," ("Jacob's Ladder," 1626,) and "Bellarmin reformé," ("Bellarmin Reformed," 1631.)

Daubuz. See DAUBUS.

Daubuz, (dō'büz', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant divine, born about 1670, removed to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, (1685,) and became vicar of Brotherton. He was author of a "Commentary on Revelation," (1712,) which is much esteemed. Died about 1740.

Daucourt, (dō'koor', (BONAVENTURE,) a French geologist, who lived about 1630, and wrote a treatise on volcanoes, deluges, etc.

Daude, (dōw'dēh, (ADRIAN,) a German historian, born in Franconia, wrote a "Universal History," (4 vols., 1748-58.) Died in 1755.

Daudé, (dō'dà', (PIERRE,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born in 1681; died in England in 1754.

Daudet, (dō'dà', (ROBERT,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1737; died in 1824.

Daudiguer. See AUDIGUIER, D.

Daudin, (dō'dân', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French naturalist, born in Paris about 1774, was in childhood afflicted with an infirmity which almost entirely deprived him of the use of his legs. His wife assisted him in the composition of his works, for which she designed the figures. His principal works are a "Treatise on Ornithology," (1800,) which was never finished, and a "Natural History of Reptiles," (1802.) The latter, according to Cuvier, was the most complete work on that class of animals which had then appeared. Died in 1804.

Daugier, (dō'zhe-à', (FRANÇOIS HENRI EUGÈNE,) COUNT, a noted French admiral, born at Courtezon in 1764. He commanded one of the four grand corps of the flotilla destined for the invasion of England in 1804, and distinguished himself at the battle of Baylen in 1808. Died in 1834.

Daullé, (dō'là', (JEAN,) a skilful French engraver with the burin, born at Abbeville about 1705. He removed to Paris, and engraved portraits and history with a high reputation. Among his master-pieces are a portrait of the Countess of Feuquières, and a "Magdalene," after Correggio. Died in 1763.

Daum, (dōwm, [Lat. DAU'MIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German teacher, born at Zwickau, Saxony, in 1612. He became regent of the College of Zwickau in 1642, and rector of the same in 1662. He published editions of several Latin authors, and left, in manuscript, unfinished works, among which was a "History of the Poets." Died in 1687.

See WINTER, "C. Daumii Poetæ clarissimi," etc., 1688; LOESCHER, "Memoria C. Daumii renovata," 1701; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

D'Aumale. See AUMALE, D.

Daumas, (dō'màs', (MELCHIOR JOSEPH EUGÈNE,) a French general and writer, born in 1803. He went to Algeria in 1835, and learned the Arabic language. About 1841 he was placed by General Bugeaud at the head of the political affairs (*affaires indigènes*) of Algeria, which he managed with credit. He published an "Exposé of the Actual State of Arab Society and Government," (1845,) "Manners and Customs of Algeria," and other works of merit. In 1850 he was chosen director of affairs of Algeria in the ministry of war. He obtained the rank of general of division in 1853.

Daumat. See DOMAT.

Daumer, (dōw'mēr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German pantheist, born at Nuremberg in 1800. He was professor at Nuremberg a few years between 1822 and 1830. He published a "System of Speculative Philosophy," (1831,) "Philosophy, Religion, and Antiquity," (1833,) translations from the Persian poet Hâfiz, (1846,) and other works. His system resembles the pantheism of Hegel.

Daumesnil, dō'mā'nèl', (PIERRE,) a brave French general, born at Périgueux in 1777, served in Italy and Egypt from 1795 to 1800, and became chef d'escadron about 1806. He lost a leg at Wagram in 1809. In 1812 he was made general of brigade and governor of Vincennes castle, which he defended obstinately against the allies in 1814 and 1815. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1831. Died in 1832.

See "Vie du Général Daumesnil," Paris, 1832.

Daumont. See AUMONT, D'.

Daun, von, fon dōwn, (LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA,) COUNT, an able Austrian general, born at Vienna in 1705. He made his first campaign against the Turks. About 1748 he obtained the rank of field-marshal. He commanded at the battle of Kolin, June 18, 1757, where Frederick the Great was defeated with great loss. In the same year the Austrians, under Charles of Lorraine and Daun, lost a great battle at Leuthen. Having surprised the Prussian king at Hochkirchen, (1758,) Daun gained a victory, for which he was rewarded with 300,000 florins, a sword from the pope, and many honours. He was defeated in turn by Frederick at Torgau in 1761. After the peace of 1763 he became president of the Aulic Council, and enjoyed great favour at court until his death in 1766.

See ARCHENHOLTZ, "History of the Seven Years' War," 1793; "Mémoires of Count Von Daun," by A. HENDERSON, London, 1757.

Daunou, dō'noo', (PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a meritorious French statesman and author, born at Boulogne in 1761, entered the order of Oratorians. In 1792 he was elected to the National Convention, in which he supported moderate measures, opposed the proscription of the Girondists, and was one of the framers of the constitution of the year III., (1795.) He was the first president of the Council of Five Hundred, and a member of the committee appointed to frame the constitution of the year VIII., (1800.) In 1807 he was chosen keeper of the archives of France. He was chief editor of the "Journal des Savants" from 1816 to 1838, and about 1818 obtained a chair of history in the College of France. He contributed many articles to the "Biographie Universelle." In 1838 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1839 was created a peer. Among his numerous useful works are an "Essay on the Temporal Power of the Pope," (1810,) and a "Course of Historical Studies," in 20 vols., the first of which was published in 1842. Died in 1840. "He was so simple, so modest, so firm and consistent," says Villenave, "that envy was compelled to pause, and criticism reduced to silence, before the renown of his talents and his virtues."

See A. H. TAILLANDIER, "Documents biographiques sur Daunou," 1841; VICTOR LÉCLERC, "Notice sur Daunou;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" WALCKENAER, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de M. Daunou," 1841.

Daunt or Daunte. See DANTE.

Dauphin, dō'fān', (AUGUSTIN ANNE,) a mediocre French poet, born at Niort about 1759; died in 1822.

Daurat. See DORAT.

Dausque, dōsk, (CLAUDE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Saint-Omer in 1566; died in 1644.

Dauvergne. See AUVERGNE, D'.

Dauvigny. See AUVIGNY, D'.

Dauxion. See AUXION, D'.

Dauz, dōwts, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Orientalist, born near Gotha in 1654, is known as the author of a system of Hebrew grammar. Died in 1727.

Dauzats, dō'zā', (ADRIEN,) a French painter and lithographer, born at Bordeaux in 1808. As a painter of genre, he obtained medals of the first class in 1835, 1848, and 1855.

Daval, da-vāl', ? (PETER,) an English mathematician, was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1763.

Davanzati Bostichi, dā-vān-zā'tee bos-tee'kee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian writer and merchant, born at Florence in 1529. He cultivated literature with success, and filled several civil offices with credit. The perfection of the Tuscan language was his favourite pursuit. His most remarkable work is an Italian version of Tacitus, (1658,) which, says Ginguené, "is a master-piece of purity of style, of vigour, precision, and elegance." It is said to

be more concise than the original. He also wrote a treatise on "The Tuscan Cultivation of the Vine and other Trees," (1600.) Died in 1606.

See G. NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dav'en-ant, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an English writer on finance and political economy, a son of Sir William Davenant, was born in 1656. In 1685 he was returned to Parliament, and appointed inspector of plays. In 1695 he gained reputation by his "Essays on the Ways and Means of Supplying the War," which was followed by several treatises on the revenues, trades, etc., the merit of which was variously estimated. In 1703 he was appointed inspector-general of exports and imports. Died in 1714.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. iii.; "Biographia Britannica."

Davenant, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in London in 1576. In 1618 James I. sent him to attend the Synod of Dort, and in 1621 appointed him Bishop of Salisbury. He had previously been professor of divinity in Cambridge University. He published an excellent "Exposition of Paul's Epistles," (in Latin, 1627,) and several other works. Died in 1641.

Davenant, (SIR WILLIAM,) an English dramatic poet, born at Oxford in 1605. Having written "Albiovine" and another tragedy, he was chosen poet-laureate in 1637 as successor to Ben Jonson. He was a royalist in the civil war, and was knighted by Charles I. in 1643. He was confined in the Tower about two years for political reasons, and owed his safety to Milton. His principal production is "Gondibert," an unfinished epic poem, which was much admired by Cowley, Waller, and others, but is now neglected. He was associated with Dryden in an alteration of Shakspeare's "Tempest." He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

See SOUTHEY, "British Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Davenant, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, translated La Mothe le Vayer's work on the Greek and Latin historians. He was drowned near Paris in 1681.

Dav'en-pōrt, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English Catholic friar, born at Coventry in 1598, assumed the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to Queen Henrietta. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1680.

Davenport, (JOHN,) an English Puritan, born at Coventry in 1598, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637. He was the first minister of New Haven, Connecticut, where he preached about thirty years, and had much influence in the civil affairs of the colony. Died in 1670.

Davenport, (RICHARD ALFRED,) an English editor and biographer, born about 1780, published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of Biography," (1 vol. 12mo, 1831.) Died about 1852.

Daverhoul, dā'ver-hōwl't', [Fr. pron. dā'ver'hoof',] (JEAN ANTOINE,) a native of Holland, was a member of the French Legislative Assembly in 1791-92. He was one of the founders of the club of Feuillants. Died in 1792.

Dā'vid, [Heb. דָּוִד or דָּוִדָּ; Gr. Δαβίδ or Δαβίδ; Arabic, DĀOOD or DĀŪD, dā'ōōd',] a celebrated Hebrew poet, prophet, and king, a son of Jesse, was born at Bethlehem about 1090 B.C. He was a shepherd in his youth, and an excellent musician. About the age of twenty-two he entered the service of King Saul, whose morbid spirit he soothed by playing on the harp, and he was anointed by the prophet Samuel as king in the place of Saul. Soon after this event he killed, in single combat, Goliath, a Philistine giant, and married Michal, a daughter of Saul. The king, however, regarded him with jealous malignity, and made several attempts against his life. David, therefore, fled for safety to Achish, King of Gath, where he feigned insanity. After many perilous adventures, he ascended the throne about 1055 B.C. He reigned seven years at Hebron as King of Judah, and on the death of Saul's son was recognized as king by all the tribes of Israel. By victories over the Philistines, the Moabites, the Syrians, the Edomites, etc., he greatly extended the boundaries of his kingdom, which, under his rule, attained a high degree of prosperity and power. His reign was disturbed by a rebellion of his son Absalom, and by

conspiracies of other sons. He died about 1015, and was succeeded by his son Solomon. David was the author of many of the Psalms which bear his name, and which give proof of poetical genius of the highest order. Though not without human infirmities, by which he was more than once betrayed into great sins, he was, on the whole, distinguished for magnanimity and a tenderness of heart rare in one so constantly engaged in the pursuits of war. (See I. Samuel xxvi. 7-12, and I. Chronicles xi. 13, 14.)

See also I. Samuel, chap. xv.; II. Samuel, *passim*; I. Chronicles, chaps. xi.-xxix.; CHANDLER, "History of the Life of David," 1758; EWALD, "Geschichte des Volkes Israel," DROSTE, "Leven van Koning David," 1716; HANSER, "Historia Davidis," 1780; DELANV, "Life and Reign of David, King of Israel," 3 vols., 1742.

Dā'vid, a Christian emperor of Abyssinia, born about 1500, succeeded his father Nahu in 1507. His realm was invaded and partly conquered about 1514 by the Turkish Sultan Selim I. David formed an alliance with Portugal about 1520. Died about 1540.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dā'vid III., a celebrated king of Georgia, was the son of George II., whom he succeeded in 1089. The Turks had subjected the greater part of Georgia, and even Teflis, the capital, was in their power. David raised an army, defeated the Turks, and recovered Teflis in 1121. Several battles were fought afterwards, in which the Georgians were victors. He died in 1124, and left the throne to his son, Demetrius II.

See SAINT-MARTIN, "Mémoires sur l'Arménie."

David, King of Eastern Armenia, began to reign about 980 A.D. He defeated the Sultan Togrul and other Mus-sulman chiefs. Died in 1046.

David, an Armenian philosopher. See DAVID OF NERKEN.

Dā'vid I., King of Scotland, sixth son of Malcolm III., succeeded his brother, Alexander I., in 1124. Before this event he had married Maud, the great-niece of William the Conqueror, and obtained Northumberland as her dowry. Having refused to acknowledge Stephen as King of England, and supported the claim of Matilda, who was his niece, he was involved in war with that prince. In 1137 David invaded England, and was defeated at Northallerton. He died in 1153, and was succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xiii.; BUCHANAN, "History of Scotland."

David II. or **David Bruce**, King of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, and was a minor when his father died in 1329. In 1332 Edward Baliol invaded Scotland, defeated an army commanded by the regent Mar, and was crowned at Scone. David then took refuge in France. His subjects maintained the contest against Baliol and his English ally, and in 1342 he recovered the throne. In 1346 he invaded England, was defeated and taken prisoner, and did not obtain his liberty until 1357. Died in 1371, and was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Stuart, or Robert II.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxv.

David, dā'véd', (CHARLES), a French engraver, born in Paris about 1600; died about 1660.

His brother JÉRÔME was a skilful etcher with aqua-fortis.

David, dā'vid, (CHRISTIAN GEORG NATHAN), a popular Danish journalist and statesman, born at Copenhagen in 1793. He wrote some successful works on political economy, became a leader of the Liberal party, and was a member of the Diet from 1848 to 1853.

See J. B. SCHICK, "Professor David und sein Vaterland," 1835.

David, (FÉLICIEN), a French musical composer, born at Cadenet (Vaucluse) in 1810. He became in 1830 a pupil of Lesueur, Fétis, and Reber, in the Conservatoire of Paris. In 1831 he quitted the Conservatoire and joined the Saint-Simonians, by whom he was employed to set hymns to music. On the dispersion of that society he visited the Levant, where he collected popular melodies, etc., and returned to Paris in 1835. He produced "The Rebel Angel," "The Swallows," and other melodies, which failed to render him famous. His "ode-symphonic" called "The Desert," performed in 1844, first revealed to the public his superior talent, and procured for him a European reputation. In 1847 he produced "Chris-

topher Columbus," an "ode-symphonic," which was very successful.

See SULLVAIN SAINT-ÉTIENNE, "Biographie de Félicien David;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

David, dā'vit, (FERDINAND), a German composer and violinist, born at Hamburg in 1810. He became concertmeister at Leipsic about 1836.

David, (FRANÇOIS ANNE), a French engraver, born in Paris in 1741, was a pupil of Le Bas. In youth he became engraver of the cabinet of Monsieur, (Louis XVIII.) He published "The Antiquities of Herculanum," and illustrated works on the history of England and other nations. Died in 1824.

David, dā'véd' or dā'vid, (JACQUES LOUIS), a celebrated French historical painter, born in Paris in 1748, was a pupil of Vien. Having obtained the grand prize of the Academy for his "Antiochus and Stratonice," in 1775, he went to Rome with Vien, and was affected to tears by the superiority of the classical antique style, and the conviction that he must begin anew the study of his art. When Vien saw his "Triumph of Paulus Æmiliius," he exclaimed, "You are destined to ruin or regenerate the school." He returned to Paris in 1780, composed his "Belisarius," and was received as academicien in the Royal Academy, with the title of painter to the king, in 1783. The next year he again visited Rome, where he produced the "Horatii," which was highly applauded and made a great sensation among the Parisians. He had become the chief of the French painters when the Revolution began. Elected to the Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king, and disgraced himself by complicity in the crimes of Robespierre. On the fall of this leader, (1794,) David was imprisoned several months. He was the chief manager of the great national festivals and spectacles of the republic. About 1795 he produced his "Rape of the Sabinas," which is called his master-piece, and was sold for 60,000 francs. Napoleon patronized him, and appointed him his first painter. At the restoration he was exiled as a regicide, and lived in Brussels until his death, in 1825. He was a member of the Institute. He had a vivid imagination, an ardent and susceptible temperament, and was not devoid of magnanimity. As an artist he was deficient in colouring, but attained the highest rank by his design, which, in the opinion of his admirers, is inimitably beautiful and true.

See MIETTE DE VILLARS, "Mémoires de David Peintre," etc., 1850; COUPIN, "Essai sur Jacques Louis David," 1827; MIEL, "Notice sur J. L. David," 1834; DELÉCLUZE, "David et son Ecole," 1835; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" ANTOINE THOMÉ, "Vie de David," 1826.

David, (JEAN PIERRE), a French surgeon, born at Gex in 1737. He obtained prizes for several treatises, one of which was "On the Mechanism of Respiration," (1766.) He shared the labours of the surgeon Lecat, who chose him as his successor. Died in 1784.

David, (MAXIME), a French miniature-painter, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1798. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1841.

David, (PIERRE), a French poet and diplomatist, born near Falaise in 1771. As consul at Smyrna, he saved the lives of many Greeks during an insurrection. Among his poems is "The Siege of Athens," (1827.) Died in 1846.

David, (PIERRE JEAN), an eminent French sculptor, born at Angers in 1789. He went to Paris in 1808, and, having won the first prize (with a pension) in 1811, was enabled to pursue his studies in Rome. About 1824 he established his reputation by a statue of the Prince of Condé. He was elected to the Institute in 1826, and in 1831 was ordered by the government to adorn the Pantheon with sculptures. He preferred to exercise his talent on republican subjects and on persons who have been useful to society. Among his works are busts of Washington, La Fayette, Lamartine, Arago, Lamennais, and Goethe. He produced statues of Jefferson, (at New York,) Cuvier, Racine, and many others. He was a republican member of the Assembly in 1848. Died in 1856.

See GUSTAVE PLANCHE, "Portraits d'Artistes;" ADRIEN MAILLARD, "Étude sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de David d'Angers," 1839.

Dā'vid, SAINT, the patron of Wales, born in Cardiganshire about 490 A.D., founded several monasteries, for which he composed rules. He was the author of Homilies, and other works. Died in 544.

Dā'vid ap Gwil'lum, a famous Welsh bard of the fourteenth century, is said to have courted the favour of the fair Morvid in one hundred and forty-seven poems. Notwithstanding these demonstrations, or perhaps in consequence of them, she married another.

David Bruce. See DAVID II.

Dā'vid Com-ne'nus, the last emperor of Trebizond, usurped the throne at the death of his brother John. When his capital was attacked by Mahomet II. in 1461, he surrendered on condition that this Sultan should marry his daughter Anna. David and his sons were reduced to choose between death and the Moslem religion, and preferred the former, in 1462.

Dā'vid de Po'mis, a Jewish rabbi and physician, born at Spoleto, in Italy, in 1525. He produced a Hebrew Lexicon, (1587.) Died about 1600.

David de Saint-George, dā'véd' deh sán'zhorzh', (JEAN JOSEPH ALEXIS,) a French philologist, born in Franche-Comté in 1759. He produced a version of Ossian. Died in 1809.

Dā'vid-George, a noted fanatic and impostor, born at Delft about 1500, had some natural eloquence and cunning. After associating with the Anabaptists, he formed a new sect, called Davidists, and, according to some accounts, professed that he was the Messiah. To escape persecution, he fled about 1542 to Bâle, where he lived in disguise eleven years. In 1553 he endeavoured to save Servetus, and wrote in favour of toleration. He published a "Wonderbook," and other works. Mosheim thinks he had more virtue than his opponents give him credit for. Died in 1556.

David of Nerken, an eminent Armenian philosopher of the Platonist school, lived about 460-490 A.D. He studied at Athens under Syrianus, the master of Proclus, and wrote a number of works, among which is "The Foundations of Philosophy." He is said to have translated into Armenian the works of Plato and Aristotle.

See FR. NEUMANN, "Mémoire sur la Vie de David," 1829.

David Rubeni, dā'vid roo-bā'nee, a Jewish fanatic, lived towards the end of the fifteenth century, and predicted that the Messiah would come in 1500. He pretended that he had a mission to conduct the Jews of Europe to Palestine.

Daide, dā've-dā, (LUIGI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Lugano in 1648; died about 1730.

Dav'i-dis, (FRANZ,) a Socinian minister, born in Hungary about 1510; died in 1579.

Davidof, dā-vee'dof, **Davydow**, or **Davuidof**, dā-wee'dof, (DENIS VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian general and poet, born at Moscow in 1784; died in 1839.

Dā'vids, (ARTHUR LUMLEY,) an English Orientalist, born in Hampshire in 1811. He published a Turkish Grammar, (1832.) Died in 1832.

Dā'vid-son, (JOHN,) an English traveller, born in London. He was killed in Northern Africa by some natives in 1836.

Dā'vid-son, (JOHN W.), an American general, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, about 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1845, became a captain in 1855, and a brigadier-general of Union volunteers early in 1862. He served in Missouri and Arkansas in 1862 and 1863.

Davidson, (LUCRETIA MARIA,) an American poetess, born at Plattsburg, New York, in 1808. She wrote verses before she was six years old, and composed with great facility. It is stated that she wrote two hundred and seventy-eight poems, besides many which were destroyed. Died in August, 1825. A collection of her poems was published, with a Memoir by S. F. B. Morse, in 1829.

Davidson, (MARGARET MILLER,) a sister of the preceding, born in 1823, was also a poetess, and a child of equal precocity. Her poems were praised by Washington Irving, who wrote a biography of her about 1843. She is said to have been "angelic" in her disposition. Died in 1838.

Davidson, (RANDALL THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in 1848. He married a daughter of Archbishop Tait, whose chaplain he for some time was. In May, 1883, he was appointed by the Queen to the deanery of Windsor.

Dā'vid-son, (Rev. SAMUEL,) an Irish dissenter and biblical critic, born at Ballymena about 1808. He pub-

lished, besides other works, "Sacred Hermeneutics Developed," (1843,) and "Biblical Criticism," (2 vols., 1852.)

See "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1863; "Westminster Review" for July, 1862.

Davidson, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania in 1746. He was killed in battle at Cowan's Ford, in North Carolina, in 1781.

Dā'vie, (WILLIAM RICHARDSON,) born in England in 1756, came to America about 1762. He served as colonel under Generals Greene and Sumter in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was chosen Governor of North Carolina in 1799. He was sent as envoy to France in 1799 or 1800. Died in 1820.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. xv., Second Series; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Daviel, dā've'él', (JACQUES,) a skilful French oculist, born in Normandy in 1696. He settled in Paris in 1746, and received the title of oculist to the king in 1749. He invented a method to cure cataract by extraction, which was successful. Died in 1762.

Davies, dā'vez, (CHARLES,) an American mathematician, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1798. He became professor of mathematics at West Point about 1824. He published "Elementary Algebra," (1839,) "Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry," (1840,) "Practical Mathematics," (1852,) and other works, which have been extensively used as text-books in colleges and academies. Having resigned his chair at West Point, about 1837, he visited Europe, and subsequently was appointed a professor in Columbia College, New York.

Dā'vieš, (EDWARD,) a Welsh divine, born in 1756, was rector of Bishopston and chancellor of Brecon. He wrote, besides other works, "Celtic Researches, or the Origin, Traditions, and Language of the Ancient Britons," (1804,) and a treatise on Druidism, which is commended. Died in 1831.

Dā'vieš, (Lady ELEANOR,) born in 1603, was the daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven, and wife of Sir John Davies. She gained notoriety as a prophetess, and published some strange predictions in 1649. Died in 1652.

Davies, (JOHN,) a learned Welsh divine, who graduated at Oxford in 1593, and became a canon of Saint Asaph's. He was well versed in the antiquities of his nation, and published a work on "Ancient British Languages." Died in 1644.

Davies, (JOHN,) a Welsh writer, born in 1625, translated several works from the French. Died in 1693.

Davies, (JOHN,) D.D., an English philologist, born in London in 1679, was appointed prebendary of Ely in 1711. He edited the works of Cicero, Cæsar, and other Latin authors. Died in 1732.

Davies, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English poet and judge, born in Wiltshire in 1570, graduated at Oxford. In 1599 he acquired reputation by his poem entitled "Nosce Teipsum," ("Know Thyself.") In 1603 he was appointed solicitor-general of Ireland, and soon after attorney-general. He was knighted in 1607. In 1612 he published an excellent work on the political state of Ireland. He was returned to the English Parliament in 1621, and obtained the dignity of lord chief justice in 1626, but died suddenly the same year. In reference to the poem above noticed, Hallam remarks, "Perhaps no language can produce a poem, extending to so great a length, of more condensation of thought, or in which fewer languid verses will be found."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" G. CHALMERS, "Life of Davies;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" "Retrospective Review," vol. v., 1822.

Davies, (MYLES,) a Welsh writer or compiler, lived about 1715. He published "Athenæ Britannicæ," (3 vols., 1716.)

Davies, (ROBERT,) a Welsh poet, born in 1770, was the author of a good Welsh grammar, and of some admired poems. Died in 1836.

Davies, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine and distinguished pulpit orator, born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1724. He was instrumental in founding the College of New Jersey, and in 1758 succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of that institution. Died in 1761, leaving several volumes of sermons, which have passed through many editions, both in America and England.

Davies, (SNEYD,) Archdeacon of Derby, an English poet, wrote some imitations of Horace in Duncombe's edition, (1767,) and poems in Dodsley's collection. Died in 1769.

Davies, (THOMAS,) an English actor and bookseller, born about 1712. He made his *début* on the stage about 1736, and soon after opened a bookstore in London, where he acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson. Returning again to the stage, he married Miss Yarrow, a beautiful actress. The satire of Churchill in the "Rosciad" induced him to quit the theatre and resume the book-trade. He wrote a "Life of Garrick," (1780,) which procured for him both fortune and reputation, and was author of several other biographies. Died in 1785. Johnson and Boswell met for the first time in his house. See BOSWELL'S "Life of Johnson."

Davies, (THOMAS ALFRED,) born in Saint Lawrence county, New York, in 1809, served in the campaigns of 1861, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Davies, (Rev. WALTER,) a British author, born in 1761, wrote an esteemed treatise on the "Agriculture and Domestic Economy of Wales," (1811,) and other works. Died about 1848.

Davies, dā'vis, (JOSEPH HAMILTON,) U. S. attorney for Kentucky, volunteered in an expedition against the Indians in 1811, and was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7 of that year. His wife was a sister of Chief-Justice Marshall.

Davila. See AVILA.

Davila, dā've-lā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish theologian, born at Avila, was a Dominican. Died in 1604.

Davila, dā've-lā, (ENRICO CATERINO,) a celebrated Italian historian, born at Sacco, near Padua, in 1576, was the son of Antonio Davila, who, like several of his ancestors, had been Constable of Cyprus. About the age of seven he was taken to Paris, where he was educated, and became a page at the French court. From 1594 to 1598 he served with distinction in the army of Henry IV., and collected materials for his history. In 1599 he returned to Padua. About 1606 he engaged in the service of the Venetian senate, and commanded several military expeditions with success. In 1630 he produced his "History of the Civil Wars of France from 1559 to 1598," ("Historia delle Guerre civili," etc.) which is unanimously regarded as authentic, and generally impartial, excepting his favoritism towards Catherine de Médicis, to whom his family was indebted. His style is graphic, spirited, and concise, and free from the prevalent defects of his time. The narration is remarkably varied and picturesque. In 1631 Davila was appointed governor of Crema. As he was performing the journey thither, he was involved in a dispute with an insolent official, who refused to furnish accommodations that Davila had a right to demand. Davila was shot dead by this person, who was instantly killed by the son of the historian.

See "Life of Davila," prefixed to an edition of his works published by APOSTOLO ZENO, Venice, 1733; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Davila, (Don PEDRO FRANCO,) a Spanish naturalist, born at Guayaquil, removed about 1748 to Paris, where he formed an extensive cabinet. In 1767 he sold this for 800,000 reals, and in 1769 went to Madrid, and was chosen perpetual director of the cabinet of natural history, which he made one of the richest in Europe. Died in 1785.

Davila y Padilla, dā've-lā e pá-del'yā, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish or Mexican monk, became Bishop of Saint Domingo. He wrote a "History of the Province of Santiago de Mexico," (1596.) Died in 1604.

Davin, dā'ván', (FÉLIX,) a French novelist, born at Saint-Quentin in 1807; died in 1836.

Da Vinci. See VINCI.

Davini, dā-vee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician, born at Camporgiano in 1562; died in 1633.

Dā'vis, (ANDREW JACKSON,) a clairvoyant and spiritualist, born in Orange county, New York, in 1826, published "Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations," etc., (1845,) and several other works, including "The Great Harmonia," (in 4 vols.,) advocating the doctrines of Spiritualism.

See "The Magic Staff; an Autobiography of A. J. Davis;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Davis, (CHARLES HENRY,) an American naval commander, born in Boston in 1807. He entered the navy in 1823, was appointed superintendent of the "Ephemeris" and "Nautical Almanac" about 1850, and gained the rank of commander in 1854. He served as chief of staff and captain of the fleet at the capture of Port Royal by Dupont in November, 1861. In May, 1862, he took command of the Mississippi flotilla. He gained a victory over the ram Louisiana and several gunboats on the 10th of May, and another near Memphis in June. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in February, 1863, and was appointed superintendent of the National Observatory in May, 1865. His services in relation to the "Nautical Almanac" are highly commended.

Dā'vis, (DAVID,) a skilful physician, born in South Wales about 1777, practised in London. He published "Elements of Obstetric Medicine," (new edition, 1842.) Died in 1842.

Dā'vis, (EDWARD,) an English buccaneer, was a companion of Dampier. He became the chief of a band of filibusters who plundered the Spanish colonies in Peru about 1684.

Davis, (EDWARD,) an English painter and engraver, born in Wales in 1640. His engraved portraits are highly praised.

Davis, (EDWIN HAMILTON,) M.D., an American physician and archæologist, for many years professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the New York Medical College, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1811. His principal work is his "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Davis, (HENRY,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at East Hampton, New York, in 1770. He was president of Hamilton College, New York, from 1817 to 1833. Died in 1852.

Davis, (Rev. HENRY EDWARDS,) an English clergyman, born at Windsor in 1756, became a Fellow and tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. At the age of twenty-one he published an Examination of Gibbon's History, charging him with misrepresentation. Gibbon published a Vindication against this charge. Died in 1784.

Davis, (HENRY WILLIAM BANKS,) an English artist, born in 1833. Many of his works are sea or coast scenes. He was elected an R.A. in 1877.

Davis, (HENRY WINTER,) an eloquent American statesman, born at Annapolis, Maryland, about 1817, graduated at Hampden-Sidney College. He was elected a member of Congress for the third district of Maryland (*i.e.* a part of Baltimore) in 1854, and again in 1856. After the dissolution of the Whig party he joined the "American" party. He was re-elected to Congress in 1858. In the crisis of 1861 he gave proof of ardent loyalty to the Union, and became a radical Republican. He represented a part of Baltimore in the thirty-eighth Congress, (1863-65,) in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the summer of 1865 he made a public speech at Chicago in favour of negro suffrage. His intellect was keen, inventive, and capable of long-continued effort. Died in December, 1865.

Davis, (JEFFERSON,) an American statesman and military leader, born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1808. He studied at Transylvania College, and subsequently at the Military Academy of West Point, where he graduated in 1828. He served in the Black Hawk war on the North-west frontier, 1831-32, and in the campaigns against the Pawnees and other Indian tribes, 1833 to 1835. Having settled in Mississippi, he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party in 1845. On the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he resigned his seat in Congress, and as colonel of a regiment of volunteers joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He took a prominent part in the engagements of Monterey and Buena Vista, and his conduct on the latter occasion was noticed in General Taylor's dispatch of March 6 in high terms of commendation. He was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1847, and in 1848 elected to the same office for the remainder of the term. It is said that John Quincy Adams, on hearing Mr. Davis's first speech in the Senate, observed to his friends, "That young man, gentlemen, is no ordinary man: he will make his mark yet." While in the Senate he was one of the

most prominent among the advocates of slavery and State rights. As Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi in 1851 he was defeated by H. S. Foote, the Union candidate. He was secretary of war during Mr. Pierce's administration, from March, 1853, till March, 1857. At the latter date he again became a Senator of the United States. Having taken a prominent part in the secession movement in 1860-61, he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States in February of the latter year, and was soon after elected President of the provisional government formed by the secessionists. In November, 1861, he was elected without opposition President (for six years) of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated February 22, 1862. There seems no reason to doubt that the Southern leaders made a wise selection in placing Davis at the head of their perilous, not to say wild and desperate, enterprise; and he appears to have done all that any man in his position could do to bring it to a successful issue. The war was at last terminated by the capture of Richmond by General Grant in April, 1865, after which event President Davis retreated southward. He was taken prisoner in Southern Georgia in May, 1865, was confined in Fortress Monroe two years, and was then released on bail. He was included in the general amnesty of December 25, 1868.

See E. A. POLLARD, "Life of Jefferson Davis;" LIVINGSTON, "Portraits of Eminent Americans;" DR. J. J. CRAVEN, "Prison-Life of Jefferson Davis," 1866; "Life and Imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, with the Life and Military Career of Stonewall Jackson," New York, 1866; "Life of Jefferson Davis," by F. H. ALFRIEND, 1868.

Davis, (JEFFERSON C.,) an American general, born in Clarke county, Indiana, in 1828. He served in the Mexican war, 1846-47. He was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by the rebels in April, 1861. He served at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863, and at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. He led a corps of the army of Sherman in the march from Atlanta to the sea, in December, 1864.

Davis, (JOHN.) See DAVIES, (JOHN.)

Davis, (JOHN,) an eminent English navigator, born at Sandridge, in Devonshire. Between 1585 and 1587 he made three voyages for the discovery of a Northwest passage, in which he discovered the strait that bears his name, and advanced as far as the 72d degree of north latitude. In 1591 he served as captain in Cavendish's expedition to the South Sea, and afterwards made five voyages to the East Indies. He was killed by the Japanese in 1605. He had published an account of his Northwestern discoveries, and a work entitled "The World's Hydrographical Description," 1595.

See HAKLUVT, "Navigations;" A. SAINT JOHN, "Lives of Celebrated Travellers;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Davis, (JOHN,) an American jurist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1761, graduated at Harvard in 1781. He was appointed comptroller of the treasury of the United States in 1795, and in 1801 a judge of the district court, which office he held for forty years. Died in 1847.

Davis, (JOHN,) an American Senator, born in Northborough, Massachusetts, in 1787, graduated at Yale College. He was elected a member of Congress, in 1824, and re-elected several times. In 1834 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. He represented his State in the United States Senate from 1835 to 1841. He acted with the Whig party, and was a prominent advocate of a protective tariff. He became Governor of Massachusetts again in 1841 or 1842. His reputation for integrity was such that he was commonly called "Honest John Davis." He was again elected a Senator of the United States about 1845. Died at Worcester in April, 1854.

Davis, (JOHN A. G.,) professor of law in the University of Virginia, was born in Middlesex county, in that State, in 1801. He was educated at William and Mary College. He was the author of a "Guide to Justices of the Peace," and other legal works. Died in 1840.

Davis, (Sir JOHN FRANCIS,) an English officer and writer on China, was born in London in 1795. He was attached to Lord Amherst's embassy to China in 1816, and afterwards became chief superintendent at Canton. He is one of the few Europeans who have mastered the

language and literature of China. On his return to England he published "The Chinese: a General Description of China and its Inhabitants," (1836, 2 vols.,) which is one of the best English works on that subject. He was governor of Hong-Kong from 1841 to 1847. In 1841 he produced "Sketches of China."

Davis, (MATTHEW L.,) an American writer, born in 1766, was an intimate friend of Aaron Burr. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Life of Aaron Burr," (2 vols., 1836-37.) Died in 1850.

Davis, (THOMAS,) an Irish poet and political writer, born at Mallow in 1814. He was a leader of the party called "Young Ireland," and in favour of a repeal of the Act of Union. Died in 1845.

Dā'vi-son, (FRANCIS,) an English poet, son of William, noticed below. He published in 1602 "The Poetical Rhapsody," which contains, besides his own verses, selections from the writings of contemporary poets.

Davison, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman in the service of Queen Elizabeth. After having performed embassies to Holland and Scotland, he was appointed privy councillor, and one of the principal secretaries of state, about 1586. The queen ordered him privately to draw a warrant for the execution of Mary Stuart, which she signed. After the execution (1587) she disowned the act, and threw the odium on Davison, who was confined in the Tower a number of years.

Davond Pasha,) an eminent Turkish statesman, was born in 1816. An Armenian Christian, he filled the office of governor-general of the Lebanon for seven years from 1861; he has also been minister of public works at Constantinople. He speaks several European languages.

Davoust or Davout, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE EDME FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French officer, brother of Marshal Davoust, was born at Étivey (Yonne) in 1773. He served at the battles of Saint-Jean-d'Acre and of the Pyramids, and became aide-de-camp to his brother in 1800. For his services at Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram he was made a baron in 1809. Died in 1820.

Davoust, more correctly Davout, pronounced alike dā'voo', (LOUIS NICOLAS,) Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmühl, an able and successful French marshal, born near Noyers (Yonne) in 1770, was a fellow-student with Bonaparte at Brienne. In 1791 he became a colonel, or chef-de-bataillon, in the republican army, and in 1793 made a daring attempt to seize Dumouriez, the general-in-chief. In the same year he obtained the rank of general of brigade. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, fought several battles under Desaix, and contributed to the victory of Aboukir, 1799. The next year he returned to France, and was promoted to the grade of general of division by Bonaparte, of whom he was an ardent admirer. He commanded the cavalry of the army of Italy in 1800. In 1804 he was made major-general of the imperial guard, and marshal of the empire. He led the right wing of the army at Austerlitz in 1805, where his services were very conspicuous, and defeated the Prussians at the great battle of Auerstadt, which was fought on the same day as that of Jena, October 14, 1806. "This last success," says Alison, "put the keystone to the arch of Marshal Davoust's fame." He was created Prince of Eckmühl in 1809 for his success at the village of that name. After taking part in the Russian campaign, 1812, and being wounded at Borodino, he defended Hamburg against the allies for several months, and excited loud complaints by his extortions and severity to the inhabitants. He was Napoleon's minister of war during the Hundred Days, 1815, and after the battle of Waterloo was appointed by the provisional government general-in-chief of the French armies; but he retired from the command in the same year. In 1819 he was a member of the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1823.

See CHÉNIER, "Vie du Maréchal Davout," 1866; "Davoust des Tyrannen, Leben und Thaten," Leipzig, 1815; JOURDAN, "Éloge funèbre de M. le Maréchal Davoust," 1823; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire."

Davout. See DAVOUST.

D'Avrigny. See AVRIGNY.

Dā'vŷ, (Sir HUMPHRY,) one of the most eminent chemists that Great Britain has produced, was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, December 17, 1778. His father was

a carver of wood. Endowed by nature with an ardent and fertile imagination, he early manifested a decided taste for works of fiction, and especially for poetry. It is stated that when about eleven years old he commenced an epic poem, of which Diomedes, the son of Tydeus, was the hero: whether the work was ever fully completed, we are not informed; but enough, at least, was written to prove the soaring fancy and inexhaustible invention of the youthful poet. He appears subsequently to have limited his efforts to fugitive poetry, of which he has left some very respectable and interesting specimens. When he was sixteen (1795) he lost his father. Not long after, Gregory Watt, son of the celebrated James Watt, visiting the west of England for his health, became a lodger in the house of Mrs. Davy, the mother of Humphry. A warm friendship, the result of congenial tastes, sprang up between the young men, and appears to have had an important influence in directing the studies and determining the subsequent career of Davy. But the cause of science is especially indebted to Mr. Davies Gilbert for the early encouragement which he afforded to Davy, and afterwards for introducing him to the notice of the Royal Institution in London. In 1798 he became associated with Dr. Beddoes in the "Pneumatic Institution" which the latter had founded at Bristol. In the following year the young chemist gave to the world his first contributions to science,—viz., "Essays on Heat and Light, with a New Theory of Respiration," etc., (these essays forming part of a volume published by Dr. Beddoes.) His "Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration," appeared in 1800, and attracted great attention in the scientific world. He was not only the first to discover and make known the peculiar exhilarating or intoxicating properties of nitrous oxide gas, but his "Researches" contain also the results of a number of most interesting though hazardous experiments on the respiration of carburetted hydrogen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic acid, and nitrous gases. In 1801 he gave his first lecture before the Royal Institution, (London,) in which he was the following year appointed professor. As a lecturer he was eminently successful. "His youth, his simplicity, his natural eloquence, his chemical knowledge, his happy illustrations and well-conducted experiments, excited universal attention and unbounded applause." ("Life of Sir Humphry Davy," by Dr. Paris, p. 90.) In his second Bakerian lecture before the Royal Society in 1807, he announced his great achievement,—the decomposition by galvanism of the fixed alkalies,—whereby he demonstrated that these alkalies are simply metallic oxides. Davy's account of this grand discovery has been justly pronounced the most important contribution made to the "Philosophical Transactions" (of the Royal Society) since the time of Sir Isaac Newton. It is to be regretted that one possessing such rare intellectual endowments should not have been proof against the intoxication of success. It is, however, too true that, after his sudden rise to distinction, Davy occasionally betrayed a spirit of arrogance, especially towards younger aspirants to fame, unworthy of a great man, and certainly not to have been expected in one who had himself owed so much to the generous patronage of men of science. In 1812, Davy was knighted; and shortly afterwards he married Mrs. Apreece,—a widow who possessed, with many accomplishments, a considerable fortune. He was made in 1818 a baronet, in consideration of the great services which he had rendered his country and mankind,—among which one of the most important was his invention of the safety-lamp. In 1820 he was chosen president of the Royal Society, and for seven successive years was elected to the same office,—which, however, in 1827 he was compelled to resign on account of his health. He died at Geneva in May, 1829.

Our limits will permit us to mention only a very few of Davy's numerous and important publications. Among the principal are his "Elements of Chemical Philosophy" (1812) and his "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," (1813); to which may be added his papers relating to "Fire-Damp," etc., and those giving an account of his researches concerning "Oxymuriatic Acid" (chlorine) and "Fluoric Compounds." His "Consolations in

Travel," published after his death, consists principally of speculations and reflections on religious subjects.

Davy has been styled by Dumas "the greatest chemical genius that ever appeared." He seems, indeed, to have possessed in the largest measure all the endowments requisite for a profound and successful investigator of nature. To an intellect in the highest degree penetrating and comprehensive, he joined an invention inexhaustible in resources, and an enthusiasm for science which no difficulties or discouragements could repress. "Davy," says Cuvier, "when not yet thirty-two years old, occupied, in the opinion of all those who could judge of such labours, the first rank among the chemists of this or any other age." A writer in the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1836, observes that, "since the age of Sir Isaac Newton, the history of British science has recorded no discoveries of equal importance with those of Sir Humphry Davy."

See "Life of Sir Humphry Davy," by Dr. J. A. PARIS, 1831; "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Humphry Davy," by his brother, DR. JOHN DAVY, 1836; J. AVRTON, "Life of Sir H. Davy," 2 vols., 1831; H. C. VAN DER BOON MESCH, "Redevoering over H. Davy," 1837; KIRÉEVSKY, "Histoire des Législateurs-chimistes: Lavoisier—Berthollet—H. Davy," 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1814, and April, 1836; "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1812.

Davy, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born near Exeter about 1770; died in 1824.

Davy, (JOHN,) M.D., an English chemist and physiologist, was a younger brother of Sir Humphry Davy. He served as surgeon in the army for many years in the East Indies, etc. In 1821 he published in London an excellent "Account of the Interior of Ceylon." He wrote numerous able works on various subjects, among which are "Researches, Physiological and Anatomical," (1839), a "Life of Sir Humphry Davy," (1840), "Notes and Observations on the Ionian Islands and Malta," (1842), and "Lectures on the Study of Chemistry," etc., (1849.) Died in 1868.

Davydow or Davidof. See DAVIDOF.

Dawe, dau, (GEORGE,) an eminent English portrait-painter, born about 1775, acquired a European reputation. The Royal Academy received him as associate about 1809, and as academician in 1814. In 1819 the emperor Alexander invited him to Saint Petersburg, where he passed ten years, with the title of first painter. He executed portraits of nearly all the sovereigns of Europe. His "Andromache" proves that he was also skilful as a historical painter. He wrote a "Life of George Morland." Charles Lamb, who was his friend, mentions him in his "Essays." Died in London in 1829.

Dawes, dauz, (HENRY L.,) a lawyer, born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1816. He represented a district of Massachusetts in Congress from 1857 to 1869, acting with the Republicans. He is also a member of the forty-first Congress, (1869-71.)

Dawes, dauz, (MANASSEH,) an English writer on law, morals, and political economy. Died in 1829.

Dawes, (RICHARD,) an English critic, eminent as a Greek scholar, born at Market Bosworth in 1708, became a Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. From 1738 to 1749 he was master of a grammar-school in Newcastle. In 1745 he published "Miscellanea Critica," which was at one time a high authority. Porson thought it "second only to Bentley's 'Phalaris.'" Died in 1766.

Dawes, (RUFUS,) an American poet, born in Boston in 1803, studied law, but never practised it. In 1839 he published "Geraldine, Athenia of Damascus, and Miscellaneous Poems."

Dawes, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English prelate, born near Braintree, Essex, in 1671. He was chaplain to William III. about 1698, and to Queen Anne some years later, and had great popularity as a preacher. He was appointed Bishop of Chester in 1707, and Archbishop of York in 1714. He wrote the "Anatomy of Atheism," a poem, and published several sermons. Died in 1724.

Dawson, (BOGUMIL,) a popular actor, born at Warsaw in 1818. In 1866 he came to the United States. He died in 1872.

Dawkins, (WILLIAM BOYD,) an English geologist and archaeologist, born in 1838. Among his works are "Cave-Hunting," and "Early Man in Britain, &c."

Daw'son, (GEORGE), an English writer on law, published "The Origin of Laws," ("Origo Legum," 1694.) Died in 1700.

Daxenberger, dāk'sen-bêrç'er, (SEBASTIAN FRANZ,) a German poet, born at Munich in 1809, assumed the name of KARL FERNAU.

Day, (JEREMIAH), president of Yale College, was born in New Preston, Connecticut, in 1773. He graduated at Yale College in 1795, studied theology, and became in 1801 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at that college. He succeeded Dr. Dwight as president in 1817, and continued to hold that position until 1846. He published, besides other works, "An Introduction to Algebra," (1814,) and "Navigation and Surveying," (1817,) which were highly esteemed. Died in 1867.

Day or Daye, (JOHN), an English printer, born at Dunwich in 1522, established a printing-office in London in 1544. He perfected the Greek types, and was the first who printed with Saxon characters in England. By his editions of the Bible and other books he promoted the Reformation. Died in 1584.

See AMES and DIBBIN, "Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain."

Day or Daye, (JOHN), son of the preceding, born in 1566, became a popular preacher, and published numerous sermons and lectures. Died in 1627.

Day, (JOHN), an English poet and comedian, lived about 1600-20. Among his works is "The Isle of Guls," (1606.)

Day, (STEPHEN), an English printer, born in 1611, removed to Massachusetts in 1638, and established at Cambridge the first printing-press in New England. Died in 1668.

Day, (THOMAS), an English author and philanthropist, born in London in 1748, inherited an ample fortune. He studied law, but did not practise at the bar. In 1773 he attacked the slave-trade in a poem entitled "The Dying Negro." He expressed his sympathy with the American patriots by two poems, "The Devoted Legions," and "The Desolation of America," (1777.) The following may serve to illustrate his eccentric habits and peculiar opinions on education. He selected from a foundling-hospital two girls about twelve years old, with the intention of educating them rationally on the system of Rousseau and taking one of them as his wife. But the experiment did not succeed; and he married Miss Milnes in 1778. One of his protégées, however, did honour to his system of education, and became the wife of his friend Bicknell. His most popular work is "Sandford and Merton," (1783,) a juvenile tale, of which Leigh Hunt says, "The pool of mercenary and time-serving ethics was first blown over by the fresh country breeze of 'Sandford and Merton,' a production that I shall ever be grateful for." He wrote several other minor works. He was killed by a kick from a horse in 1789.

See "An Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Day," by himself; "Biographia Britannica;" J. BLACKMAN, "Life of T. Day;" TIMAEUS, "T. Day's Leben," 1798.

Daye. See DAY.

Day'ton, (ELIAS), an American officer, born in 1737, was a native of New Jersey. He fought in the American Revolution, obtained the rank of colonel in 1778, and afterwards became a general. Died in 1807.

Dayton, (JOHN), born about 1760, was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1800, and again in 1808. He afterwards became judge of the United States district court of that State. He was author of "A View of South Carolina," "Memoirs of the Revolution," etc. Died in 1822.

Dayton, (JONATHAN), an American statesman, born at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, in 1760. He was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was elected to Congress by the Federalists of New Jersey in 1791. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives for two terms between 1793 and 1797, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1799. Died in 1824.

Dayton, (WILLIAM LEWIS), an American statesman, born at Baskingridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1807. He was liberally educated, studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1830. He was appointed in 1842 a Senator of the United States by the Governor

of New Jersey, to fill a vacancy. He also represented New Jersey in the national Senate for a full term of six years, (1845-51,) during which he acted with the Whig party and opposed the extension of slavery. He also disapproved the Fugitive Slave bill. In 1851 he returned to the practice of law at Trenton. In 1856 he was nominated as Republican candidate for Vice-President by the convention which nominated J. C. Fremont for the Presidency. They received the votes of the New England States, and of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In 1857 he became attorney-general of New Jersey. He was appointed minister to France in the spring of 1861. He died in Paris in December, 1864.

Dazille, dă'zèl' or dă'ze'ye, (JEAN BARTHÉLEMY,) a French physician, became honorary physician to the king in Saint Domingo in 1776. He wrote a "Treatise on the Diseases of Warm Climates," and other valuable medical works. Died in Paris in 1812.

Dazzi, dât'see, (ANDREA,) born in Florence about 1470, was professor of ancient literature in his native city, and wrote a number of Latin poems. Died in 1548.

Deageant, dă'zhôn', a French courtier and writer, born at Saint-Marcellan, was author of historical "Mémoires," printed in 1668. Died in 1639.

Deák, dà-âk', (FRANCIS,) a Hungarian orator and statesman, born at Kehida in 1803. He was elected to the Diet about 1830, and became a leader of the moderately liberal party. In 1848 he was appointed minister of justice; but he retired from that office when Kossuth obtained the ascendancy in September, 1848. On the approach of General Windischgrätz in 1849, Deák was selected to negotiate with him. The important address or manifesto of the Diet in answer to the imperial rescript of 1861 was drawn by Deák. He is said to have been the most popular man in Hungary. Died in 1876.

Deane, deen, (JAMES,) M.D., an American physician and naturalist, and one of the first discoverers of the fossil footprints in the valley of the Connecticut, was born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, in 1801; died in 1858. He was author of numerous papers on fossil footprints and other scientific subjects.

Deane, (SILAS), an American diplomatist, born at Groton, Connecticut. He was a member of Congress in 1774, and was sent to France as a political and financial agent in 1776. He deviated from his instructions, and by profuse promises induced so many French officers to enter the service of the United States, that Congress was dissatisfied with his conduct, and recalled him in 1777. Died in England in 1789.

Deani, dà-â'nee, (MARCANTONIO,) a popular Italian preacher, commonly called "Padre Pacifico," born at Brescia in 1775; died in 1824.

See GAMBARA, "Elogio storico del P. Pacifico," 1825.

Deâr'born, (HENRY,) an American general, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1751. He served as captain at the battle of Bunker Hill, and as major at the capture of the army of Burgoyne in 1777. In 1781 he took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown. He was secretary of war for eight years, (1801-09.) In the spring of 1813 he captured Yorktown, in Canada. He was sent as minister to Portugal in 1822, and returned in 1824. Died in 1829.

Dearing. See DERING, (EDWARD.)

Debacq, deh-bâk', (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born in Paris in 1804. Among his works are "Mary Stuart departing from France," and "The Death of Molière." Died in 1850.

Debay, deh-bâ', (AUGUSTE HYACINTHE,) a French painter and sculptor, born at Nantes in 1804. He gained the first prize for painting in 1823, since which he has won several medals of the first class. Among his paintings is "Lucretia in the Forum of Collatia," (1831.) As a sculptor he has produced an admired group called "The Primitive Cradle, or Eve and her Two Infants."

Debay, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) the father of the preceding, born at Malines in 1779, was a skilful sculptor. He worked at Nantes and Paris. Among his works are a group of the "Three Parcæ," (1828,) and a statue of Pericles, (1833.)

Debay, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, a son of the preceding, was born at Nantes in 1802. He

gained the first prize in 1819. He produced a statue of Cambronne, (1846) and other works.

Debelle. See BELLE, DE.

Debelloy. See BELLOY, DE.

Débonnaire, dâ'bo'nâr', (LOUIS,) a French theologian, born at Rameurt-sur-Aube; died in 1752.

Deb'o-rah, [Heb. דְּבֹרָה,] a Hebrew prophetess and judge, who lived in the thirteenth century before Christ. She was instrumental in delivering the people from Jabin, King of Canaan, and his captain Sisera. (See Judges, chap. iv.) She is supposed to have been the author of the sublime hymn or lyric poem which forms the fifth chapter of Judges.

De Bôw, (JAMES DUNWOODY BROWNSON,) an American writer and statistician, born at Charleston in 1820. He graduated at Charleston College in 1843, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and the same year took charge of the "Southern Quarterly Review," published at Charleston. Near the close of 1845 he removed to New Orleans, and established "De Bow's Commercial Review," of which he was for many years the editor and proprietor. He was chosen professor of political economy and statistics in the University of Louisiana in 1847. In 1853 appeared his "Industrial Resources of the South and West," (3 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1867.

Debraux, deh-brô', (PAUL ÉMILE,) a popular French song-writer, born at Ancerville in 1798, published "La Colonne," "Prince Eugène," and other songs, which had great success. Died in 1831.

Debret, deh-bré', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1768, removed to Rio Janeiro some time after 1815, and received the title of first painter to the imperial family of Brazil, for whom he painted several historical pieces and portraits. Died in Paris about 1845.

De Brosse. See BROSSES, DE.

Debry, deh-bre', (JEAN ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French lawyer, born at Vervins about 1760, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and was a prominent supporter of the moderate republican party. He was one of the committee of public safety in 1793, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. In 1798 he was sent, with two others, as minister plenipotentiary to Rastadt. As they were departing from that place, in 1799, on their return home, a party of Austrian soldiers massacred his colleagues; but he escaped by favour of the darkness. He was prefect of Doubs from 1801 till 1814. Died in 1834.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Debure, deh-bür', written also **De Bure**, (GUILLAUME,) a French publisher and bibliographer, born in Paris in 1734; died in 1820.

Debure, (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French bookseller and bibliographer, born in Paris in 1731. He published a "Bibliographie Instructive," (7 vols., 1763-68,) which was the most important work on the subject of rare books that had then appeared. Died in 1782.

Decaen, deh-kôn', written also **De Caen**, (CHARLES MATHIEU ISIDORE,) a French count, born near Caen in 1769, became general of brigade in 1796. As general of division, he contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden in 1800. In 1802 he was appointed captain-general of the French possessions in India. He defended with ability the Isles of France and of Bourbon against the English for eight years, and returned home in 1811. For his success against the Spaniards he was created count in 1813. In 1815 he commanded at Bordeaux for Louis XVIII., but joined the army of Napoleon when he returned from Elba. After the restoration of 1815 he was excluded from the service. Died in 1832.

See M. L. E. GAUTIER, "Biographie du Général Decaen," 1850.

Decaisne, deh-kân', (HENRI,) a historical painter of much merit, born at Brussels in 1799. Many of his works are in the Musée de Versailles, and in various public buildings of Paris. Died about 1852.

Decaisne, (JOSEPH,) an eminent botanist and horticulturist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1808. He removed to Paris in his youth, and in 1830 became aide-naturaliste under Adrien de Jussieu in the Museum of Natural History. In 1850 he succeeded Mirbel as professor of culture and director of the

famous botanical garden of Paris. He wrote treatises on Madder, the Chinese Yam, Rice, etc., and published a valuable work entitled "Asiatic Plants collected by V. Jacquemont." He is a member of the Institute.

Decamps, deh-kôn', (ALEXANDRE GABRIEL,) an eminent French painter of landscapes, history, and genre, was born in Paris in 1803. He studied nature in Italy and in the Levant. His style is regarded as original. Among his principal works are "The Defeat of the Cimbrî," a "Souvenir of Turkey in Asia," and other pictures of Oriental scenes and customs. At the Exposition in Paris in 1855 he divided the public favour with Vernet and Delacroix. His pictures display vigour of colouring and mastery of the effects of light. Died in 1860.

Decamps, (FRANÇOIS.) See CAMPS, DE.

Decamps, (J. B.) See DESCAMPS, (J. B.)

De Candolle. See CANDOLLE, DE.

De Castro. See CASTRO, DE.

De-câ'tur, (STEPHEN,) a celebrated American commodore, born at Sinnepuxent, Maryland, in January, 1779. He entered the navy in 1798, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1799. In February, 1804, he commanded a small party which entered the harbour of Tripoli and burned the American frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured. For this daring exploit he was promoted to the rank of captain. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he commanded the frigate United States, forty-four guns, with which he captured the British frigate Macedonian in October of that year. He was blockaded by a superior force in the harbour of New London for several months, 1813-14. In January, 1815, he sailed from New York in the President, which, after being injured by striking a bar, was pursued by four British vessels and forced to surrender. In May, 1815, he took command of a squadron sent against the Algerines, who had committed hostile acts on the commerce of the United States. He captured two Algerine war-vessels, and dictated a treaty of peace to the Dey of Algiers, in June, 1815. He was renowned for extraordinary resolution and cool intrepidity. He was killed in a duel near Bladensburg, Maryland, by Commodore James Barron, in March, 1820.

See "Life of S. Decatur," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. ii., second series; S. PUTNAM WALDO, "Life and Character of S. Decatur," 1821, 2d edition; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Decazes, deh-kâz', (ÉLIE,) a French statesman and peer, born at or near Libourne (Gironde) in 1780. He became a resident of Paris under the régime of Napoleon, and was banished thence because he was a royalist during the Hundred Days. On the restoration of 1815 he was appointed minister of police instead of Fouché. By his address and tact he was well qualified for that office, which was highly important in those critical times. He gained the confidence of the king, so that when the ministers resigned, in December, 1818, and the king resolved to have a Liberal ministry, he consulted Decazes, by whose advice General Dessolles was appointed premier; and the subject of this article became minister of the interior. In the next year he became prime minister. In February, 1820, he resigned in consequence of calumnies which had obtained currency and which charged him with complicity in the death of the Duke of Berry. The king, whose favourite he remained to the last, then gave him the title of duke, and appointed him ambassador to London. In 1834 he was chosen grand referendary of the Chamber of Peers. Died in October, 1860.

Decazes, (LOUIS CHARLES ÉLIE AMANIEU,) Duc, eldest son of the above, was born in 1819. Previously to 1848, when he retired into private life, he had been French ambassador at Madrid and Lisbon. In 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly by the Gironde; in 1873 he was chosen as ambassador to St. James's, after which he was minister for foreign affairs until 1877.

Dèce, the French of DECIUS, which see.

Décébate. See DECEBALUS.

De-çeb'a-lus, [Gr. Δεκέβαλος; Fr. DÉCÉBALE, dâ'sâ'-bâl',] King of the Dacians, born in the first century, was for a long time a formidable enemy of the Romans. He waged a successful war against the emperor Domitian, who was compelled to become tributary to him about 90.

When Trajan became master of the empire, (98 A.D.), he refused to pay tribute, and in the war which ensued Decabalus was defeated. He killed himself in 105 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Decembrio, dà-chém'bre-o, (ANGELO,) an Italian writer, born in the duchy of Milan; died about 1500.

Decembrio, (PIETRO CANDIDO,) an Italian writer, born at Pavia in 1399, was a brother of Angelo. He was elected president of the Milanese republic in 1447. When Milan had been conquered by Francis Sforza, he went to Rome, where Pope Nicholas V. made him apostolic secretary. He wrote numerous works, among which are a "Life of Francis Sforza" and a "Life of Petrarch," and translated some of the works of Plato, Aristotle, and others. Died in 1477.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dechalles or **Dechasles**. See CHALLES, DE.

Dechamps, deh-shón', (ADOLPHE,) a Belgian statesman and orator, born at Melle in 1807. In 1845 he became minister of foreign affairs. He was removed from office in 1847, after which he united himself with the Catholic opposition.

De Charmes, de charmz, (RICHARD,) an American author and Swedenborgian minister, born in Philadelphia in 1796. He graduated at Yale College in 1826. His principal publications are the "New Churchman Extra," devoted to polemics and church history, and several volumes of sermons. Died in 1864.

Dechazelles. See CHAZELLES, DE.

Decio, dà'cho, [Lat. DE'CIUS,] (FILIPPO,) an eminent Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1454. He professed civil and canon law with great reputation at Pisa, Pavia, Sienna, and Rome. Having been excommunicated by Julius II., he went to France, and was chosen professor at Valence. After Leo X. became pope, Decio returned to Italy, and died in 1535. He wrote a legal work entitled "Consilia."

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" P. GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Decius. See DECIO.

Decius, dee'she-us, [Fr. DÈCE, dàs,] (CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS TRAJANUS,) a Roman emperor, born in Pannonia about 200 A.D. He was Governor of Mœsia, under Philip, when his army proclaimed him emperor. A battle followed between the two rivals, in which Philip was defeated and killed, 249 A.D. Decius persecuted the Christians with great cruelty. In a battle with the Goths, who had invaded his dominions, he was killed in 251.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Decius Ju-bel'li-us, a general sent by the Roman senate to guard the city of Rhegium during the invasion of Italy by Pyrrhus. He treacherously massacred the male citizens of that city, and revolted against the Roman republic. Died about 270 B.C.

Decius Mus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman consul, celebrated for his patriotic devotion. In a battle against the Latins, 337 B.C., he devoted himself formally to the Dii Manes, then, rushing into the midst of the enemy, was instantly killed. His son, P. Decius Mus, also a consul, imitated his example in 296 B.C.

Decker, dèk'ker, **Dekker**, or **Deckers**, dèk'kers, (JOHN,) a Dutch chronologist and theologian, born at Haasbroek about 1555; died in 1619.

Decker, (Sir MATTHEW,) a writer on political economy, born in Amsterdam. In 1702 he settled in London, where he became an eminent merchant, was made a baronet in 1716, and elected to Parliament in 1719. He published "Serious Considerations on the Several High Duties which the Nation labours under," (1743.) A work on the "Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade" is by some ascribed to him. Died in 1749.

Deck'er, **Dek'kar**, or **Dek'ker**, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, who lived in the reign of James I. He wrote several plays in partnership with Ford, Rowley, and others. Among the works which he composed alone are "Fortunatus, or the Wishing-Cap," and "The Gull's Horn-Book," the latter of which presents a curious picture of the manners of his time. Died about 1638.

See DIBDIN, "History of the English Stage;" "Minor Elizabethan Dramatists," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1867.

Decker, van. See DEKKER, DE.

Decker, von, fon dèk'ker, (KARL,) a German writer on war and tactics, was born in Berlin in 1784. He served some years in the Prussian army, and rose to the rank of general-major, (1842.) He wrote many works, among which are "Bonaparte's Campaigns in Italy," and "Tactics," etc., (1834.) Died in 1844.

De Columnis. See GUIDO DELLE COLONNE.

Decomberousse, deh'kòn'bross', (FRANÇOIS ISAAC HYACINTHE,) a French dramatist, born at Vienne in 1786. He wrote a successful comedy, called "The Present of the Prince," (1821,) and "Judith," a tragedy, in verse, (1825,) which is commended. Died in 1856.

Decrès, deh-krà', (DENIS,) DUC, a French naval officer, born at Chaumont, in Champagne, in 1761, entered the navy at the age of seventeen, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1798. For his conduct in a fight with the English near Malta in 1800, he received a sabre of honour from the First Consul. In 1801 he was appointed minister of the marine, which he directed with ability for thirteen years. In 1815 he retired from the service. In 1820 he was killed by his valet, who designed to rob him.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dédale, the French of DÆDALUS, which see.

Dedecker, dà'dèk'ker, (PIERRE JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a leader of the Catholic or clerical party in Belgium, was born at Zele in 1812. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, and was one of the chief editors of the "Revue de Bruxelles" from 1837 to 1851. In 1855 he formed a new ministry, which was dissolved in 1857.

Dedekind, dà'dèh-kint', (CONSTANTINE CHRISTIAN,) a German poet, born at Rheinsdorf, wrote dramas on scriptural subjects, and other works. Died in 1713.

Dedekind, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Neustadt about 1530. He was inspector of the Protestant churches of the diocese of Lubeck. He wrote, besides other works, a humorous satire in Latin verse, entitled "Grobianus, de Morum Simplicitate," (1549,) which was often reprinted. An English version appeared, with the title of "Grobianus, or the Compleat Booby." Died in 1598.

See HEGEL, "Geschichte der komischen Literatur."

Dedelay. See DE DELLEY.

De Delley, deh-dà'là', written also **Dedelay**, (CLAUDE PIERRE,) a meritorious French economist, born at Romans (Dauphiné) in 1750. He wrote valuable treatises on agriculture and the public revenue, and founded a hospital and free school. He became a senator in 1800, and was made a count under the empire. Died in 1827.

De Dominis. See DOMINIS.

Dee, (ARTHUR,) M.D., an English alchemist, son of John Dee, noticed below, born at Mortlake in 1579, became physician to Charles I., and wrote a treatise on alchemy, called "Fasciculus Chymicus," (1631.) Died in 1651.

Dee, (JOHN,) a famous English astrologer and mathematician, remarkable for his versatile talents and learning, was born in London in 1527. He was educated at Cambridge, where he made great progress in astronomy and other sciences. About 1550 he lectured on geometry in Paris or Rheims, and returned to London in 1551. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned on a charge of magic. He was patronized by Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have employed him as her secret agent or "intellicencer." In 1564 he produced his "Monas Hieroglyphica," and some years later wrote an able treatise on the reformation of the calendar. Having associated with himself Edward Kelley and a Polish noble named Laski, for the purpose of conversing with spirits, they passed some years in Bohemia and Poland. In 1595 the queen appointed him warden of Manchester College. He died in 1608, leaving many curious works, some of which are still in manuscript.

See DISRAELI, "Amenities of Literature;" DIBDIN, "Bibliomania;" THOMAS SMITH, "Vita J. Dee," London, 1707.

Deering, deer'ing or dā'ring, (KARL,) a German physician and botanist, born in Saxony, emigrated to England. He published a catalogue of the plants growing near Nottingham. Died about 1750.

Defermon des Chapelières, deh-fèr'mòn' dà shăp-le-air', (JOSEPH,) COUNT, an able French minister of

state, born at Rennes in 1756, was educated for the law. As a member of the National Assembly, he favoured a moderate reform, and was chosen president of that body in 1791. In the Convention he voted against the death of the king, and in 1795 passed into the Council of Five Hundred. Bonaparte appointed him councillor of state in 1800, and minister of state in 1807. Soon after this date he was made a count of the empire, and one of the directors of the finances. Died in 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Defand or **Defant**, **du**, dü dā'fōn', (MARIE DE VICHY-CHAMROUD—deh've'she'shōn'roo',) MARQUISE, a literary French lady, born in 1697. She became at an early age the wife of the Marquis du Defand, from whom she soon separated. Though intelligent, witty, beautiful, and accomplished, she was much disposed to ennui. Her house in Paris for fifty years was frequented by authors and statesmen of the highest eminence, and the most noble and fashionable were attracted to her parties. She corresponded many years with Horace Walpole, D'Alembert, and Voltaire. She became nearly blind at the age of fifty-four. She was inclined to skepticism, and was remarkable for egotism. Her letters are much admired for literary merit and soundness of criticism. (See her "Letters to Walpole and Voltaire," published in 4 vols., 1810.) Died in 1780. (See ESPINASSE, MADEMOISELLE.)

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1810, February, 1811, and October, 1859.

Defant. See DEFFAND.

De Fœe or **Defoe**, (DANIEL,) a popular English author and original genius, born in London in 1661, was the son of James Foe, a butcher. The particle De was prefixed to the name by Daniel himself. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but did not pursue that vocation. In 1685 he enlisted in the service of the Duke of Monmouth in rebellion against James II., and on the failure of that attempt became a merchant or tradesman. He produced an "Essay on Projects" in 1697, and a poetical satire entitled "The True-Born Englishman," (about 1700,) which had a very large sale and procured him the favour of the king. For the publication of his ironical pamphlet entitled "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," (1702,) he was condemned by the House of Commons to be fined, pilloried, and imprisoned two years. During his confinement and after his release he produced works on various subjects with great industry and rapidity. In 1706 he was sent to Scotland by the queen's ministers to promote the Union, and in 1709 published his admired "History of the Union." His political works, in which he defended the principles of the Whigs and dissenters, exposed him to much suffering and pecuniary loss, which he summed up in this couplet:

"No man has tasted differing fortunes more;
And thirteen times I have been rich and poor."

The number of his works amounts to about two hundred and ten, among which the principal are "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," (1719,) "Memoirs of a Cavalier," "The History of the Plague of 1665," "The Fortunes of Moll Flanders," "Religious Courtship," (1722,) "Adventures of Roxana," "Captain Singleton," a "Treatise on Apparitions," and a "Plan of English Commerce." The above are chiefly fictitious, but produce a lively impression of truth and reality. De Foe was a pithy writer, an accurate observer of social phenomena, and was remarkable for his versatility of mind and fertility of invention. "Perhaps there exists no work in the English language," says Sir Walter Scott, "which has been more generally read and more universally admired than the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." Died in 1731.

See "Life of Defoe," by WALTER WILSON, 1830; J. FORSTER, "Essay on Defoe;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biography" prefixed to De Foe's Works; W. HAZLITT, "Memoirs of De Foe," 1843; GEORGE CHALMERS, "Life of Defoe," London, 1799; WILLIAM LEE, "Life of Daniel Defoe," 3 vols., 1869, including a portion of his unpublished writings; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1845; "Retrospective Review," vols. iii. and vi., 1821-22; also, an elaborate article on "Defoe," in the "British Quarterly" for October, 1869.

Deforis, deh-fo'rèss', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French priest, born at Montbrison in 1732, wrote in 1762 a Refutation of Rousseau's "Émile," and published an edition of Bossuet's works. He was guillotined in 1794.

Defrémery, deh-fràm're', (CHARLES,) a French Orientalist, born at Cambrai in 1822.

Degen, dā'gen, (CARL FERDINAND,) a Danish mathematician, born at Brunswick in 1766; died in 1825.

Degenfeld, von, fon dā'gen-fèlt', (CHRISTOPH MARTIN,) BARON, a German general, fought for Gustavus Adolphus, and for the Venetians against Pope Urban VIII. Died in 1653.

Deger, dā'ger, (ERNST,) an eminent German historical painter of the Dusseldorf school, born near Hildesheim in 1809. His subjects are mostly scriptural.

De Grey and Ripon, (GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROB'INSON,) EARL, now Marquis of Ripon, a British statesman, the eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon, was born in London about 1827. Before the death of his father in 1859 he was called LORD GORDERICH. He represented the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1857 to 1859. In April, 1863, he succeeded Sir George Cornewall Lewis as secretary of war. In the ministry formed or reconstructed by Earl Russell he was appointed secretary for India in February, 1866. He became lord president of the council in December, 1868, retaining that office until 1873. In 1869 he received the Garter, and in 1871, after acting as chairman of the Treaty of Washington Commission, he was created Marquis of Ripon. In 1874 he gave up the grand mastership of the Freemasons of England and joined the Roman Catholic Church. Since 1880 he has been governor-general of India.

Deguerle, (JEAN NICOLAS MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Issoudun in 1766, became professor of eloquence at Paris in 1809. He translated the "Æneid" into prose, and wrote poems. Died in 1824.

De Ha'ven, (EDWIN J.,) an American naval officer, born in Pennsylvania in 1819. He commanded an expedition sent out from New York in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. Died in 1865.

Deheem, (JOHN DAVID,) a Dutch painter of flowers, fruit, etc., born at Utrecht about 1604; died in 1714.

Dehn, (SIEGFRIED WILHELM,) a German writer on music, born at Altona in 1799.

Deidier, dā'de-ā', ABBÉ, a French mathematician, was born at Marseilles in 1696. He published in 1739 "New Elements of Mathematics," and "The Theory and Practice of Geometry," both of which are praised for clearness and precision. Died in 1746.

Deidier, (ANTOINE,) a French physician, born at Montpellier. He became professor of chemistry in that city in 1696. In 1732 he removed to Marseilles. He published many works on medicine, chemistry, and physiology, abounding in paradoxical ideas. Died in 1746.

Deiman, di'mān, or **Deimann**, (JOHN RODOLPH,) a Dutch physician and chemist, born in 1743. He was the soul of the reunion known as "the Dutch Chemists," by whom the olefiant gas was discovered. The academic collections of Holland are filled with memoirs on chemistry, etc. which attest the extent and soundness of his knowledge. About 1806 he became physician to the king, Louis Bonaparte. Among his works is a "Treatise on Medical Electricity." Died in 1808.

See JEROME DE BOSCH, "Lofrede op J. R. Deiman," 1808; DOORNIK, "J. R. Deiman gedacht in eene Redevoering," 1808; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Deimier, de, deh dā'me-ā', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and critic, was born at Avignon about 1570; died about 1618.

Deinarchus. See DINARCHUS.

Deinhardstein, din'hart-stūn', (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German dramatist, born in Vienna in 1794. He was professor of aesthetics in the University of Vienna in 1827-32. His dramas "Floretta," "Hans Sachs," and others were received with favour. He published a volume of Poems, (1844,) and two volumes entitled "Dramas of Artists," ("Künstlerdramen," 1845.)

Deinocrates. See DINOCRATES.

De-i-ot'a-rus or **De-jot'a-rus**, [Gr. Δειόταρος,] King of Galatia, was the ally of the Romans in their war against Mithridates, and was involved in the vicissitudes of the civil wars which followed. He fought for Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B.C., and was successfully defended by Cicero in an oration ("Pro Rege Deiotaro") against the charge of a design to assassinate Cæsar. In the civil

war between Octavius and Antony, Deiotarus aided the former. He lived to a great age; but the year of his death is not known.

See APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" LUCAN, "Pharsalia."

Dej-ā-nī'ra, Deianira, or Deianeira, [Gr. Δηϊάνειρα or Δηϊάνειρα; Fr. DÉJANIRE, dā'zhā'nēr',] a daughter of CENEUS, King of Ætolia, and the wife of Hercules. She was persuaded by the dying centaur Nessus to preserve some of his blood as a love-charm, and applied it to a tunic of Hercules, who was fatally poisoned by it.

Déjanire. See DEJANIRA.

Dejaure, dēh-zhōr', (JEAN ÉLIE BEDENC,) a French dramatist, born in 1761. He composed several successful comedies and operas, among which are "The Shade (*Ombre*) of Mirabeau," (1791), "Lodoiska," an opera, (1791), and "Montano and Stéphanie," an opera, (1799.) Died in 1799.

Dejazet, dēh-zhā'zā', (MARIE VIRGINIE,) a popular French actress, born in Paris in 1797.

Dejean, dēh-zhōn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS AIMÉ,) COUNT, a French general, born at Castelnaudary in 1749. In 1800 he became a councillor of state, and performed a mission to Genoa with ability. He was chosen minister of war in 1802, and first inspector-general of engineers in 1808. In 1814 he was created by the Bourbons a peer of France, and governor of the Polytechnic School. In 1815 he served Napoleon as aide-de-camp. Died in 1824.

See HAXO, "Notice historique sur le Comte Dejean," 1824.

Dejean, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) COUNT, a son of the preceding, was born at Amiens in 1780. He became general of division in 1814, and distinguished himself at Waterloo in 1815. He acquired distinction as an entomologist, and published a "History of Coleoptera," (7 vols., 1825-39.) Died in 1845.

Dej'o-çēs, [Gr. Δηϊόνης,] the first king of the Medes, reigned about 700 or 650 B.C. He is said to have been a wise and just ruler.

Dejotarus. See DEJOTARUS.

Dejoux, dēh-zhoo', (CLAUDE,) an eminent French sculptor, born near Arbois (Jura) in 1731, was apprenticed to a carpenter. About 1756 he went to Paris, and became the pupil of G. Coustou the younger. After studying at Rome from 1768 to 1774, he returned to Paris, where he executed admired statues of Catinat, Desaix, Achilles, and others. He was chosen a member of the Institute about 1796. Died in 1816.

De Kälb, (JOHN,) BARON, a German general, born in Alsace about 1732, became an officer in the French service. He came to America with La Fayette in 1777, was appointed a major-general by Congress in the same year, and served in the army of Washington in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1780 he was second in command under General Gates in Carolina. He was killed at the battle of Camden, August, 1780.

De Kay, (JAMES E.,) an American physician and naturalist, born about 1792. Having made a tour of Europe in 1831-32, he published on his return "Sketches in Turkey." He also wrote the five volumes of the "Natural History of New York" devoted to Zoology. Died in 1851.

Deken, dā'kēn, (AGATHA,) a popular Dutch authoress, born near Amsterdam in 1741. She associated herself in literary pursuits with Marie Bosch, and afterwards with Madame Wolff, née Bekker. They exercised much influence on the national character by the publication of popular works, among which are "Letters on Various Subjects," (1780), "Sara Burgerhart," a romance, (1782), "History of William Leevend," (8 vols., 1784,) and "Promenades in Burgundy," in verse, (1780.) A. Deken also wrote "Songs for Country-people," ("Liederen voor den Boerenstand.") Died in 1804.

See JAN KONIJNENBURG, "Lofrede op E. Wolff en A. Deken," 1805; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1854.

Dekkar, (THOMAS.) See DECKER.

Dekker. See DECKER.

Dekker, de, dēh dēk'kēr, or Van Decker, vān dēk'-kēr, (JEREMIAS,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Dort about 1610, passed his life in mercantile pursuits in his native city, and wrote poetry for recreation. In 1656 a collection of his verses was published, among which are numerous epigrams, "Good Friday," and "The Morning

Dawn." His style is pure, and his sentiments devout. "The Praise of Avarice," a satire which is compared to Erasmus's "Praise of Folly," is one of his last and principal productions. It is much admired, and indicates great knowledge of human nature. Died in 1666.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" JERONIMO DE VRIES, "J. de Dekker als Mensch en als Dichter," 1807.

De la Beche, dēh lā bāsh, (Sir HENRY THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English geologist, born near London in 1796. In 1817 he became a member of the Geological Society, of which he was chosen president about 1847. He explored the geology of Wales, Devonshire, and Jamaica, on which he produced several works. He published a "Geological Manual," (1832,) and "How to Observe Geology," (1835.) He was appointed chief director of the geological survey of England ordered by the government, and president of the Museum of Practical Geology, now the School of Mines. He was knighted in 1848, and became a correspondent of the Institute of France in 1853. Died in 1855.

Delaborde. See LABORDE.

Delaborde or De Laborde, d'lā'bord' or dēh lā'-bord', (HENRI,) a French historical painter, son of Henri François, noticed below, was born at Rennes in 1811. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1847. Among his works is "Hagar in the Desert."

Delaborde, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Dijon in 1764, was made a peer by Bonaparte during the Hundred Days. Died in 1833.

Delacépède. See LACÉPÈDE.

Delacour, dēl-ā'koo', (JAMES,) an Irish poet, born near Blarney in 1709, studied for the clerical profession. He wrote "Abelard and Eloisa," a poem in imitation of Pope, and "The Prospect of Poetry," (1733.) Died in 1781.

Delacroix. See LACROIX.

Delacroix or De Laborde, d'lā'krwā' or dēh lā'-krwā', (FERDINAND VICTOR EUGÈNE,) a celebrated French historical painter, born at Charenton, near Paris, in 1799. He was a son of Charles Delacroix, a republican member of the Convention, and minister of foreign affairs in 1797. He was a pupil of P. Guérin, but soon renounced the principles of the classic school taught by that artist. In 1822 he exhibited a picture of "Dante and Virgil," which produced a great sensation and was severely criticised. His reputation was increased by the "Massacre of Scio," (1824,) after which he was regarded as the chief of the romantic school. He displayed original genius and energy in "Mephistopheles appearing to Faust," "Sardanapalus Dying," "The Prisoner of Chillon," (1835,) and "Medea," (1838.) Among his master-pieces is the "Women of Algiers," (1834,) which procured him a high reputation as a colorist; but his colouring is powerful rather than harmonious. He has decorated one of the halls of the Palais Bourbon, and some interior portions of the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and other public buildings. He was admitted into the Institute in 1857. Died in 1863.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GUSTAVE PLANCHE, "Portraits des Artistes contemporains."

Delacroix, (JACQUES VINCENT) a distinguished French lawyer and voluminous writer, born in Paris in 1743. He revived the "Spectateur Français," founded by Marivaux, of which he issued many volumes, (1771-1820.) During the Revolution he was professor of public law in the Lycée, and published a successful work on the "Constitutions of Europe," (1790.) He wrote political tracts and moral essays, and a "History of France from Clovis to Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1813.) Died in 1832.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Delacroix, (NICOLAS) a French antiquary and deputy, born in Meuse in 1785. He wrote a work called "Statistics of the Department of Drôme," which gained the Montyon prize medal in 1835. Died in 1843.

Delafosse. See LAFOSSE.

Delafosse, d'lā'fos', (GABRIEL,) a French naturalist, a member of the Institute, born about 1795, has written several scientific works.

Delahaye, d'lā'hā', (GUILLAUME NICOLAS,) a French map-engraver, born in Paris in 1725, engraved all the works of D'Anville. Died in 1802.

Delaistre, deh-lâtr, (LOUIS JEAN DÉsirÉ,) a successful French engraver of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1800.

Delalande. See LALANDE.

Delalande, d'lâ'lônd', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French naturalist, born at Versailles in 1787. He accompanied Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire as assistant in his journey to Portugal in 1808, and in 1816 went to Brazil, where he collected rare objects of natural history. From 1818 to 1821 he explored the country of the Hottentots and Caffres, and returned home with an immense zoological collection. He published in 1822 a brief "Account of his Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope," and was prevented by his early death from finishing a more complete work on the subject. Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delamalle, d'lâ'mâl', (GASPARD GILBERT,) a French advocate and orator, born in Paris in 1752. As an opponent of the Revolution, he was proscribed and imprisoned in 1793. He was appointed by Bonaparte counsellor to the University in 1808, and councillor of state in 1811. He retained these offices under the Bourbons. In 1820 he obtained the prize offered by the French Academy for an essay on eloquence. He wrote a work on Oratory, entitled "Essai d'Institutions oratoires," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1834.

See RICHOMME, "Éloge de M. Delamalle," 1834.

Delamarche, d'lâ'mârsh', (C. F.), a French geographer, born at Paris in 1740; died in 1817.

Delambre, deh-lômb'r' or deh-lôn'b'r, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a celebrated French astronomer and author, born at Amiens on the 19th of September, 1749, was a pupil of the poet Delille, at the College of Amiens. Having gained the highest prizes, and attained great proficiency in the classics, he pursued the study of rhetoric and philosophy in Paris. When he left college he was destitute of resources, and suffered much privation. He supported himself for several years by teaching, and employed his leisure in the study of Greek and mathematics, which he had neglected at college. Having acquired command of the resources of ancient and modern learning, he began, about 1780, to devote himself to astronomy, and received lessons from Lalande, who became his friend and soon employed him as an assistant. In 1787 he resolved to calculate the observations of Jupiter and Saturn, and two years later produced tables of those planets, which were remarkable for precision. His "Tables of the Orbit of Uranus" were crowned by the Academy in 1790, and have since been used for half a century. In 1792 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, which in the same year awarded him a prize for his "Tables of Jupiter's Satellites," respecting which La Place had just offered a new theory. Between 1792 and 1799 Delambre and Méchain were employed to measure the arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona; and the former published the results in his "Basis of the Decimal System of Measure." On presenting this work to Bonaparte, the latter said, "Conquests pass away, but these operations remain." He was admitted into the Institute at its formation in 1795, and was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1803. His eulogies on departed members were admired for an elegant simplicity of style. He married Madame Pomard in 1804. In 1807 he succeeded Lalande as professor of astronomy in the College of France. He wrote for the "Biographie Universelle" the articles on Hipparchus, Kepler, and other great astronomers. In 1814 he produced an important work, entitled "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," ("Astronomie théorique et pratique," 3 vols.) After the immense labours of thirty years devoted to observations and calculations, he began to write the "History of Astronomy" from the earliest times, of which he completed five volumes. This excellent work was issued in three parts, viz.: "History of Ancient Astronomy," (1817); "History of Mediaeval Astronomy," (1819,) and "History of Modern Astronomy," (1821.) His character was virtuous, sincere, and disinterested. He presents a remarkable instance of the union of high literary attainments with an extraordinary capacity for the abstract sciences. Died in Paris in

August, 1822. The celebrated naturalist Cuvier pronounced a discourse over his tomb.

See FOURIER, "Éloge de Delambre;" CH. DUPIN, "Notice sur Delambre," in the "Revue Encyclopédique;" V. J. F. WARMÉ, "Éloge historique de M. Delambre," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delamet. See LAMET.

De Lan'cey, (WILLIAM HEATHCOTE,) an American Episcopalian bishop, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1797. He was ordained a priest in 1822, was provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1828 to 1833, and became rector of Saint Peter's Church in Philadelphia about 1836. In 1838 he was chosen Bishop of the diocese of Western New York. Died in 1865.

Delandine, d'lôn'dên', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Lyons in 1756, was a royalist member of the Constituent Assembly in 1790-91, and was imprisoned during the reign of terror. In 1803 he was chosen keeper of the Library of Lyons. He published, in conjunction with Chaudon, the eighth edition of the "New Historical Dictionary," improved and enlarged, (1804,) and wrote numerous works, among which are "Academic Crowns," and a "History of the National Assemblies of France," (1788.) Died in 1820.

See J. B. DUMAS, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Delandine," 1820.

De-lane', (JOHN T.,) an English journalist, editor of the London "Times," was born about 1818. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He reached the leading position on the staff of the "Times" in 1841, and kept his place for six-and-thirty years. Died in 1879.

Delane, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,) an English journalist, father of the preceding, born about 1795, was for many years the chief editor or manager of the London "Times." It is said that he wrote but little himself, but displayed judgment in directing the talents of others, and was an able and successful administrator. Died in 1857.

Delangle, d'lôngl, (CLAUDE ALPHONSE,) a French advocate and senator, born at Varzy (Nièvre) in 1797. He became advocate-general in the court of cassation in 1840, and attorney-general in the cour royale in 1847. After the revolution of 1848 he supported Louis Napoleon, who appointed him in 1852 first president of the imperial court of Paris, and added the dignity of senator. He wrote a "Treatise on Commercial Companies," (*Les Sociétés commerciales*,) and became minister of the interior in 1858, and minister of justice in 1859. Died in 1869.

See "Biographie des Sénateurs."

Del'a-no, (AMASA,) an American traveller, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1763. He died in 1817, leaving a "Narrative of Voyages and Travels in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, comprising Three Voyages around the World," etc., (Boston, 1817.)

De-lā'nŷ, (MARY,) originally GRANVILLE, an English lady, born in Wiltshire in 1700, was the daughter of Lord Lansdowne. She was married to Alexander Pendarves, who died in 1724, and afterwards to Dr. Delany, noticed below. She corresponded with several eminent literary persons. Died in 1788.

De-la'ny, (PATRICK,) a learned Irish divine, born about 1686, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1744 became Dean of Down. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. In 1743 he married Mary, daughter of Lord Lansdowne. He published, besides other works, "Revelation examined with Candour," and a "Life of David, King of Israel." Died in 1768.

Delaram, (FRANCIS,) a skilful engraver, born in London about 1590. He engraved portraits of many eminent persons of the time. Died in 1627.

De la Ramée (LOUISA,) a French-English novelist, better known by her *nom de plume* of Ouida. She was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840 and has chiefly lived in England. Among her novels, which are not recommended for the moral advancement of the young, are "Strathmore, a Romance," (1865,) "Under Two Flags," (1868,) "Moths," (1880,) and "Wanda," (1883.)

Delarbre, d'lârb'r, (ANTOINE,) a French botanist, born at Clermont about 1724; died about 1810.

Delarocbe or **De Laroche**, d'lâ'rosh', (PAUL,) an excellent French historical painter, born in Paris in 1797.

He was a pupil of Baron Gros, and formed for himself a mixed style between the classic and the romantic. In 1824 he produced "Joan of Arc interrogated in Prison," and in 1826 "The Death of Queen Elizabeth." He acquired great popularity in the early part of his career, and became the recognized chief of a school called the Eclectic. In 1832 he was elected to the Institute. His "Cromwell gazing on the Corpse of Charles I." (1832) is greatly admired. In 1837 he was ordered to decorate the hemicycle of the Palais des Beaux-Arts, where he represented the artists of all ages, in a large and admirable composition. Among his other master-pieces are "The Death of the Duke of Guise," (1835), "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," (1840), "Bonaparte at Saint-Bernard," (1850), and "The Girondists in Prison," (1855.) His colouring is brilliant and harmonious, and his design correct. He married a daughter of Horace Vernet. Died in 1856.

See L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Delarue, d'lā'rū', (GERVAIS,) ABBÉ, an eminent French antiquary, born at Caen in 1751. Having been driven into exile in 1793, he went to London, and made extensive researches in the literary history of the middle ages. In 1808 he became professor of history at Caen. He published in 1834 "Historical Essays on the Norman Bards and Trouvères," (3 vols.) Died in 1835.

Delatour. See LATOUR.

Delatour, d'lā'toor', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1727, published "Essays on the Architecture of the Chinese, their Gardens, Manners, Customs, etc.," (1803.) Died in 1807.

Delaudun, d'lō'dūn', (PIERRE,) a French poet and critic, born at Uzès in 1575; died in 1629.

Delaulne, d'lōn', (ÉTIENNE,) a French designer and engraver, born at Orléans in 1520; died about 1595.

Delanay, (CHARLES,) a French mathematician, and member of the Institute, born at Lusigny in 1816.

Delanay, (LOUIS,) a mineralogist and advocate, born in 1740, practised at Brussels. He was living in 1805.

Delanay, (LOUIS ARSÈNE,) a celebrated French comic actor. He was born in 1826, and made his début at the Théâtre Français in 1848. He was elected to the Comédie-Française in 1850, and is one of the best actors in France.

De-laune, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, wrote "A Plea for Nonconformists." He was punished for his writings by the loss of his ears, and died in prison.

Del-a-väl, (EDWARD HUSSEY,) an English chemist and philosopher, born in 1729, was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote an "Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Change of Colour in Opaque and Coloured Bodies," (1744,) and several other treatises. Died in 1814.

Delaval, d'lā'vāl', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1790, won a gold medal in 1817, when he exhibited "Clotilde exhorting Clovis." Among his works are "Saint Louis carrying the Oriflamme," (1840,) and a portrait of Châteaubriand.

Delavigne or **De Lavigne**, d'lā'veñ', (GERMAIN,) a French dramatist, brother of the poet noticed below, was born at Giverny (Eure) in 1790. He assisted Scribe in many successful plays and operas. Among these are "The Sonnambulist," (1819,) "The Old Bachelor," (1822,) and "The Diplomat," (1827.) Died in 1868.

Delavigne, (JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born at Havre on the 4th of April, 1793, was the son of a merchant, and was educated at Paris. In 1811 he wrote a poem on the birth of Napoleon's son, which procured him the patronage of François de Nantes. Soon after the restoration of 1815 he successfully invoked the spirit of French nationality by his admirable *Messéniennes*,*—the general title of several poems, one of which was on the subject of Waterloo. The government appointed him librarian of the chancery, although his political opinions were those of the liberal opposition. His next performance was an elegy on Joan of Arc. In 1819 he produced "The Sicilian Vespers," a drama, which was performed with great applause. In 1825 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and refused the offer of a pension of

1200 francs. On the occasion of the revolution of 1830 he wrote a song, "La Parisienne," which was received with extraordinary favour. Besides the above-named, he is the author of numerous dramas, of which the most important are "The School of Old Men," ("L'École des Vieillards," 1823,) "Marino Faliero," (1829,) and "Louis XI.," (1832.) He died at Lyons in December, 1843.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Notice sur C. Delavigne," prefixed to his works by his brother GERMAIN; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. C. Delavigne, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; GIACOMO CALVI, "C. Delavigne, Notizia bibliografico-necrologica," 1844; G. VERNET, "Éloge de C. Delavigne," 1844; KRUSE, "Ueber C. Delavigne als Vermittler, etc.," 1847.

Delbene, děl-bā'nà or děl'bā'n', (ALPHONSE,) a French historian and bishop, born about 1540; died in 1608.

Delbene, děl-bā'nà, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian savant, born at Verona in 1749. He wrote essays on the "Culture of Olives," on the "Manufacture of Wine," etc., and translated Columella, Virgil's "Georgics," and other Latin works. Died in 1825.

Delbrück, děl'brük', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a German philosophic writer, born at Magdeburg in 1772. He became counsellor of the regency and professor of eloquence at Königsberg in 1809. In 1818 he was appointed to similar functions at Bonn. Among his principal works are "Xenophon, a Defence of his Reputation against Niebuhr," (1829,) and "Discourses," ("Reden," 1831.) Died in 1848.

See NICOLOVIUS, "J. F. F. Delbrück's Leben," 1848.

Delbrück, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a brother of the preceding, born at Magdeburg in 1768, became professor of theology in Magdeburg. Between 1800 and 1809 he superintended the education of the two princes of Prussia, sons of Frederick William III. Died in 1830.

Deleau, d'lō', (NICOLAS,) a French physician, born at Vézelize in 1797. He published "Researches on the Diseases of the Ear," etc., (1834,) and other works.

Delécluse, d'lā'kliüz', (ÉTIENNE JEAN,) an able French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1781. He wrote editorial articles on art for the "Moniteur" and the "Journal des Débats" for many years, and published, besides several novels, a "Treatise on Painting," (1828,) and "Roland, or Chivalry," ("Roland, ou la Chevalerie," 2 vols., 1845.)

See LOUANDRE, "La Littérature contemporaine."

Delen, van, vān dāl'en, (DIRCK or THIERRY,) a Dutch painter, born at Heusden in 1635, was a pupil of F. Hals. He preferred to paint churches, public edifices, and interiors, and excelled in perspective and colouring. Among his works is a "Game of Foot-Ball," in the Louvre. Died at Arnhem in 1700.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Delessert, d'lā'sair', (BENJAMIN,) a French financier and philanthropist, born in Lyons in 1773. He was chosen regent of the Bank of France about 1802. Soon after that date he established a model spinning-mill for the fabrication of cotton stuffs. He founded saving-funds, and contributed largely to other provident institutions. Having cultivated botany and collected 86,000 species, he associated with De Candolle in the publication of "Select Figures of Plants," ("Icones selectæ Plantarum," 5 vols., 1820-46.) He sat in the Chamber of Deputies (*centre gauche*) from 1827 to 1843. Died in 1847.

See ALPHONSE DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur B. Delessert," 1847; CHARLES DUPIN, "Travaux et Bienfaits de B. Delessert," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delessert, (FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1780, was an eminent banker, regent of the Bank of France, a member of the Institute, and a liberal patron of arts and sciences.

Deleuze, d'luz, (JOSEPH PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born at Sisteron in 1753. He was chosen aide-naturaliste to the Museum of Natural History in 1795, and librarian to the same in 1828. He translated Thomson's "Seasons" into French, and wrote several other works. Died in 1835.

Deleyre, d'lār, (ALEXANDRE,) a French writer, born near Bordeaux in 1726. On the suppression of the order of Jesuits, with which he was connected, he went to Paris, where he associated with Diderot, Rousseau, etc. He published an "Analysis of Bacon's Philosophy," (1755,) which is said to be written with ability, and was

* Named in allusion to the verses in which the people of ancient Messenia deplored the disasters of their country.

one of the editors of the "Encyclopédie." He was one of the first members of the Institute. In 1793 he was a republican member of the Convention, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1797.

See J. LEBRETON, "Notice sur la Vie d'A. Deleyre," 1797.

Delfau, dĕl'fô', (DOM FRANÇOIS), a French Benedictine monk, born in Auvergne in 1637, was charged by his order to edit the works of Saint Augustine. Died in 1676.

Delfico, dĕl'fe-ko, (MELCHIOR), an Italian statesman and able writer on political economy, born in the Abruzzo in 1744. During the political troubles that followed the French Revolution he found refuge in the republic of San Marino. From 1806 to 1815 he was councillor of state at Naples, and acquired a high reputation for ability and integrity. The restored king Ferdinand in 1815 made him president of the commission of the archives of the kingdom. His most important works are a "History of San Marino," "Researches into the True Character of Roman Jurisprudence," (1791,) and "Thoughts on the Uncertainty and Inutility of History," etc., ("Pensieri su' la Storia e su' la Incertezza ed Inutilità della medesima," 1806.) He also wrote an Essay in favour of Free Trade. Died at Teramo in 1835.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," F. MOZZETTI, "Ricordanza degli Studi e delle Opere di M. Delfico," 1835; F. RANALLI, "Elogio di M. Delfico," 1836; G. F. DELFICO, "Della Vita e delle Opere di M. Delfico," libri ii, 1836.

Delfino, dĕl-fee'no, (GIOVANNI), Doge of Venice, elected in 1356, was previously procurator of Saint Mark. He found the republic at war with Louis, King of Hungary, who obtained the advantage and imposed the conditions of peace in 1358. Died in 1361.

Delfino, (GIOVANNI), an Italian cardinal and poet, born about 1618 of a patrician family in Venice. He wrote "Cleopatra," and other tragedies, in verse, the style of which is praised by Ginguené. Died in 1699.

Delfosse, dĕl'foss', (NOËL JOSEPH AUGUSTE), a Belgian advocate, born at Liege about 1810, was president of the Chamber from 1852 to April, 1855.

Delft, (GILLES DE.) See DELPHUS.

Delft, dĕlft, or **Delft**, dĕlf, (JACOB WILLEM,) a Dutch portrait-painter, lived at Delft; died in 1601.

Delft, (JACOB WILLEMSZON,) a skilful Dutch portrait-painter, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Delft in 1619; died in 1661.

Delgado, dĕl-gá'do, (JUAN PINTO,) a Spanish Jew and poet, wrote poems on Ruth and Esther, (1627.)

De l'Huys. See DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Delia, a name of DIANA, which see.

Deliberatore, dà-le-bà-rá-to'rá, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Foligno, flourished about 1460.

Delille or **De Lille**, dĕh-lĕl' or d'lĕl, (JACQUES,) L'ABBÉ, an eminent French didactic poet, born at Aigueperse, near Clermont in Auvergne, in 1733, was educated in Paris. Soon after leaving college he became professor of humanities at Amiens, where he began his translation of the "Georgics" of Virgil, which he published in 1769. It was deemed a wonderful performance in respect to the magnitude of the difficulties that had been overcome; and the French were enraptured to learn that their language was so capable of reproducing the grace, harmony, and variety of Virgil. Voltaire was so well pleased with the work that he wrote to the Academy in favour of the election of Delille. He was received into the French Academy in 1774, in the place of Condamine. In 1780 he produced "The Gardens," ("Les Jardins,") a poem abounding with picturesque descriptions: it was received with great favour, and translated into many languages. For several years before the Revolution he was professor of belles-lettres in the University of Paris, and of Latin poetry in the College of France. To escape from the anarchy of the new régime, he retired in 1794 to Saint-Dié, and afterwards to Switzerland, where he found the calm seclusion most congenial to the spirit of poetry. During this period of absence, part of which was passed in London, he meditated or matured several poems worthy of his high reputation. Returning to Paris in 1801, he published in rapid succession a poem on Pity, (1803,) "Virgil's Æneid translated into French Verse," (1804,) a poetical version of "Paradise Lost," (1805,) and "Imagination," a poem, (1806.) The last three are

among the most successful of his works. His version of the "Æneid" is regarded as the best in the language. "No French work," says the "Biographie Universelle," "presents a greater number of rich and beautiful images, or more harmonious and ingenious verses, than his poem on the Imagination." He had a perfect mastery of the art of ennobling words by their application, of giving a brilliant colour to thoughts and a sustained harmony to language. Died in Paris in May, 1813.

See LINGAY, "Éloge de Delille," 1814; CAMPENON "Éloge de Delille," 1813; BERVILLE, "Éloge de J. Delille," 1817; FILIPPO MORDANI, "Elogio storico di G. Delille," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1806.

Deliniers, dĕh-le'ne-air', (JACQUES ANTOINE MARIE,) Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, was born at Niort, France, in 1756. He entered the French navy, became a captain, and was sent on a mission to South America. Having taken command of a Spanish army, he captured Buenos Ayres from the British in 1807, gained great popularity, and became viceroy. About 1809 the Junta of Spain sent Cisneros to supersede him. In a revolutionary movement which followed, Deliniers supported the royalist cause, was made prisoner, and shot in 1810.

See F. DENIS, "Buenos Ayres et le Paraguay."

Delisle or **De Lisle**, dĕh-lĕl' or d'lĕl, (CLAUDE,) a French writer on history and geography, born at Vaucouleurs in 1644. After practising law some years, he removed to Paris, where he gave lectures on history. He published a "Historic Relation of Siam," an "Introduction to Geography," and a few other works. Several of his sons became eminent in science. Died in 1720.

Delisle, dĕh-lĕl', [sometimes anglicized in pronunciation dĕ-lil',] (GUILLAUME,) a French geographer of great celebrity, born in Paris in 1675, was the son of the preceding. In early youth he conceived the project of reforming the system of geography; and, having accomplished this difficult task, he published, in 1700, a map of the world, celestial and terrestrial globes, and other valuable works, which procured his admission into the Academy of Sciences. According to Walckenaer, he is the principal author of the modern system of geography. He published afterwards numerous maps, ancient and modern, which obtained a European reputation; and he wrote many memoirs on geography, which were inserted in the Collection of the Academy. Louis XV. received lessons from Delisle, and rewarded him with the title of first geographer to the king. He died in 1726, and Fontenelle composed his eulogy.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Universelle."

Delisle, (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) an eminent French astronomer, born in Paris in 1688, was the son of Claude, noticed above. In 1710 he obtained permission to occupy the dome of the Luxembourg, which he used as an observatory. Received into the Academy of Sciences in 1714, he communicated to it his observations. In 1724 he visited London, and by the influence of Newton was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. About 1725, at the solicitation of the empress Catherine, he went to Saint Petersburg to found a school of astronomy, and wrote several elementary treatises for his pupils. He returned to Paris in 1747, and resumed his observations. Among his principal works is a "Historical Essay on the Progress of Astronomy and Geography," (1738.) Died in 1768.

See LALANDE, "Notice sur De Lisle," in the "Nécrologe et Bibliographie Astronomique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Delisle, (LOUIS,) a brother of the preceding, was an astronomer and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He accompanied his brother Joseph to Saint Petersburg in 1725. Having traversed Siberia, he embarked in 1741 with Captain Behring on an exploring voyage, but died the same year. He had written a "Treatise on the Proper Motion of the Fixed Stars," and other works.

Delisle de la Drévétière, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic author, born in Dauphiné; died in 1756.

Delitzsch, (FRANZ,) a German theologian, born at Leipsic in 1813, published a "History of Jewish Poetry," (1836,) "Biblical Psychology," (1855,) "Christian Apologetics," (1869,) "A Day in Capernaum," (1871,) and many valuable commentaries, particularly those on Isaiah.

Delius, a name of APOLLO, which see.

Delius, dā'le-ūs, (CHRISTOPH TRAUGOTT,) a German mineralogist, born in Saxony about 1730, became counsellor for the department of mines and of the mint in Vienna. He published "Directions for the Working of Mines," (1773.) Died in 1779.

Delius, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Wernigerode, Saxony, in 1720; died in 1791.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dell, (WILLIAM,) an English nonconformist minister, who became master of Caius College, Cambridge. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Della Maria, del'la mā-ree'ā, (DOMINIQUE,) a composer of operatic music, was born at Marseilles in 1768; died in Paris in 1800.

Delling or **Dellinger**. See NÖRVI.

Dello, del'lo, a Florentine painter, born in 1372, resided for some time in Spain, where he obtained a high reputation. Died in 1421.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Dellon, dā'lōn', (C.,) a French physician and traveller, born about 1650, made a voyage to the East Indies in 1668. He was persecuted and imprisoned for two years by the Inquisition at Goa. He returned home in 1677, and published a "Narrative of his Voyage," (1685,) a work of some merit.

Delmas, dēl'mās', (ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) an able French general, born near Tulle in 1768. He became general of brigade in 1793, and took command of a division, with which he obtained several successes in 1794. He served a few years in Italy, where he was the second in command under Joubert in 1799. In 1802 he offended the First Consul, and was dismissed from service. The cause of this disgrace was supposed to be a reply which he made when Bonaparte asked him what he thought of the ceremony performed in honour of the Concordat. "A piece of mummery," (*capucinade*,) said Delmas: "nothing is wanting but the million of men who have perished in order to overthrow what you have now re-established." In 1813 he again commanded a division, and was killed at the battle of Leipsic.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Delmas, (JEAN FRANÇOIS BERTRAND,) a French Jacobin, born near Toulouse in 1754, entered the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In the Convention he voted for the death of the king, (1792,) and for the destruction of Robespierre in 1794. He was afterwards chosen president of the Jacobins. Died in 1798.

Delmas, PÈRE, a French priest and poet, born in Rouergue in 1733, professed rhetoric, etc. in the College of Toulouse. He published an admired Latin poem on the pastoral office, entitled "Art of Arts," etc., ("Ars Artium," etc.) Died in 1790.

Delmatius, [Fr. DELMACE.] See DALMATIUS.

Delminio. See CAMILLO.

Delmont, dēl'mōn', (DEODAT,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Saint-Tron in 1581, is said to have been a pupil and friend of Rubens. Descamps praises his design, composition, and colouring. Among his works is an "Adoration of the Kings." Died at Antwerp in 1634.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Delmotte, dēl'mot', (HENRI FLORENT,) a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Mons in 1779, was a member of the Academy of Brussels, and author of a great number of works on different subjects. Died in 1836.

See HENNEBERT, "Notice sur la Vie de H. F. Delmotte," 1837.

De Lolme, deh-lolm', (JOHN LOUIS,) a Swiss lawyer and author, born at Geneva in 1740. Having offended the government by a political pamphlet, he consulted his safety by emigrating to England, where he lived many years. He became very indigent, and received aid from the literary fund. In 1771 he published "The Constitution of England," originally written in French, which was much celebrated, and often reprinted. A few years later he published an English edition of this work. It was commended by Lord Chatham and Chief-Justice Story. The author of "Junius" called it "a performance

deep, solid, and ingenious." De Lolme wrote a few other minor works. Died in Switzerland in 1806.

See CHARLES COOTE, "Notice of De Lolme," prefixed to his work, "The Constitution of England," 1807.

Delord, d'lor, (TAXILE,) a French editor, born at Avignon in 1815. He became chief editor of the "Charivari," a satirical paper of Paris, in 1842. He also contributed to the "Siècle" and other journals.

Delorme, d'orm, (CHARLES,) born at Moulins, France, in 1584, succeeded his father, Jean, as physician to Louis XIII., and was very eminent in his profession. He acquired the friendship of Richelieu and Chancellor Seguier, who granted him a pension. Died in 1678.

Delorme, (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Moulins in 1547, was the father of the preceding. He was for some time professor at Montpellier. He became physician to Henry IV. in 1606, and afterwards to his successor, Louis XIII. He resigned his office in 1626, and died in 1637.

Delorme, (MARION,) a famous French beauty and courtesan, born at Châlons, in Champagne, about 1612. She is said to have been extremely witty and intelligent. Her salon was the rendezvous of princes, courtiers, etc., including Richelieu, De Grammont, and Saint-Evremond. Died in 1650.

See GRAMMONT, "Mémoires;" "Vie de M. Delorme," Paris, 1805.

Delorme, (PHILIBERT,) an eminent French architect, born at Lyons about 1518, studied art in Rome, and returned home in 1536. After erecting several fine edifices in Lyons, he went to Paris, where he was patronized by Catherine de Médicis, for whom, about 1564, he designed the palace of the Tuileries, which is regarded as his best production. She appointed him almoner to the king, and gave him several benefices in the church. He was architect of the Château de Meudon and the Château d'Anet, which were much admired. He published a work on architecture, and a treatise entitled "New Inventions for Building well at Little Expense," (1561.) "He divested his art of Gothic habiliments," says Milizia, "and arrayed it in those of ancient Greece." Died in 1577.

See MILIZIA, "Mémoires sur les Architectes;" PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes anciens et modernes;" COLLET, "Notice sur P. Delorme;" FLACHERON, "Éloge de P. Delorme."

Delorme, (PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1783. Among his works are "The Death of Hero and Leander," (1814,) "Eve Plucking the Forbidden Fruit," (1834,) and a "Repose in Egypt," (1850.)

Delort, d'lor, (JACQUES ANTOINE ADRIEN,) BARON, a French general, born at Arbois in 1773. He commanded with *éclat* in 1812 at the battle of Castalla, and became general of division in February, 1814. He distinguished himself at Waterloo in 1815, and in 1837 was made a peer. Died in 1846.

Delort, (JOSEPH,) a French historian, born at Mirande (Gers) in 1789. Among his works is a "History of the Man in the Iron Mask," (1825.)

Deloy, d'lwā, (JEAN BAPTISTE AIMÉ,) a French poet, born near Lure in 1798; died in 1834.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains."

Delpech, dēl'pāsh', (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN,) a skilful French designer, born in Paris in 1778; died in 1825.

Delpech, (JACQUES MATHIEU,) a French physician and skilful surgeon, born at Toulouse about 1775. He was chosen professor of clinical surgery in the faculty of Montpellier, (1812,) where he lectured with success, and published several treatises on surgery, among which is an important work, entitled "Summary of Diseases called Surgical," ("Précis des Maladies réputées chirurgicales," 1815.) He was murdered in 1832 by a man named Duceptos.

See F. BUISSON, "Parallèle de Delpech et Dupuytren," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delphinus. See DELFINO.

Del'phus, (ÆGIDIUS,) sometimes called **Gilles de Delft**, was professor of theology in Paris in 1507. Erasmus praised his talent for Latin poetry. Among his works are a Latin poetical version of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and a commentary on Ovid's "De Remedio Amoris."

Delpon de Livernon, dèl'pón' dèh le'vèr'nón', (JACQUES ANTOINE), a French writer and antiquary, born in 1778, wrote an "Essay on Liberty of Worship," and other works. Died in 1833.

Delporte, dèl'port', (FRANÇOIS), a French agriculturist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1746; died in 1819.

Delrieu, dèl're-uh', (ÉTIENNE JOSEPH BERNARD), a French dramatic author, born in 1761, was for a long time regent of rhetoric at Versailles. He wrote numerous dramas, which had a moderate success, and gained a durable reputation by his tragedy of "Artaxerxes," (1808), which procured him a pension of two thousand francs. Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Delrio, dèl-ree'ò, (MARTIN ANTOINE), a learned Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1551, was master of ten or more languages. He became procureur-général of Brabant in 1578, removed to Valladolid in 1580, and obtained the chair of philosophy at Douay in 1589. He wrote "Notes on Claudian's Poems," and other critical works. His "Essay on Magic" (1599) was once popular. Died in 1608.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Delta. See MOIR, (DAVID MACBETH.)

Deluc, d'lük, (GUILLAUME ANTOINE), a brother of the celebrated geologist noticed below, born at Geneva in 1729, was associated with his brother in his geological excursions and other scientific labours. He wrote numerous treatises on mineralogy and geology, which were inserted in the "Journal de Physique" and other periodicals. They indicate accurate observation and a philosophic mind. Died in 1812.

Deluc or De Luc, dèh-löök', [Fr. pron. d'lük,] (JEAN ANDRÉ), an eminent natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1727. In early life he was engaged in commerce, and employed his leisure in the study of geology and other sciences. He improved the thermometer, and measured the height of mountains more exactly than any one had previously done, by means of the portable barometer which he invented. In 1772 he published his "Researches on the Modifications of the Atmosphere," an excellent work, which was then the most complete on that subject. About 1773 he visited England, and was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and reader to the queen, who gave him a lodging in Windsor Castle. In 1778 he produced his great work on geology, "Letters, Physical and Moral, on the History of the Earth and of Man," in which he maintains the accordance of the Mosaic history with the facts of geology. The theories advanced in this excited much opposition, but were supported at one time by Cuvier. He ascribed the formation of the present continents to causes no longer operative, to a great and sudden revolution which occurred four or five thousand years ago. His "Letters to Blumenbach on the Physical History of the Earth" (1798) increased his reputation as a geologist. He wrote a large number of works, (in French,) among which are a "Summary of Bacon's Philosophy," and "Geological Journeys in Northern Europe," (1810.) Died at Windsor in 1817.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève," tome iii.; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Delvaux, dèl'vò', [Lat. VALEN'SIS,] (ANDRÉ), a Belgian jurist and canonist, born in 1569; died in 1636.

Delvig, dèl'vic, a Russian poet, born in 1798; died in 1831.

Delvincourt, dèl'ván'kooor', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE), a French jurist, born in Paris in 1762. When the schools of law were reorganized, in 1805, he obtained a chair in the capital, and began the first public course on the new civil code. In 1810 he became dean of the faculty in the University. At the restoration in 1814 he retained this place, and was chosen royal censor. He published in 1808 "Institutes of French Law," which is highly commended. Died in 1831.

See DE PORTETS, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de M. Delvincourt," 1832.

Delzons, dèl'zón', (ALEXIS JOSEPH), a brave French general, born at Aurillac in 1775, joined the expedition to Egypt, (1798,) where he obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1801. As general of division, he commanded the army of Illyria in 1811. In 1812 he fought at Boro-

dino, and was killed in battle during the retreat from Moscow in the same year.

See SÉGUR, "Campagne de la Russie."

Demabuse. See MABUSE, DE.

Demachy, d'mă'she', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS), a French chemist, born in Paris in 1728. He wrote, among other works, "Elements of Chemistry," (2 vols., 1766,) and refused to adopt the theories of Lavoisier. Died in 1803.

Démade. See DEMADES.

De-mă'dēs, [Gr. Δημάδης; Fr. DÉMADE, dă'măd',] an Athenian orator and demagogue, noted for his witticisms, venality, and profligacy. He entered public life about 350 B.C., became an opponent or enemy of Demosthenes, and acquired great influence by his eloquence, wit, and other talents. He usually spoke extempore. After the battle of Chæronea he acted with the party of the King of Macedon, by whom he was bribed; and he was one of the chief authors of the peace between Philip and the Athenians. He was convicted of receiving a bribe from Harpalus, and for a subsequent offence was sentenced to exclusion from political functions; but a few years later he was sent on an embassy to Antipater. He was put to death by the order of Antipater, (or, according to Plutarch, of Cassander,) in 318 B.C.

See DIDORUS SICULUS, books xvi., xvii., and xviii.; PLUTARCH, "Demosthenes;" SUIDAS, Δημάδης; RUHNKEN, "Historia critica Oratorum Græcorum;" FREYTAG, "De Demade," 1752; H. L'HARDY, "Dissertation de Demade Oratore," Berlin, 1834.

De Maistre. See MAISTRE.

Demante, dèh-mònt', (ANTOINE MARIE), a French jurist, and professor of civil law at Paris, was born in that city in 1789. He published an excellent work entitled "Programme du Cours de Droit civil Français," (3 vols., 1830.) Died in 1856.

Démarate. See DEMARATUS.

Dem-a-ră'tus, [Gr. Δημαράτος,] a native of Corinth, emigrated to Etruria about 650 B.C., and became a prince. He was the father of Aruns and Lucumo.

Demaratus, [Fr. DÉMARATE, dă'mă'răt',] King of Sparta, began to reign jointly with Cleomenes about 510 B.C. He quarrelled with his colleague, who caused him to be deposed about 491, on the ground that he was not a son of the late king Ariston. He retired to Persia, where he was favourably received by Darius I. He gave wise counsels to Xerxes on the invasion of Greece, and is said to have secretly informed the Spartans that such an event was impending.

See HERODOTUS, books v., vi., vii.; XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

Dembarrère, dôn'bă'rair', (JEAN,) COUNT, a French general and engineer, born at Tarbes in 1747, became a general of division in 1794, and obtained the chief command of the engineers in Italy. In 1805 he was chosen a senator, and retired from the army. Died in 1828.

Dembinski, dêm-bin'skee, (HENRY), a Polish general, born in the palatinate of Cracow in 1791. In 1830 he took arms for Polish independence, obtained command of a brigade, and distinguished himself in several actions. He made a masterly retreat from Lithuania in July, 1831, and went into exile in the autumn of that year. In February, 1849, he was appointed by Kossuth commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army; but in consequence of the refusal of Görgei, and other officers, to serve under a Pole, he was soon superseded. He accepted the post of quartermaster-general under Meszaros, and commanded at Temesvar, (August, 1849,) where the Hungarians were finally defeated. Died in 1864.

Dembowski, dêm-bov'skee, (EDWARD), a Polish writer, born in Plock about 1810; died in 1846.

Dembowski, (LOUIS MATHIEU,) BARON, a general in the French army, born at Gora in 1769; died in 1812.

Demeste, dèh-mést', (JEAN), a Flemish surgeon and chemist, born in 1743, lived at Liege; died in 1783.

De-me'ter, [Δημήτηρ,] the name of one of the principal Greek divinities, identified with the Ceres of the Roman mythology. (See CERES.)

De-met'ri-us, [Δημήτριος,] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, lived in the fifth century B.C.

Demetrius, a Greek sculptor, flourished about 350 B.C. Among his chief works was a statue of Minerva, called "Musica," because the motion of the serpens on the Gorgon's head produced a musical sound.

Demetrius I. See DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.

Demetrius II., son of Antigonos Gonatas, became King of Macedon in 243 B.C., as successor to his father. He married first a daughter of Antiochus Theos, and then Phthia, a daughter of the King of Epirus. After a reign of ten years, he died, and left the throne to his son, Philip III.

Demetrius, a Macedonian prince, grandson of the preceding, born in 207 B.C., was the second son of Philip III., and brother of Perseus. (When Philip was defeated by the Romans, Demetrius was delivered to the victors as a hostage. Having returned home, he was sent as an ambassador by Philip to defend him against certain charges before the Roman senate, whose favour he gained by his ingenuous modesty. Perseus, by false accusations, induced his father to put Demetrius to death about 180 B.C.)

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xviii., xx., xxiii., and xxiv.

Demetrius I. and II., (Kings of Syria.) See DEMETRIUS SOTER, and DEMETRIUS NICATOR.

De-me'tri-us II., King of Georgia, succeeded his father, David III., in 1126. He waged a long war with the Turks, who fought for the possession of Armenia and sometimes invaded Georgia. He died in 1158, and left the throne to his son, David IV.

Demetrius III., King of Georgia, the son and successor of David V., reigned from 1272 to 1289, and was succeeded by his son, David VI.

De-me'tri-us, [Russ. DMITRI, dmee'tree,] Czar of Russia, usually styled "the False Demetrius," claimed to be the son of Ivan IV. The latter, at his death, left a minor son, who was reported to have died, or to have been killed, in 1591. During the reign of Boris in Russia, about 1603, Demetrius raised an army of Poles, invaded Russia, and fought several battles with various success, until Boris died, in 1605, when Demetrius obtained the throne without further opposition. His subjects, offended by his partiality to foreign customs, and by the insolence of his Polish soldiers, revolted and put him to death in 1606. Prince Shuisky (or Shuiskoi) was then proclaimed Czar, as Basil III.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" KARAMZIN, "Histoire de l'Empire de Russie;" PROSPER MÉRIMÉE, "Épisode de l'Histoire de Russie; les faux Démétrius," 1852.

Demetrius, [Russ. DMITRI,] THE FALSE, the second of that name who made pretensions to the Russian crown. Soon after the accession of Shuisky, this person asserted that he was the Czar Demetrius. He found many partisans, was recognized by the wife of the late Czar, and was enabled to besiege Moscow with an army, but was killed in 1610 by some Tartars who served in his guard. Schiller and Pushkin have dramatized the story of these impostors.

See PROSPER MÉRIMÉE, "Épisode de l'Histoire de Russie; les faux Démétrius," 1852.

Demetrius of Alexandria, a Peripatetic philosopher, lived about 150 B.C.

Demetrius of Apamea, a Greek physician of unknown date, who is often cited by Cælius Aurelianus.

Demetrius of Byzantium, a Greek historian, lived about 280 B.C.

Demetrius of Magnesia, a Greek grammarian, who flourished about 60 B.C. He was author of an important critical and historical work which treated of authors that bore the same name, ("Peri homonymōn Poietōn kai suggrapheōn.")

Demetrius of Scepsis, a Greek grammarian, who lived about 150 B.C.

Demetrius of Sunium, a Greek Cynic philosopher, who acquired celebrity as a teacher in the first century. He lived some time at Corinth, visited Rome in the reign of Nero, and was banished from Italy by Vespasian. He is eulogized by Seneca, who quotes his maxims.

De-me'tri-us Cy-do'ni-us, a Greek or Byzantine theologian and writer, held high offices under John Cantacuzene. He entered a cloister in 1355.

De-me'tri-us Mos'chus, a Greek poet, who lived about 1450, and wrote a poem on the "Marriage of Paris and Helen," printed in 1510.

De-me'tri-us Ni-cā'tor, [Νικάτωρ,] King of Syria, was the son of Demetrius Soter, and ascended the throne in 146 B.C., after defeating the usurper Balas. He mar-

ried Cleopatra, an Egyptian princess. In a war with the Parthians he was taken prisoner, and in his absence his brother, Antiochus Sidetes, usurped the throne. On his release from captivity, he again obtained the kingdom; but his misgovernment provoked a general revolt of his subjects, and he was assassinated at Tyre in 126 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books xxxv., xxxvi., and xxxviii.

De-me'tri-us Pep-a-gom'e-us, [Δημήτριος Πεπαγόμενος,] a Greek physician, who lived in the thirteenth century, composed a work on the gout, which has some merit. It was printed in Greek in 1558. He was physician to the emperor Michael Palæologus, who reigned from 1260 to 1282.

De-me'tri-us Pha-le'reūs, (or fa-lee're-us,) [Fr. DÉMETRIUS DE PHALÈRE, dâ'mâ'tre'ūs' deh fâ'lair',] a distinguished Grecian orator and philosopher, born at Phalèrum, in Attica, about 345 B.C., was a pupil of Theophrastus in philosophy. It is said that he was condemned to death with Phocion, but saved himself by flight. About 316 B.C. Cassander appointed him governor of Athens, which for ten years enjoyed prosperity under his wise and popular administration. Three hundred and sixty statues were erected to him by the Athenians. When Athens was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in 306, he retired to the court of Ptolemy, King of Egypt. He died in Egypt about 284 B.C. He wrote historical and philosophical works, which are all lost. Cicero and other ancient writers extol his merit as an orator and a statesman.

See DIOGENES LAËRTIUS; CICERO, "Brutus," and "De Oratore;" H. DOHRN, "De Vita et Rebus Demetrii Phalerei," 1825; BONAMY, "Vie de Démétrius de Phalère," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions," tome viii.

De-me'tri-us Pol-i-or-çe'tēs, [Gr. Δημήτριος Πολιορκητής; Fr. DÉMETRIUS POLIORCÈTE, dâ'mâ'tre'ūs' po'le-or'sât',] born about 335 B.C., was the son of Antigonos, one of Alexander's generals and successors. From his great success as a commander, he was surnamed POLIORCETES, or "taker of cities." He delivered Athens from the dominion of Cassander, and commanded his father's army in the war against Ptolemy. About 306 he gained a great naval victory over Ptolemy, and took Cyprus. At the siege of Rhodes he displayed great skill as engineer, but was baffled in his attempt to take the city. After his father was killed at the battle of Ipsus, (299 B.C.,) he formed an alliance with Seleucus, and again made himself master of Athens. Having been invited to mediate in a dispute between two claimants to the throne of Macedon, he killed one, and usurped the throne himself, in 294. Pyrrhus and Lysimachus declared war against him, and expelled him from Macedon. He died about 283, leaving a son, Antigonos Gonatas. Demetrius possessed military talents of a high order. Plutarch draws a parallel between him and Mark Antony.

See PLUTARCH, "Demetrius," and "Pyrrhus;" APPIAN, *passim*; ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xix., xx., and xxi.; JUSTIN, books xv. and xvi.; J. C. DE WIT, "Dissertatio de Demetrio Poliorcete," 1840.

De-me'tri-us So'ter, [Δημήτριος Σωτήρ,] King of Syria, was the son of Seleucus Philopator, and was born about 185 B.C. At the age of ten he was sent to Rome as a hostage, where he was detained many years, while his uncle Antiochus Epiphanes obtained the throne at the death of Seleucus in 175 B.C. In 161 Demetrius escaped from Rome, and was proclaimed king by the Syrians. The Maccabees bravely and successfully maintained the cause of the Jews against the army of this prince. Alexander Balas, pretending to be the son of Antiochus, entered Syria with an army, and, in a battle that followed, Demetrius was killed, 150 B.C. His son, Demetrius Nicator, became king a few years afterwards.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xxxi., xxxii., and xxxiii.; APPIAN, "Syriaca;" JUSTIN, book xxxv.

Demetz, deh-mâs', (FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE,) a French philanthropist, born in 1796, became a judge in Paris. In 1836 he visited the United States with De Tocqueville, to examine the prisons of that country. He founded about 1840, at Mettray, near Tours, an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders, which has been very successful and has become the model after which others are formed. His system is very popular in England, where it has been tried near London. Died in 1873.

Demeulemeester, dēh-muh'leh-mās'ter,? (JOSEPH CHARLES,) a Belgian engraver, born at Bruges in 1771. He engraved some frescos of biblical subjects painted by Raphael in the Vatican. Died in 1836.

Démeunier, dā'muh'ne-ā', or **Desmeunier**, dā'muh'ne-ā', (JEAN NICOLAS,) an able French writer, born at Nozeroy in 1751. He was secretary of Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.) when the Revolution began, was elected to the States-General in 1789, and became a senator in 1802. He translated several histories and voyages of discovery from the English, and wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the United States," (of North America,) (1786,) and a "Treatise on the Customs of Various Nations," ("Esprit des Usages," etc., 1776,) which induced Voltaire to write him a flattering letter. Died in 1814.

Demidof, dēm-e-dof' or dēm'e-dof, **Demidov**, or **Demidow**, the founder of the noble and wealthy Russian family of Demidof, was a native of Toola, (Tula.) He became skilful in the manufacture of arms, and gained the favour of Peter the Great. He established the first iron-foundry in Siberia. His descendants, about 1725, discovered the gold-mines of Kolyvan.

Demidof, **Demidov**, or **Demidow**, (ANATOLI,) COUNT, a rich Russian capitalist, a son of the following, was distinguished as a patron of science and literature. He was born at Florence about 1812. In 1839 he published, in French, "Travels in Southern Russia and the Crimea, through Hungary," etc., the result of an exploring expedition performed by him in company with several artists and savants. He married in 1840 Mathilde, a daughter of Jerome Bonaparte. Died in 1870.

Demidof, **Demidov**, or **Demidow**, (NIKOLAI,) COUNT, a learned Russian noble, noted for benevolence, born near Saint Petersburg in 1774, inherited from his father a fortune in mines and forges. He studied the sciences, and travelled in pursuit of knowledge, which he applied in the promotion of the industrial arts. He made great improvements in the processes of mining and in the manufacture of iron, and established for his vassals an academy of fine arts. He died at Florence in 1828, leaving two sons, Paul and Anatoli. He had been chosen a privy councillor by the emperor Paul I.

See V. MÜLLER, "Notice sur la Vie privée de N. Demidof," 1830.

Demidof, **Demidov**, or **Demidow**, (PAUL,) of the same family as the preceding, was born at Revel about 1738. He cultivated natural history, and made a rich collection of specimens, which he presented to the University of Moscow. He founded the Demidof Lyceum at Yaroslav about 1800. Died in 1826.

Demidof, **Demidov**, or **Demidow**, (PROKOP,) born in Moscow about 1730, was the proprietor of gold-mines in the Ural Mountains, the product of which, it is said, made him the richest subject of Russia. He was the uncle of Count Nikolai, noticed above.

Demidow or **Demidov**. See DEMIDOF.

De Missy, de-mis'see, (CÆSAR,) a learned German divine, born in Berlin in 1703, removed about 1731 to London, where he preached in a French chapel. Died in 1775.

Demme, dēm'meh, (HERMANN CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED,) a popular German moralist and novelist, born at Mühlhausen in 1760. His *nom-de-plume* was KARL STILLE, (stil'leh.) He became superintendent-general at Altenburg in 1801. Among his works are "The Farmer Martin and his Father," (2 vols., 1793,) and "Abendstunden," (2 vols., 1804.) Died in 1822.

Démocède. See DEMOCÈDES.

Dem-o-çe'dēs, [Gr. Δημοκρίδης; Fr. DÉMOCÈDE, dā'mo'sād',] an eminent Greek physician of Crotona, born about 550 B.C. He was taken prisoner at Samos by the Persians, and carried to Darius Hystaspes, whose favour he gained by his medical skill. The king rewarded him richly, but refused him permission to return home. The queen Atossa, who had been cured by him, promised to aid him in escaping from captivity, and persuaded Darius to send him with a small party of Persians to explore the coasts of Greece with hostile designs. When they arrived at Tarentum, the Persians were arrested, and Democedes escaped to Crotona.

See HERODOTUS, book iii.

De-moch'a-rēs, [Gr. Δημοκράτης; Fr. DÉMOCHARÈS, dā'mo'krā'tēs,] an Athenian orator, was a nephew of Demosthenes. His public career began about 322 B.C., soon after which he became one of the leaders of the anti-Macedonian party. After the restoration of democracy in Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 307, Demochares was the chief of the patriotic party. He was exiled about 295, but returned in 287 or 286 B.C., and managed the finances with ability and success. He was living in 280 B.C. He left a history of his own time, which has not come down to us.

See PLUTARCH, "Demosthenes" and "Demetrius;" "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" DROVSEN, "Geschichte der Nachfolger Alexanders."

Démocrate. See DEMOCRATES.

De-moc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Δημοκράτης; Fr. DÉMOCRATE, dā'mo'krāt',] an Athenian orator, who lived about 350 B.C., was a contemporary of Demosthenes. Aristotle has preserved one of his orations.

Démocrite or **Democrito**. See DEMOCRITUS.

De-moc'ri-tus, [Gr. Δημοκρίτος; Fr. DÉMOCRITE, dā'mo'krēt'; It. and Sp. DEMOCRITO, dā-mok're-to,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Abdera, in Thrace, was the son of a man of large fortune. The date of his birth is variously given between 490 and 460 B.C. He received early lessons from some Chaldean Magi left by Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and is thought to have been a disciple of Leucippus. Having inherited one hundred talents upon the division of his father's estate, he travelled in Egypt, Greece, Persia, and India, in pursuit of knowledge. When his patrimony was spent, he returned to Abdera, and read in public one of his works, which, according to Diogenes Laertius, procured him a large present of money and great honours from the people. His love of study and of solitude induced him to decline the political pre-eminence which the citizens of Abdera offered to him. There is a prevalent tradition that he was habitually laughing at the follies of mankind.

Democritus possessed a profound and original genius for philosophy. He was versed in geometry, logic, physics, natural history, and ethics, and wrote many works on these subjects; but none of them has come down to us. Cicero informs us that his style was as charming as that of Plato. His atomic philosophy presents in some respects a great analogy to that which prevails in the present time. He supposed that the universe is composed of empty space and of indivisible atoms, which are infinite in number, and which by their different motions and affinities produce the various phenomena of nature. He taught that matter is eternal, and that the mind or soul is the motion of round fiery atoms. He ascribed sensation to images or emanations flowing from its objects. Many of his theories were adopted by Epicurus, and illustrated by Lucretius in his poem "De Rerum Natura." Democritus lived to the age of one hundred years or more. He is not mentioned in any work of Plato, who was his contemporary.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS: TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BURCHARD, "Commentatio critica de Democriti de Sensibus Philosophia," 1830; F. G. A. MULLACH, "Democriti Operum Fragmenta," or "De Philosophi Vita Scriptis et Placitis," 1843; JENICHEN, "Programma de Democrito Philosopho," 1720.

Demoiivre, dēh-mwāv'r, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent mathematician, born at Vitry (Champagne) in 1667, was the son of Protestant parents. In consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, he emigrated to London, where he taught mathematics, and acquired the friendship of Newton. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an Associate of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. His reputation was so high that he was one of a committee appointed to decide on the claims of Newton and Leibnitz to the invention of the method of fluxions. He published in 1730 "Analytical Miscellanies," ("Miscellanea Analytica," etc.,) which presented ingenious and original ideas on the subject, also "The Doctrine of Chances," and "Annuities on Lives." Died in 1754.

See MATY, "Mémoire sur la Vie de Abraham Demoiivre;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Demolombe, dēh-mo'lōmb', (JEAN CHARLES FLORENT,) a French jurist, born in 1804.

De'mon, [Δήμων,] an Athenian orator, who lived about 330 B.C., was a nephew of Demosthenes.

De-mo'nax, [Δημόναξ,] a Cynic philosopher, born in Cyprus, lived at Athens about 150 A.D., and was intimate with Lucian. The latter esteemed him as one of the best or wisest philosophers of that time.

Démmons, dà'môn', (CLAUDE,) a French poet, born at Amiens in 1591; died after 1628.

Demont, deh-môn', COUNT, a French general, born at Courbevoise. He obtained the rank of general of division for his conduct at Austerlitz. Died in 1826.

De-moph'a-nēē, [Gr. Δημοφάνης; Fr. DÉMOPHANE, dà'mo'fân',] a Greek Platonic philosopher of Megalopolis, aided Aratus to restore liberty to Sicyon.

Demophilus. See DAMOPHILUS.

Demoph'ylus, [Δημόφιλος,] a Greek historian, lived about 320 B.C. He wrote a continuation of the history of Ephorus, who was his father.

Demophilus, [Fr. DÉMOPHILE, dà'mo'fêl',] a Pythagorean philosopher of uncertain epoch. He left a work on morality called "Βίον Θεράπεια," of which fragments are extant.

Demophon. See DAMOPHON.

Dem'o-phon or De-moph'o-on, [Gr. Δημοφών or Δημοφώνων,] a son of Theseus and Phædra, was betrothed to Phyllis. (See PHYLIS.) Having become King of Athens, he aided the Heraclidae in war against Eurystheus.

De Morgan, (AUGUSTUS,) an English mathematician, born in the isle of Madura, near Java, in 1806. About 1828 he became professor of mathematics in the University of London. He contributed largely to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "North British Review," and other periodicals, and published many mathematical works, among which are "Elements of Algebra," an "Essay on Probabilities," (1838,) "Formal Logic, or the Calculus of Inference Necessary and Probable," (1847,) and "Arithmetical Books from the Invention of Printing to the Present Time," (1847). He died in 1871. Many of the more amusing of his mathematical letters and experiences are to be found in "A Budget of Paradoxes," brought out by his widow.

Demosthenes, de-mos'the-nēz, [Gr. Δημοσθένης; Lat. DEMOSTHENES; Fr. DÉMOSTHÈNE, dà'mos'tain'; It. DEMOSTENE, dà-mos'tà-nà; Sp. DEMOSTENES, dà-mos'tà-nēs,] regarded by almost universal consent as the greatest orator that ever lived, was born in the *demos* ("district") of Pæania, near Athens, in Greece, about 382, or, according to some authorities, 385 B.C. His father, whose name was also Demosthenes, was a cutler and cabinet-maker: he died when his son was seven years old, leaving a fortune of fifteen talents (above 15,000 dollars) to be shared between him and his sister. His guardians converted to their own use a large part of his property, and neglected to improve the remainder. Demosthenes studied rhetoric with Isæus, and, according to some accounts, received lessons in philosophy from Plato. Cicero states that Demosthenes was the pupil of the orator Isocrates; but this is discredited by many critics.

When about eighteen years old, Demosthenes prosecuted his unfaithful guardians, and pleaded his own cause. The case was decided in his favour; but he recovered only a part of his just claim. Some years previously, it is said, his emulation had been excited by the forensic triumphs of Callistratus, and he resolved to devote all his energies to the study of eloquence, although he laboured under great physical disadvantages. His constitution was delicate, his breath short, his voice feeble and stammering. It is said that he remedied these defects by running up-hill and speaking with pebbles in his mouth; that he declaimed on the sea-shore, in order to accustom himself to the noise and tumult of popular assemblies; and that he usually spoke his orations before a mirror, in order to discover and correct any awkwardness of gesture. According to Plutarch, his first address before a popular assembly was a failure. The people laughed at his ungraceful gestures, his confused periods, and his defective elocution. But Satyrus the actor encouraged him, and gave a proper direction to his indomitable resolution, by showing him the importance of appropriate action and of a distinct and well-modu-

lated utterance. Demosthenes then shut himself up in a subterranean study, and laboured with unremitting diligence in order to perfect himself as an orator. He is said to have shaved one side of his head, that he might be absolutely prevented from going into society. He improved his style by transcribing Thucydides, the concentrated thought and energy of whose writings were the objects of his especial emulation. Some writers state that he copied the history of Thucydides no less than eight times.

At the age of about twenty-seven (355 B.C.) he again came forward to compete for the palm of eloquence in his oration against Leptines, and was completely successful. Soon afterwards he appeared on a more conspicuous stage, and became one of the principal actors in the history of that period. "He had a glorious subject for his political ambition," says Plutarch,—"to defend the cause of Greece against Philip. He soon gained great reputation both for eloquence and for the bold truths which he spoke." Amidst the general venality of the Grecian orators, Demosthenes alone was proof against the seductions of Macedonian gold; and his political foresight was not inferior to his integrity or patriotism. Had the watchful sagacity with which he penetrated the deep-laid schemes of Philip been ably seconded by the other Athenian leaders, and had their armies been led by competent generals, the liberties of Greece would, in all probability, never have succumbed to the arts or arms of the King of Macedon. Between the years 352 and 340 B.C. Demosthenes pronounced his eleven (or, as some say, twelve) celebrated orations against Philip. Four of these are especially denominated "Philippics." In 338 B.C. Demosthenes was one of the fugitives from the disastrous battle of Chæronea; but he still preserved his controlling influence in the state; and Ctesiphon proposed that the people should confer upon him a crown of gold as the reward of his eminent public services. This measure caused between him and his rival Æschines a contest which, after the lapse of several years, resulted in the triumph of Demosthenes in 330 B.C., when he made his famous speech "On the Crown," (Περὶ Στεφάνου,) regarded by many critics as the greatest of all his achievements as an orator.

When Harpalus, the unfaithful steward of Alexander, sought refuge in Athens, Demosthenes was accused by his enemies of having received a bribe from the Macedonian, and was condemned to pay a heavy fine. In the opinion of the best historical critics, however, his guilt is very far from having been established. Unable to pay the penalty imposed, he retired to Ægina. He remained in exile till the death of Alexander, when he returned in triumph to Athens. His last efforts for liberty having failed, and his death having been decreed by the victorious Antipater, he took poison and died in 322 B.C.

Sixty orations and about sixty-five introductions (*i.e.* exordial fragments of speeches) ascribed to Demosthenes have been preserved; but of these several are considered to be spurious. There is no reason to suppose that all the orations were spoken in the exact form in which they have come down to us: it is, indeed, probable that many of them were revised after they were delivered. Demosthenes seldom spoke in public without careful preparation; and he appears to have been extremely averse to extemporaneous speaking, although, according to some authorities, his unpremeditated speeches were superior in spirit and boldness to his more elaborate efforts. The extraordinary success of his oratory was due in no small measure to the steadfastness with which he kept the attention of his hearers riveted on the one great object which he had in view. Nothing superfluous, nothing which did not contribute to that object, was admitted into his discourse. There was no striving after ornament, no effort at mere display. "He uses language," says Fénelon, "as a modest man uses his dress,—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." "His style," observes Hume, "is rapid harmony exactly adjusted to the sense; it is vehement reasoning without

any appearance of art; it is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continued stream of argument; and of all human productions his orations present the models which approach the nearest to perfection." "Such was the first of orators," says Lord Brougham: "at the head of all the mighty masters of speech, the adoration of ages has consecrated his place, and the loss of the noble instrument* with which he forged and launched his thunders, is sure to maintain it unapproachable forever."

See GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. xi. chap. lxxxvii.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" PLUTARCH, "Lives;" FÉNELON, "Letter to the French Academy on Rhetoric, Poetry," etc.; HUME, "Essay on Eloquence;" BROUGHAM, "Dissertation on the Eloquence of the Ancients;" CICERO, "De Oratore," iii.; H. WOLF, "Vita Demosthenis et Æschinis," 1572; ARMÉ BOULLÉE, "Vie de Démosthène," 1834; F. THEREMIN, "Demosthenes und Massillon," 1845; P. EKERMAN, "Demosthenes Oratorum Princeps," 1740; RENÉ RAPIN, "Comparaison de Démosthène et de Cicéron," 1676; E. PISTOR, "Demosthenes als Staatsbürger, Redner, etc.," 1830; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca," "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1820, and February, 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Demosthenes, an able Athenian general, who was a conspicuous actor in the Peloponnesian war. In 425 B.C. he defended Pylos against the Spartans with skill and success, and compelled the enemy to capitulate; but Cleon, who had assumed the command, claimed the honour of this exploit. In the year 413 he and Eurymedon commanded the army sent to reinforce Nicias at Syracuse. Demosthenes disapproved the dilatory conduct of Nicias, and attacked the heights of Epipolæ by night, but was repulsed with loss. After another defeat in the harbour, the Athenians raised the siege, and retreated by land; but they were compelled to surrender, and Demosthenes was put to death, 413 B.C.

See THUCYDIDES, books v., vi., and vii.; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" PLUTARCH, "Alcibiades," and "Nicias."

De-mos'the-nēs Phil-a-le'thēs, a Greek physician, who lived probably about the beginning of the Christian era, and was a skilful oculist.

Demours, deh-moor' or d'moor, (ANTOINE PIERRE,) a French surgeon, son of Pierre, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1762. He directed his attention chiefly to ocular surgery, in which he became very expert. He received the title of oculist to the king from Louis XVIII. and from Charles X. In 1818 he published the results of his multiplied researches and long experience, in a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes," (3 vols.,) which was the most complete work that had appeared on that subject. Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Demours, (PIERRE,) a French oculist, born at Marseilles in 1702. In 1730 he obtained the place of demonstrator and curator of the cabinet of natural history in the Royal Garden. He assisted Antoine Petit in his anatomical researches, and acquired skill in diseases of the eye. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, royal censor, and oculist to the king. He wrote a few treatises on ocular surgery. Died in 1795.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Demoustier, deh-moos'te-à', (CHARLES ALBERT,) a French writer, born at Villers-Cotterets in 1760, was descended by his father from Racine, and by his mother from La Fontaine. His "Letters to Emilia on Mythology" (1786) had a great temporary popularity; but the style is pretentious and offends against good taste. He wrote several comedies and operas, which were successful, but are now neglected. Among these are "Alceste," and "Les Femmes," ("Women,") both comedies in verse. Died in 1801.

Demp'ster, (GEORGE,) a Scottish lawyer, born at Dundee in 1736, was a member of Parliament from 1762 to 1790, and was a political friend of Fox. He published the "Magnetic Mountains of Cannay," "Letters on Agriculture," and a few other works. Died in 1818.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dempster, (THOMAS,) a Scottish writer, noted for his learning and violent temper, was born at Muirkirk in

1579, and studied at Paris and Rome. It is said that he was regent of the College of Navarre in Paris at the age of seventeen; he was afterwards professor of law and belles-lettres at Toulouse, Nîmes, Pisa, and Bologna. His quarrelsome temper often involved him in scenes of armed violence. He wrote numerous works, of which the best-known is "Historia Gentis Scotorum," which is a biographical dictionary of Scottish authors. Baillet accuses him of literary forgery. Died in 1625.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Denesle, deh-nēl', a mediocre French author, born at Meaux; died in 1767.

Deneux, deh-nuh', (LOUIS CHARLES,) a French medical writer, born at Heilly (Somme) in 1767; died in 1846.

Denham, dēn'am, (Colonel DIXON,) a British officer and traveller, born in London in 1786, served in the Peninsular war in 1811, and in Belgium in 1815. In 1821 he accompanied Clapperton and Oudney in an expedition to Timbuctoo. In February, 1823, they arrived at Kouka, on Lake Tchad, where they were kindly received. There Denham parted from his companions, and joined a party of natives on an expedition to Mandara, in which he met with perilous adventures. Returning homeward, he arrived in England in June, 1825, and published a valuable narrative of the enterprise, in which he had displayed great energy and courage. This narrative was written chiefly by Denham, and contained some small contributions from Clapperton. Having been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, he died there in 1828.

Denham, dēn'am, (Sir JOHN,) a British poet, born in Dublin in 1615, was the only son of Sir John Denham, baron of the exchequer, who brought him to London while in his infancy. He studied law; but his success was hindered by an extravagant passion for gaming. In 1641 he produced "The Sophy," a tragedy, which was very successful, and which drew from Waller the following expression,—"He broke out like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, when nobody was aware or in the least suspected it." His reputation was increased by his poem of "Cooper's Hill," (1643,) which was praised by Dryden and Pope. Dr. Johnson says, "Denham is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. Denham and Waller, according to Prior, improved our versification, and Dryden perfected it." He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" WOOD, "Athene Oxonienses;" CHALMERS, "General Biographical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Denina, dà-nee'nā, (GIACOMMARIA CARLO,) an eminent Italian historian and priest, born at Revello, in Piedmont, in 1731. Having written an approved work on the "Study of Theology," about 1758, he was chosen professor of humanities and rhetoric in the Superior College of Turin. In 1769 he published the first volume of his "History of the Revolutions of Italy," ("Istoria delle Rivoluzioni d'Italia,") which was received with favour and is his principal work. Two other volumes of it appeared soon after. In 1782 he went to Berlin, by invitation from Frederick II., and there wrote numerous works on history, etc. In 1804 he was appointed librarian to the emperor Napoleon, and resided in Paris from that time until his death. In 1809 he produced a "History of Western Italy." He was author of an important work entitled "The Vicissitudes of Literature," ("Vicende della Letteratura," 1760, 1 vol.; 2d ed., 1785, in 2 vols.; 3d ed., 1811, in 4 vols.) Died in 1813.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" SCARRONE, "Memorie intorno alla Vita dell'Abate Denina," 1798; CARLO G. REINA, "Vita di C. Denina," 1820.

Denis, (King of Portugal.) See DINIZ.

Denis, deh-ne' or d'nē, (FERDINAND,) a French littérateur, born in Paris in 1798. He made a voyage to Brazil, and on his return published "Brazil, or the History, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants of that Region," (1822, 6 vols.) He also wrote "A Compendium of the Literary History of Portugal and Brazil," (1826,) "The Travelling Brahmin, or Popular Wisdom of all Nations," (1832,) and many other works. He has contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" most of the notices of eminent Portuguese.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

* The Greek language.

† The passage above cited is found only in the later editions of Hume's "Essays."

Denis, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born in Paris, obtained the title of consulting physician to Louis XIV. In 1673 he was invited by Charles II. to England, where he remained but a short time. He published in 1672 a "Collection of Memoirs and Conferences on the Arts and Sciences presented to the Dauphin." He practised the transfusion of blood. Died in 1704.

See ELOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Denis, dā'nīs, (JOHANN MICHAEL COSMUS,) a German poet and bibliographer, born at Schärding, Bavaria, in 1729. He published a learned "Introduction to the Knowledge of Books," comprising bibliography and literary history, (1777.) In 1791 he was appointed chief librarian of the Imperial Library, Vienna. He rendered important services by his efforts to reform and polish the German language and poetry, and took Ossian and the Northern bards as his models. He wrote, in German verse, an "Epistle to Klopstock," (1764,) odes on public events, Souvenirs, (1794,) and other admired poems, among which is a version of Ossian. Died in 1800.

Denis, (LOUIS,) a French geographer and engraver, published, among other works, a "Physical, Political, and Mathematical Map of the World," (1764.)

Denis or Denys, SAINT, the patron saint of France, and the first bishop of Paris, was sent from Rome about the middle of the third century to evangelize the Gauls. He suffered martyrdom about 272 A.D.

Denison, (GEORGE ANTHONY,) an English ecclesiastic and theologian, was born in 1805. He was created Archdeacon of Taunton in 1851. In consequence of three sermons on the Real Presence preached by him and afterwards published, he became involved in ecclesiastical litigation. He was for some time editor of the "Church and State Review."

Den'i-son, (JOHN EVELYN,) an English legislator, born in 1800. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1857, in 1859, in 1866, and in 1868. He retired from the duties of Speaker in 1872, entering the Upper House as Viscount Ossington. Died in 1873.

Den'is-toun or Den'nis-toun, (JAMES,) a Scottish writer, born about 1802. He published "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," (London 1850.) Died in 1855.

Denman, (GEORGE,) an English lawyer, fourth son of the first Lord Denman, was born in 1819. He has represented Tiverton in Parliament. In 1872 he was made a justice of the common pleas.

Den'man, (THOMAS,) an English physician, born in Derbyshire in 1733, was a surgeon in the royal navy, and afterwards practised in London. He published, besides other able treatises on obstetrics, an "Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery." Died in 1818.

Denman, (THOMAS,) first Lord Denman, an English judge, born in London in 1779, was the son of the preceding. He was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1806. Having attained eminence in his profession, he was returned to Parliament for Wareham in 1818. From 1820 to 1831 he represented Nottingham, and supported electoral reform and other liberal measures. In 1820 he was employed as solicitor-general for Queen Caroline, and was associated with Brougham in her defence. He became attorney-general in 1830, and chief justice of the king's bench in 1832. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage, and in the upper house advocated the abolition of slavery. Having discharged the duties of judge with credit, he resigned his office in 1850, and died in 1854.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Denne, dēn, (JOHN,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Littlebourne, in Kent, in 1693, became Archdeacon of Rochester in 1728, and rector of Lambeth in 1731. He contributed to Lewis's "Life of Wicklif," and published a volume of sermons. Died in 1767.

Denne, (SAMUEL,) a son of the preceding, born at Westminster in 1730, became vicar of Darent in 1767. He wrote the "History and Antiquities of Rochester," and other antiquarian treatises. Died in 1799.

Denne-Baron, dēn'bā'rōn', (PIERRE JACQUES RENÉ,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1780, wrote "Hero and Leander," an epic poem, (1806,) and made translations from other languages. Died in 1854.

Denne-Baron, (RENÉ DIEUDONNÉ,) a musical composer, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1804. He has contributed to Didot's "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" most of the notices of musicians, and has been engaged on a history of music in France.

Denner, dēn'ner, (BALTHASAR,) an eminent German portrait-painter, born at Hamburg in 1685. He worked in several countries, gained a brilliant reputation, and painted many portraits of kings and princes. His works are chiefly remarkable for extreme minuteness of finish. Died in 1747.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Denner, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a maker of musical instruments, born at Leipsic in 1655. He made flutes of superior quality, and is said to have invented the clarinet. Died in 1707.

Denmery, dēn're', (ADOLPHE PHILIPPE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1812, composed successful dramas, vaudevilles, and comic operas, among which are "The Market of London," (1845,) and "The Bohemians of Paris."

Den'nie, (JOSEPH,) an American critic, author, and journalist, born in Boston in 1768. He studied law, but did not practise it. He edited "The Farmers' Museum" at Walpole, New Hampshire, 1795-98, and wrote the "Lay Preacher" in that periodical. He removed to Philadelphia in 1799, and founded "The Portfolio," a literary magazine, which he edited from 1801 till 1812. He had a high reputation as a writer among his contemporaries. Moore, the poet, in a note to one of his "Poems relating to America," speaks in terms of high commendation of Dennie's taste and literary attainments. Died in Philadelphia in 1812.

See DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature," vol. i.

Den'nie, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a British officer, who served with distinction in the Burmese war (1826-27) and in the Afghan war. He was killed at Jellalabad in April, 1842.

Dennième, dā'ne-ā', (ANTOINE,) BARON, a French officer, born at Versailles in 1754. Under the empire he was made secretary of the war department. Died in 1829.

Dennis. See DINIZ.

Den'nis, (JOHN,) an English writer and critic, born in London in 1657, acquired notoriety as a politician, pamphleteer, and dramatist. His habits were improvident, and his temper quarrelsome, if not malevolent. He made many enemies by his defamatory or satirical attacks on authors and public functionaries. The most successful of his dramas were "Liberty Asserted," and "A Plot and No Plot." He published some offensive criticisms on Pope, who took his revenge in the "Dunciad." His vanity and hatred of the French caused him to imagine that the French king would not make peace with England except on the condition that the latter power should deliver him up to the former. The proverbial expression of "stealing one's thunder" is said to owe its origin to Dennis. Having invented a new artificial thunder for one of his own plays, he found the managers of Drury Lane employing it in "Macbeth," when he exclaimed, "These rascals have stolen my thunder!" Died in 1734.

See DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors;" "Biographia Britannica;" EDMUND CURLL, "Life of J. Dennis," 1734; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820.

Dennistoun. See DENISTOUN.

Den'ny, (SIR ANTHONY,) an English courtier and favourite of Henry VIII., who appointed him a privy councillor and one of the executors of his will. Died in 1550. Sir John Cheke honoured his memory by a poem.

Denon, dēh-nōn', (DOMINIQUE VIVANT,) an eminent French artist and author, remarkable for his various accomplishments, was born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1747. In early youth he obtained a place in the retinue of the ambassador to Russia. About 1774 he was patronized by the Count de Vergennes, minister of state, who employed him on a mission to Switzerland. On his way thither he visited Voltaire at Ferney, and drew his portrait. From 1782 to 1787 he was chargé-d'affaires at Naples, and after the latter date exchanged diplomacy for the arts of design. He became a member of the

Royal Academy in 1787, and during the Revolution received from Robespierre a commission to design republican costumes. In 1798 he was invited by Bonaparte to join the expedition to Egypt, and eagerly embraced an opportunity which afforded him so rich a field for artistic studies. He made drawings of the monuments and other objects of interest in that country. He was one of the favourite attendants whom Bonaparte selected when he returned to France, and was the first to gratify the public curiosity by a description of what he had witnessed, which appeared in 1802 with the most flattering success. About 1802 he was appointed director-general of the museums. He accompanied Bonaparte in several of his campaigns, displayed intrepidity by making designs in the midst of battles, and had great influence in deciding questions relative to works of art and public monuments. Denon was made a baron, an officer of the legion of honour, and member of the Institute. The title of his principal work, above referred to, is "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte," ("Voyage dans la haute et la basse Égypte pendant les Campagnes du Général Bonaparte.") He also contributed to the great work published by the Commission of Egypt. Died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" COUPIN, "Notice sur Denon," 8vo, 1825; AMÉDÉE DE PASTORET, "Éloge historique de M. le Baron Denon," 1851.

Denores. See NORES.

Dens, dēns or dōn, (PETER,) a Flemish Roman Catholic theologian, born near Antwerp about 1690. He published several religious works. Died in 1775.

Dent, (JOHN H.,) a naval officer, born in Maryland, entered the United States navy in 1798. He commanded a vessel of the squadron under Commodore Preble in the war with Tripoli in 1804, and became a captain in 1811. Died in 1823.

Den-tā'tus, (LUCIUS SICINIUS,) a Roman tribune, noted for his bravery and extraordinary services. He took part in one hundred and twenty battles, received about forty wounds in the breast, and obtained fourteen civic crowns, besides other honours. Appius Claudius the decemvir, whom he had offended, caused him to be assassinated about 450 B.C.

Dentatus, (MANIUS CURIUS,) a Roman consul, renowned for his military exploits and frugal mode of life. He was surnamed DENTATUS, it is said, because he was born with teeth. He was consul in 290 B.C., and terminated a long war against the Samnites by a signal victory. In 275 B.C. he gained a decisive victory over Pyrrhus near Beneventum. He was consul for the third time in 274, and, after the expiration of his term, retired to his farm, where he once proved his integrity by refusing rich presents from a Samnite embassy. While holding the office of censor, in 272, he supplied Rome with water from the Anio by an aqueduct. Died about 270 B.C.

See ROLLIN, "Roman History;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" POLYBIUS, book ii.

Den'ton, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister and writer, born in 1625, became prebendary of York. Died in 1708.

Denton, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in Cumberland in 1724, published two poems in imitation of Spenser, viz., "Immortality," and "The House of Superstition," (1762.) Died in 1777.

Denton, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Stowe, in Bucks, in 1605. He was appointed physician to Charles I. in 1636, and after the restoration served Charles II. in the same capacity. He wrote a few discourses against the Catholics. Died in 1691.

Dentone, dēn-to'nà, (ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, lived in Venice about 1470.

Dentone, Il, èl dēn-to'nà, (GIROLAMO CURTI—koor'tee,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1576. He was skilful in vertical perspective, and was distinguished as a painter of theatrical decorations. His works were adorned with figures by Antonio Caracci and Guercino. Died in 1631.

See MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Dentrecolles, dōn'tr'kol', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French Jesuit, born at Lyons in 1664, went as missionary

to China, where he laboured many years, became superior-general of the mission, and published many religious books in the Chinese language. Died in Pekin in 1741.

Denuelle, dēh-nū'èl', (DOMINIQUE ALEXANDRE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1818.

Den'vær, (JAMES W.,) an American general, born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1818. He emigrated to California about 1850, was elected a member of Congress in 1854, and was Governor of Kansas from December, 1857, to August or November, 1858. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861.

Denys. See DENIS and DIONYSIUS.

Denys, dēh-ne', (JACQUES,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1645. He studied in Rome and Venice, and acquired the noble style of the Italian masters. He painted historical pictures, at Mantua, for the Duke of Mantua, and was successful in portraits. After a residence of fourteen years in Italy, he returned to Antwerp, where he soon after died. Among his works, which are nearly all in Italy, is an "Ecce Homo."

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Denys or Denis, dēh-ne', (NICOLAS,) a Frenchman, born at Tours, was appointed Governor of Canada and Acadia in 1632. He wrote a "Description of the Coasts of North America," etc., (2 vols., 1672.)

Denys, SAINT. See DENIS, (SAINT.)

Denys d'Halicarnasse. See DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS.

Denys l'Ancien. See DIONYSIUS THE ELDER.

Denys le Jeune. See DIONYSIUS THE YOUNGER.

Denys le Périégète. See DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES.

Deodati. See DIODATI.

D'Éon, D', (CHEVALIER.)

Déparcieux, dá'pār'se-uh', sometimes written **De Parcieux,** (ANTOINE,) an able French mathematician, born near Nîmes in 1703, went to Paris, where he supported himself by tracing sun-dials, in which he was very skilful. He had much mechanical talent, and invented several useful machines. He became royal censor, and a member of the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed sixteen treatises. By his zeal for the public good he merited the title of citizen-philosopher which Voltaire gave him. He published an "Essay on the Probability of the Duration of Human Life," (1746,) "Astronomical Tables," and other works. Died in 1768.

See GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de A. Déparcieux."

Déparcieux or De Parcieux, (ANTOINE,) a nephew of the preceding, born at Cessoux-le-Vieux in 1753, acquired distinction as a writer and lecturer on mathematics and physical sciences. On the formation of the central schools he was chosen professor of chemistry and physics at the Pantheon. He published a "Treatise on Annuities," (1781,) and left in manuscript an able work called a "Complete Course of Physics and Chemistry," in which he demonstrated the intimate connection of chemistry with other sciences. Died in 1799.

See MAHÉRAULT, "Notice sur la Vie du Citoyen Déparcieux," 1800.

Depaulis, dēh-pō'lèss', (ALEXIS JOSEPH,) a French engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1792, received a medal of the first class in 1831.

Deperthes, dēh-pàrt', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French artist and writer on art, born at Rheims in 1761, lived in Paris. In 1818 he published his "Theory of Landscape-Painting," ("Théorie du Paysage,") which was followed by a "History of the Art of Landscape-Painting from the Renaissance of Art to the Eighteenth Century." Both of these works are highly appreciated. Died in 1833.

De Peyster, de pis'ter, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent New York merchant, son of Johannes de Peyster, was born in 1658. He was mayor of New York, chief justice of the province, and president of the king's council, in which capacity he officiated as governor in 1691. Died in 1728.

De Peyster, (A. SCHUYLER,) grandson of the preceding, was born in New York in 1736. He served in the French war of 1755 under his uncle, Colonel Peter Schuyler, and held various commands in the royal army during the Revolution. It was largely through his efforts that the Indians were detached from the American cause and allied with the British. Died in 1832.

De Peyster, (JOHANNES,) one of the early settlers of New York, was born at Haarlem, in Holland. He became mayor of New York after it had passed into the power of the English. Died in 1685.

Deplace, deh-plă's', (GUY MARIE,) a French writer, born at Roanne (Loire) in 1772; died in 1843.

Deponthon, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general, born at Eclaron in 1777, served at the battles of Moskwa, Lutzen, and Bautzen, (1813.) He became a peer of France in 1846. Died in 1849.

Dep'ping, (GEORGE BERNARD,) an eminent scholar and *littérateur*, born at Munster in 1784, became a resident of Paris about 1803, and was afterwards naturalized. He produced some popular juvenile works, among which is "Les Soirées d'Hiver," (3d edition, 1832.) He obtained the prize offered by the Institute for his excellent work on "The Maritime Expeditions of the Normans in the Tenth Century," (1826,) which was followed by a "History of Normandy," (1835,) and other historical works. Died in 1853.

Deprétis, (Agostino,) an Italian statesman, born in Piedmont in 1811. In 1849 he was appointed governor of Brescia, and in 1861 Cavour made him governor of Sicily. He was minister of public works in the Ratazzi cabinet of 1862 and afterwards successively minister of marine and of finance in the cabinet of Ricasoli. He first became prime minister of Italy in March, 1876, since which time he and Cairoli have alternately held the reins of government.

De Quin'cey, (THOMAS,) an eminent English author, sometimes called "The English Opium-Eater," was born in a suburb of Manchester on the 15th of August, 1785. He was a younger son of a rich merchant, who died about 1792, leaving to his widow and six children a clear fortune of £1600 a year. His childhood was passed in rustic solitude. He thanked Providence that "his infant feelings were moulded by the gentleness of sisters, instead of horrid pugilistic brothers." About the age of twelve he was sent to the grammar-school of Bath, where he attained such proficiency in Greek that his teacher said he could harangue an Athenian mob. In July, 1802, he eloped from the Manchester Grammar-School, and, after a pedestrian tour in Wales, went to London, resolving to hide himself from his guardians until they should cease to have any control over his actions. He passed several months in London in abject poverty and strange adventures, of which he has given an almost incredible narrative in his "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater." "It is probable," says the "London Quarterly Review" of July, 1861, "that the story, as we now have it, represents the exaggerated shape in which his reminiscences came back upon him under the influence of the favourite drug." He entered in 1803 the University of Oxford, (Worcester College,) where he remained about five years, during which he contracted a habit of eating opium. He was noted at this period for his rare conversational powers and for his vast and varied stock of information. In 1808 or 1809 he formed an intimate acquaintance with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and took up his abode at Grasmere Cottage, recently vacated by Wordsworth. He relieved the embarrassments of Coleridge by a present of £500. He continued to reside at Grasmere about twenty years, married in 1816, and devoted his time to literary pursuits. He produced good translations from Lessing and Jean Paul Richter, and contributed many articles on biography, philosophy, and metaphysics to several periodicals, including "Blackwood's" and "Tait's Magazine." After he had indulged in the excessive use of opium for many years, he overcame the habit, by a desperate and long-continued effort, about 1820. In 1821 he produced a great sensation by the "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," which purports to be an autobiography. After he quitted Grasmere he resided in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in which city he passed the latter years of his life.

De Quincey, though a voluminous writer, published few books under his own name. He projected a great work to be entitled "On the Improvement of the Human Intellect," ("De Emendatione Humani Intellectus,") which he never finished. "He himself," says the "Lon-

don Quarterly Review," "never finished anything except his sentences, which are models of elaborate workmanship. But many of his essays are literally fragments. . . . He left us his most precious ideas in the condition of the Sibil's leaves after they had been scattered by the wind. Hence those who approach him with any serious purpose are only too likely to come away disappointed. . . . It is in the region of pure speculation that he is most at home. . . . The authors about whom he has written most are Milton, Pope, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. Of the first, third, and fourth he was a devoted admirer and champion. But the second seemed to him the very incarnation of the worst epoch of our literature." According to the same critic, "We might search in vain for a writer who, with equal powers, has made an equally slight impression upon the general public. His style is superb, his powers of reasoning unsurpassed, his imagination is warm and brilliant, and his humour both masculine and delicate. Yet, with this singular combination of gifts, he is comparatively little known outside of that small circle of men who love literature for its own sake." (See "Quarterly Review" for July, 1861.)

The first edition of his collected works was that published in Boston by Ticknor & Fields, (18 or 20 vols., 1851-58.) Volume I. contains "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" and "Suspiria de Profundis;" II., "Biographical Essays on Shakspeare, Pope, Lamb, Göthe, and Schiller;" III., "Miscellaneous Essays;" IV., "The Cæsars;" V., "Life and Manners," "Early Days," "London," "Ireland," "Premature Manhood," etc.; VI. and VII., "Literary Reminiscences;" VIII. and IX., "Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers;" X., "Essays on the English Poets;" XI. and XII., "Historical and Critical Essays on the Philosophy of Roman History, the Essenes, Plato's Republic, Cicero," etc.; XIII. and XIV., "Essays on Philosophical Writers and other Men of Letters;" XV., "Letters to a Young Man whose Education had been neglected;" XVI. and XVII., "Theological Essays, and other Papers;" XVIII., "The Note-Book of an English Opium-Eater." It is stated that this edition of his works was published with the concurrence of the author, who also began about 1855 to issue another edition or selection in Great Britain. He died in Edinburgh on the 8th of December, 1859.

See the excellent article on De Quincey in the "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1861; "Westminster Review" for April, 1854; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1852, and January, 1861; "British Quarterly" for July, 1863; and "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1863.

Der'by, (or dar'be,) (CHARLES STANLEY,) EARL OF, the son of James, the seventh earl, was Lord of Man and of the Isles. He wrote a work entitled "The Protestant Religion is a Sure Foundation of a True Christian and a Good Subject," etc., (1669.)

Derby, (EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY,) fourteenth EARL OF, an eminent British statesman and orator, the eldest son of Edward, Lord Stanley, (afterwards the thirteenth Earl of Derby,) was born in Lancashire in March, 1799. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1820 was elected to Parliament, in which he soon attained great eminence as a debater, and represented successively Stockbridge, Preston, Windsor, and North Lancashire. He married, in 1825, Emma Caroline, a daughter of Lord Skelmersdale. From 1830 to 1833 he was chief secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the cabinet of Lord Grey. On the succession of his father to the earldom, in 1834, he received the title of Lord Stanley. Having served as colonial secretary a short time, he retired from office in 1834, and joined the Tory or Conservative party. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, in 1841, Lord Stanley was appointed secretary for the colonies. He was created Baron Stanley, and entered the House of Lords, in 1844. He resigned in the autumn of 1845, because he would not support Sir Robert in the repeal of the Corn-Laws; and when the Conservative party was divided into two parts—the Peelites and the Protectionists—about 1846, he became the leader of the latter, and directed the opposition to the ministry of Russell, 1846-51. On the death of his father, in June, 1851, he succeeded to the earldom. After the defeat of Russell in the House, in February, 1852, Lord Derby formed a ministry, in which he was first lord of the treasury;

but, failing to obtain the support of a majority for his financial measures, he resigned in December, 1852, and was succeeded by Lord Aberdeen. He was "sent for" by the queen, in 1855, to construct a Conservative ministry; but he declined, thinking probably that he could not command a sufficient number of votes in the House of Commons. He maintained a general opposition to the ministry of Palmerston, who was compelled to resign in February, 1858. Lord Derby then accepted the place of premier. Among the important measures of his administration was the reorganization of the government of India. He manifested more sympathy with Austria in the Italian question than was conducive to his popularity. The agitation of the question of electoral reform also tended to make his position untenable, and, by a combination of Liberals, Peelites, and the Manchester party, he was driven from power in June, 1859. (See DISRAELI.) In June, 1866, the Liberal ministry resigned, because the Reform bill was rejected by the House of Commons, and Lord Derby again became prime minister. He attempted to form a coalition with certain Whig leaders, among whom was Lord Clarendon; but his overtures were coldly received, and he was compelled to appoint an exclusively Tory cabinet. During his administration a Reform bill, giving the right of suffrage to all householders in boroughs, became a law, and was signed by the queen in August, 1867. He resigned on the 25th of February, 1868, and was succeeded by Disraeli. Lord Derby produced a translation of Homer's "Iliad" in blank verse, (1865.) This version, says the "Edinburgh Review," "is far more closely allied to the original, and superior to any that has yet been attempted in the blank verse of our language." Died in October, 1869.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1865.

Der'by, (ELIAS HASKET,) an American merchant, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1739, made important improvements in shipbuilding. At the commencement of the Revolution he loaned to the government a large portion of the supplies for the army, and took a conspicuous part in equipping the 158 private armed ships fitted out at Salem during the war. Died in 1799.

See HUNT's "Lives of American Merchants," 1858.

Derby, (HENRY,) EARL OF, the title of Henry IV. of England in his early life. (See HENRY IV.)

Derby, (JAMES STANLEY,) seventh EARL OF, an English nobleman, born about 1600, was the nephew of the fifth earl, and son of William Stanley. He fought for Charles I. in the civil war, and was eminent for bravery as well as loyalty. After the ruin of the royal cause he retired to the Isle of Man, of which he was proprietor. He afterwards joined the standard of Charles II., was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and executed in October, 1651. His wife, Charlotte de Tremouille, was the last person in the three kingdoms who submitted to the Parliament. She died about 1660.

See HUME, "History of England;" HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerners."

Der'ce-to, **Der'ke-to**, or **Der'ce-tis**, a Syrian goddess, supposed to be the same as ASTARTE, (which see.) She was worshipped under the form of a fish.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Der-cyl'i-das, [Δερκυλλίδας,] a Spartan general, who in 399 B.C. was appointed commander of an army employed to protect the Asiatic Greeks against the Persians. He took nine cities of Æolia in eight days, and reduced Atarneus in 398. He was recalled in 396 B.C.

Der-cyl'us or **Der'cyl'us**, [Gr. Δερκυλλος or Δερκύλος,] an Athenian orator, was one of the ten ambassadors sent in 347 B.C. to negotiate a peace with King Philip.

Derflinger, von, fon DÉR'fling-er, or **Dörfling**, DÖR'fling, (GEORG,) a German general, born in Bohemia in 1606. He served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he entered the service of the Elector of Brandenburg. He commanded with success against the Swedes about 1675-78. Died in 1695.

Derham, der'am or dūr'um, (SAMUEL,) an English physician, born in Gloucestershire in 1655; died in 1689.

Derham, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent English divine and philosopher, born near Worcester in 1657, became rector of Upminster in 1689, and canon of Wind-

sor in 1716. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he contributed several able scientific treatises. His principal works are "Physico-Theology," (1713,) "Astro-Theology," (1714,) and "Christo-Theology," (1730,) (consisting of sermons which he had delivered at the Boyle Lecture,) which are highly commended, and have been translated into other languages. He edited the works of Ray the naturalist, and published the philosophical experiments of Robert Hook. Died in 1735.

Derick, dêr'ik, sometimes written **Deryck**, (PETER CORNELIS,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Delft in 1568; died in 1630.

Der'ing or **Dear'ing**, (EDWARD,) an English Puritan divine, eminent for his eloquence, born in Kent, became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1567. He obtained the rectory of Pluckley in 1569. In 1573 he was suspended from the ministry for his opposition to episcopacy. He published "Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews." Died in 1576.

Dering, (Sir EDWARD,) an English politician, born in Kent about 1598. He became about 1640 a member of the Long Parliament, in which he acted at first with the popular party, but in the civil war he was a royalist. Died in 1644.

Deriot, dêh-re'ô', (ALBERT FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general, born in 1766, was appointed chamberlain to Napoleon in 1813. Died in 1836.

Derivauz, dêh-re'vô', (ACHILLE,) a French general, born at Senones in 1776; died in 1843.

Derjavine. See DERZHAVIN.

Der'mo-dÿ, (THOMAS,) an Irish poet, born at Ennis in 1775, wrote poems about the age of twelve, which were printed in 1792. When young, he enlisted in the army; but his promotion was hindered by intemperance. He published two volumes of poems about 1802, also "The Battle of the Bards," a poem. Died in 1802.

See J. G. RAYMOND, "Life of T. Dermody," 2 vols., 1806.

Derodon, dêh-ro'dôn', (DAVID,) a French writer, born in Dauphiné about 1600, was eminent for his skill in dialectics. He taught philosophy at Orange, Nîmes, and Geneva, and was a zealous opponent of the doctrines of Descartes. In 1630 he was converted from Calvinism to the Catholic faith, and afterwards returned to Calvinism. He wrote treatises on "Metaphysics," "Logic," "Philosophy," and other subjects. His "Tombeau de la Messe" (1654) caused his banishment, and was often reprinted. Died in 1664.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" DE GERANDO, "Histoire de la Philosophie moderne;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Derosne, dêh-rôn', (CHARLES,) a French chemist, born at Paris in 1780; died in 1846.

Derossi, dà-ros'see, (GIOVANNI GHERARDO,) an Italian poet, born in Rome in 1754. He wrote a "Treatise on the Dramatic Art," "Memoirs on the Fine Arts," (1792,) and numerous comedies, fables, and epigrams. He was chosen a correspondent of the French Institute in 1812. Died in 1827.

Deroy, dêh-rwâ', (BERNARD ERASMUS,) a German general, born at Manheim in 1743. He commanded a corps of Bavarians in the service of Napoleon I., and was killed at Potolsk in August, 1812.

Derrand, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and architect, born in 1588, designed the church of Saint-Louis, Paris. Died in 1644.

Der'rick, (SAMUEL,) an Irish author, born in 1724. In 1761 he succeeded Beau Nash as master of ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge. He wrote "A View of the Stage," and other works. Died in 1769.

Dervish Pasha, a Turkish general and statesman, was born near Constantinople in 1817. He has served the Porte ably in Persia, in Bessarabia, in Montenegro, at Batoum in 1878, and lastly in crushing the Albanian league at Dulcigno in 1881.

Der'went-water, (JAMES RADCLIFFE,) EARL OF an English Catholic, born in Northumberland in 1689. He was a leader of those who fought for the Pretender in 1715. With a small army of insurgents under the command of Forster, he marched to Preston, where they were defeated and taken prisoners. After trial for treason, he was executed in March, 1716.

Derzavin. See DERZHAVIN.

Derzhavin, dêr-zhâ'vin, written also **Derzavin, Derjavine, or Derschawin**, (GABRIEL ROMANOVITCH,) a celebrated lyric poet of Russia, born at Kazan in 1743. He entered the army as engineer in 1760, and became a colonel about 1778. In 1784 he was made a councillor of state, and in 1791 secretary of state. He was successively advanced to the dignity of senator in 1793, imperial treasurer in 1800, and minister of justice in 1802. Before this date he had produced a number of admirable odes, one of which is an "Ode to the Deity," ("Oda Bogu.") This sublime and original poem has been translated into Latin and Chinese. Four volumes of his works were published in 1810. He also wrote an excellent treatise on lyric poetry, and a few other prose works. Died in 1816.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

De Sacy. See SACY.

Desaguliers, dâ'zâ'gü'le-â', (JOHN THEOPHILUS,) an eminent natural philosopher, born at Rochelle, France, in 1683, was the son of a Protestant who emigrated to London about 1685. Having studied at Oxford, and entered into orders, he settled in London, and began about 1712 a course of lectures on natural philosophy, which, on account of their novelty and other merits, were very successful. In 1714 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He obtained the living of Edgeware, and was for some time chaplain of the Prince of Wales. He wrote a "System of Experimental Philosophy," (1719,) besides other works. Died in 1744.

See WEISS, "Histoire des Réfugiés Français."

Desaix* de Veygoux, dèh-sâ' deh vâ'goo', commonly called simply **Desaix**, (LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE,) an eminent and gallant French general, born of a noble family at Saint-Hilaire-d'Ayat, near Riom, in Auvergne, in 1768, entered the army at the age of fifteen. He favoured the Revolution, but not the crimes which its more violent partisans committed. In 1792 he was chosen aide-de-camp by General Victor de Broglie. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned, and narrowly escaped death. His military talents were displayed in several campaigns on the Rhine, and procured for him a rapid promotion. As general of division, he contributed to the good order of the famous retreat made by Moreau in 1796. In 1798 he was quartermaster-general or chief of the staff under Bonaparte when the latter proposed the invasion of England. Having received command of a division in the expedition to Egypt, he pursued Mourad Bey into Upper Egypt, and gained a decisive victory at Sidiman, October 7, 1798. He governed that conquered province with such wisdom and moderation that the natives gave him the title of "the Just Sultan." When Bonaparte embarked on his homeward voyage, he left orders that Desaix should follow him; and the latter arrived at the army in Italy in June, 1800, a few days before the battle of Marengo. The French were retiring in disorder at four o'clock, when Desaix brought up his reserve, and by an impetuous charge converted defeat into a signal victory. In this charge he received a mortal wound, and almost instantly expired. One account, which is rather apocryphal, represents him as saying, "Tell the First Consul that my only regret in dying is to have perished before having done enough to live in the recollection of posterity." His grave was made at Saint-Bernard, near the summit of the Alps, and two monuments were erected to his memory in Paris. "The tomb of Desaix," said Napoleon, "shall have the Alps for its pedestal, and the monks of Saint-Bernard for its guardians."

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" J. LAVALLÉE, "Éloge historique du Général Desaix," 1801; COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Histoire des Généraux Kléber et Desaix," 1801; ALLEMAND, "Essai sur le Général Desaix," 1845; BECKER, COMTE DE MONS, "Le Général Desaix, Étude historique," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desani, dâ-sâ'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1595; died in 1657.

Desargues, dèh-zârg', (GASPARD,) an able French geometer, born in Lyons in 1593. He fought at the siege

of Rochelle, where he formed a friendship with Descartes. After the peace he quitted the army, and resided in Paris, where he associated with Gassendi and Pascal. He was the author of a "Treatise on Perspective," (1636,) and a "Treatise on Conic Sections," (1639.) Died in 1662.

Désaugiers, dâ'zô'zhè-â', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French composer of songs, born at Fréjus in 1752; died in 1793.

Désaugiers, (MARC ANTOINE MADELINE), a French song-writer, son of the preceding, was born at Fréjus in 1772. He composed, besides many popular songs, successful theatrical pieces or vaudevilles. He was for a long time the foremost among French chansonniers, until Béranger appeared. He died, greatly regretted, in 1827.

See DÉCOUR, "Notice sur M. A. M. Désaugiers," 1827.

Desault, dèh-sô', (PIERRE,) a French physician, born in Béarn in 1675; died about 1740.

Desault, (PIERRE JOSEPH), an eminent French surgeon, born near Lure, in Franche-Comté, in 1744. After passing a few years in the military hospital of Béfort, he went to Paris in 1764, and received lessons from Antoine Petit. He gained a high reputation by his lectures on anatomy, and made improvements in surgery, before he was admitted into the College of Surgery in 1776. In 1782 he was chosen chief surgeon of the hospital La Charité. On the appointment of chief surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu, in 1788, he was preferred to many eminent competitors. His reputation and practice increased, until he had the treatment of almost all the important cases in the capital. He continued to lecture, and the school founded by him was frequented by students from many foreign countries. In 1794 he was appointed professor of clinic surgery in the École de Santé, then just instituted. The French estimate him the most skilful surgeon of his time. Bichat published "Surgical Works" which contain the doctrines of Desault. Died in 1795.

See PETIT, "Éloge de Desault," 1795; CAILLAU, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Desault," 1800; BICHAT, "Notice sur Desault," in the "Magasin Encyclopédique."

De Saussure. See SAUSSURE, DE.

Desbarreaux. See BARREAU, DES.

Desbarres, dâ-bâr'? (JOSEPH FREDERICK,) an English hydrographer, of French descent, born in 1722. He rose to the rank of colonel in the army, was aide-de-camp to General Wolfe at Quebec, and was made governor of Prince Edward's and Cape Breton Islands about 1784. He published, at the expense of the government, "The Atlantic Neptune," (1777,) which is said to be the finest collection of charts, plans, and views ever issued. He taught navigation to Captain Cook. Died in 1824, aged one hundred and two years.

Desbillons, dâ'be'yôn', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH TERRASSE,) a French Jesuit, born in Berry in 1711, excelled in Latin poetry. He professed rhetoric at Nevers, Caen, and La Flèche, and wrote (in Latin verse) numerous fables, ("Fabulæ Æsopicae,") the "Art of being Well," (or "Art of Preserving Health,") ("Ars bene Valendi,") and other poems. After the dissolution of his order he retired to Manheim. Died in 1789.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Desbœufs, dâ'bu', (ANTOINE,) a French sculptor and engraver on gems, born in Paris in 1795, was a pupil of Cartellier. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1843. He produced statues of History and Science for the Chamber of Peers, one of Voltaire, and other works.

Desbois. See CHESNAYE.

Desbois de Rochefort, dâ'bwâ' dèh rosh'for', (LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1750, became physician to the hospital La Charité, where he lectured to a large class with eminent ability. He left a work on "Materia Medica," (1789,) which was for a long time the best on that subject. Died in 1786.

Desbordes-Valmore, dâ'bord' vâl'mor', (Madame MARCELINE,) a popular French writer, born at Douai in 1787; died in 1859. She has left romances, and several beautiful poems indicating true poetic feeling and deep religious sentiment.

Desborough. See DESBOROW.

Desborow or Desborough, dez'bür-uh, an English republican general in the time of Charles I., was a brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. He strenuously opposed the project to make the Protector king, in 1657.

* In Scott's "Life of Napoleon" this name is everywhere erroneously spelled Dessaix.

Soon after the death of Oliver, he joined the cabal of the Wallingford House, and by threats induced Richard Cromwell to dissolve the Parliament in 1659. The succeeding Parliament cashiered him soon after that date.

Desbrosses, dâ'bross', (MARIE,) a French comic actress, born in Paris in 1764; died after 1855.

Desbureau, dâ'bû'rô', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Rheims in 1755; died in 1835.

Descamps, dâ'kôn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter and writer, born at Dunkirk in 1714. He was chosen director and professor of a free school of design at Rouen, and a member of the Royal Academy of Paris. He was moderately successful as a painter of familiar scenes, but derives his reputation chiefly from a work entitled "Lives of Flemish, German, and Dutch Painters," ("Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, et Allemands," 4 vols., 1753-63,) which, however, is incomplete and often inaccurate. He also published a "Picturesque Journey in Flanders and Brabant," (1 vol., 1769.) Died at Rouen in 1791.

See DESCAMPS, "Notice sur J. B. Descamps, Peintre du Roi," 1807.

Descartes, dâ'kârt', (RENÉ,) [Lat. RENA'TUS CARTE'SIUS,] an illustrious French philosopher and mathematician, born at La Haye, in Touraine, March 31, 1596. He was educated at the College of La Flèche, where he formed a lasting friendship with Mersenne, and cherished a partiality for mathematical science, in which he was destined to make most important discoveries. On leaving college, at the age of nineteen, his first step was to renounce all his books, to efface from his mind all scholastic dogmas and prejudices, and then to admit nothing that could not bear the test of reason and experiment. It is difficult to realize at the present day how bold was such an attempt, how arduous such a task, at a time when the philosophy of Aristotle still maintained despotic sway, and when to question his decisions was generally deemed by learned men the height of arrogance. To perfect his education, he resolved to travel; and, as it was usual in that age to make the military profession subservient to such a design, he entered the Dutch army in 1616, and passed into the service of the Duke of Bavaria in 1619. He gave proof of courage at the battle of Prague in 1620, but soon after renounced a profession that was not congenial to his favourite studies. He continued his travels for several years in France, Italy, etc., and in 1629 settled in Holland, (where he hoped to find more freedom and seclusion than in France,) to meditate on metaphysics, chemistry, mathematics, and astronomy. Some years passed before he published any extensive work on mathematics; but his genius for this science had often been manifested by the facility with which he resolved the most difficult questions. In 1637 he produced his celebrated "Discourse on the Method of Reasoning well, and of Investigating Scientific Truth," ("Discours sur la Méthode pour bien conduire sa Raison, et chercher la Vérité dans les Sciences,") which contains treatises on metaphysics, dioptrics, and geometry. The last treatise announced important discoveries in algebra and geometry, among which are the employment of algebraic formulæ in the construction of curves, and the application of the notation of indices to algebraic powers. "One man," says Hallam, "the pride of France and wonder of his contemporaries, was destined to flash light upon the labours 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." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His treatise on Dioptrics affords ingenious geometric applications, and announces the first discovery of the law of the refraction of light. His style is so admirably pure, clear, and concise that he is entitled to a high rank among the creators and reformers of the French language.

In 1641 he published, in Latin, his great metaphysical work, "Meditationes de Prima Philosophia," the speculations of which gave a wonderful impulse to philosophical inquiry in his own and succeeding times. They manifest an original, daring, and independent genius, endowed with great force and subtlety of thought. He performed the same service in the philosophy of mind

that Bacon performed in natural science. Taking his departure from universal doubt, he found the basis of all positive knowledge in self-consciousness expressed by this enthymem, "Cogito; ergo sum," "I think; therefore I exist." His bold innovations and brilliant paradoxes excited much hostility as well as admiration. His book was condemned by the College of Cardinals at Rome; and Voet, a professor of Utrecht, accusing Descartes of atheism, instigated the civil power to persecute him, but his malice was partially frustrated. Cartesianism became modified by his admirers into systems quite dissimilar or opposite. Thus, Spinoza derived from it his pantheism, and Berkeley his pure idealism.

He published in 1644 "Principles of Philosophy," ("Principia Philosophiæ,") in which he propounds his theory of the world, and the doctrine of Vortices. He supposed that the sun is the centre of a vortex of an all-pervading ethereal fluid, whose whirling motion produces the revolution of the planets. In 1647 the French court granted him a pension of 3000 livres. Soon after this date Christina, Queen of Sweden, offered him an asylum at her court, which he accepted. There he was treated with much honour; but the change in his habits, together with the rigour of the climate, was too much for his constitution, which was always delicate. He died at Stockholm in February, 1650. He was never married. His works, including some not named above, were published in nine volumes, (1690,) with the title of "Opera Omnia." His influence, which was almost universal in the seventeenth century, has declined since Gassendi reformed the philosophy of mind and Newton demonstrated his more simple physical principles. But he still has just and various claims to celebrity, in the noble thoughts, the precious truths, the wise maxims, which, along with some brilliant errors, he has transmitted to posterity. "He worked a more important change in speculative philosophy," says Hallam, "than any who had preceded him since the revival of learning; for there could be no comparison in that age between the celebrity and effect of his writings and those of Lord Bacon." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophiæ;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" MERCIER, "Éloge de Descartes;" THOMAS, "Éloge de Descartes," 1765; ADRIEN BAILLET, "Vie de Descartes," 2 vols., 1691; PIERRE BOREL, "Vita Ren. Cartesii Compendium," Paris, 1696; G. H. GAILLARD, "Éloge de Descartes," 1765; BORDAS-DUMOULIN, "Le Cartésianisme," 2 vols., 1843; BOULLIER, "Sur la Philosophie Cartésienne," 2 vols., 1854; GARNIER, "Descartes;" D. NIZARD, "Descartes et son Influence," etc., in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," December 1, 1844; CARL F. HOCK, "Cartesius und seine Gegner," 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1852.

Descemet, dâ's'mâ' or dâ'seh'mâ', (JEAN,) a learned French physician and anatomist, born in Paris in 1732, discovered the internal lamina of the cornea. He practised medicine with success. Died in 1810.

Deschamps, dâ'shôn', (ANTOINE,) a French poet, brother of Émile, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1800. He published a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," (1829,) and several volumes of poems.

Deschamps, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born at Orléans in 1745, devoted his talents and fortune to the instruction of deaf-mutes, in which he followed the system of Pereira. He published an "Elementary Course of Education for Deaf-Mutes," (1779,) and a few other treatises on that subject. Died in 1791.

Deschamps, (ÉMILE,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born at Bourges in 1791. He produced in 1818 two comedies, called "Selmours et Florian," and "Le Tour de Faveur," both of which had great success. With Victor Hugo and others, he founded the "Muse Française" in 1827. He published a collection of poems entitled "French and Foreign Studies," ("Études françaises et étrangères,") 1828, which contains some translations, and a volume of "Poésies complètes," (1840,) which were received with favour. He has also written prose. He died in April, 1871.

Deschamps, (EUSTACHE,) sometimes called **Morel**, a French poet, born about 1320. Among his works is the "Miroir du Mariage." Died about 1400.

Deschamps, (JEAN MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1750, was secretary to the empress Josephine, and remained in her service until her death, (1814.) He

was the author of "Piron with his Friends," and other dramatic pieces, and published a translation, in verse, of Monti's "Bard of the Black Forest." Died in 1826.

Deschamps, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Chartres in 1740. He succeeded Desault as surgeon-in-chief of the hospital La Charité in 1788. When Corvisart became first physician to Napoleon, Deschamps was chosen one of his consulting surgeons. In 1811 he became a member of the Institute. He published a "Treatise on Cystotomy." Died in 1824. See "Biographie Médicale."

Deschizeaux, dâ'she'zô', (PIERRE,) a French botanist, born at Mâcon in 1687; died about 1730.

Desaine, dêh-sân', (FRANÇOIS,) a French bookseller and writer, born in Paris, became a resident of Rome. He was author of a work entitled "Rome, Ancient and Modern," (10 vols., 1713,) which is prized for its accuracy. Died at Rome in 1715.

Desaine, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1750; died in 1827.

Desenne, dêh-sên', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH,) an eminent French designer, born in Paris in 1783. After the death of Moreau, in 1814, he occupied perhaps the first place in his art. He embellished the works of Rousseau, Delille, Boileau, Voltaire, etc. Died in 1827.

Desericius. See DESERIZ.

Deseriz or **Deseritz**, dâ'zeh-rits, [Lat. DESERICI'US,] (JOSEPH INNOCENT), a Hungarian cardinal, born at Nitra in 1702, was the author of several works, of which the principal treats on the origin and early history of the Hungarians, "De Initii ac Majoribus Hungarorum," (1748.) Died in 1765.

See HORANVI, "Memoria Hungarorum."

Desessarts, dâ'zâ'sâr', (NICOLAS Lemoine—lêh'mwân'), a French *littérateur*, born at Coutances in 1744, lived in Paris. He published, besides other works, "Celebrated Trials," ("Causes célèbres," 196 vols., 1773-89,) and a "Dictionary, Historical and Critical, of all French Writers to the End of the Eighteenth Century," ("Siècles littéraires de la France, ou Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, critique et bibliographique," etc., 6 vols. 8vo, 1800.) Died in 1810.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Desèze. See SÈZE, DE.

Desfaucherets, dâ'fôsh râ', (JEAN LOUIS BROUSSE,) a French dramatic writer, born in 1742; died in 1808.

Desfontaines, dâ'fôn'tân', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS FOUQUES DESHAYS,) a French dramatist, born at Caen in 1733, became librarian of Monsieur, (Louis XVIII.) He produced numerous successful comedies, among which were "The Marriage of Scarron," and the "Traveller Inco," ("Le Voyageur inconnu.") Died in 1825.

Desfontaines, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUYOT,) ABBÉ, a French critic, born in Rouen in 1685. In 1724 he was invited to Paris to write for the "Journal des Savants," to which he imparted new vitality. Devoting his pen to polemic criticism, he issued successively several periodicals, such as "Le Nouvelliste du Parnasse," (1731,) and "Judgments on New Works," (1745.) His critiques involved him in a quarrel with Voltaire, which was prosecuted with much rancour. Desfontaines published a "Neologic Dictionary," (1726,) and other works. His version of the "Æneid" (1743) is said to be the best prose version in the French language. Died in 1745.

See DE LA PORTE, "L'Esprit de l'Abbé Desfontaines," 4 vols., 1757; CHARLES NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire; Desfontaines, Fréron et Beaumelle," 1853.

Desfontaines, (RENÉ LOUCHE,) an eminent French botanist, born at Tremblay, in Bretagne, about 1752. He studied medicine in Paris, and made such progress in botany that he was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1783. Through the influence of Lemonnier, the government furnished him with means to make a botanical excursion in Barbary, from which, after two years' absence, he returned in 1785. He was appointed by Buffon professor of botany in the Jardin des Plantes in 1786. About 1795 he was admitted into the Institute. In 1798 he published his most important work, the result of his researches in Africa, entitled "Flora Atlantica," (2 vols. 4to.) Vegetable physiology is indebted to him for the valuable discovery of the difference in the growth and

structure of monocotyledons and dicotyledons. He published "Lectures on Botany," a "Description of the Trees and Shrubs of France," (1809,) and numerous treatises on new genera which he discovered. Died in November, 1833.

See "Biographie des Naturalistes," in the "Dictionnaire universelle des Sciences naturelles," A. P. DE CANDOLLE, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Travaux de M. Desfontaines," 1834; PIERRE FLOURENS, "Eloge historique de R. L. Desfontaines," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desforges, dâ'forzh', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE CHOUARD,) a French dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1746, was a comic actor in his youth. He retired from the stage in 1782, and then produced "Tom Jones at London," a comedy in verse, of which La Harpe says, "The situations are interesting, the dialogue is rapid and animated, and the style ingenious and easy." He was author of many other comedies, and of successful operas, among which is "Joconde." Died in 1806.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desfourneaux, dâ'foor'nô', (EDME ÉTIENNE BORNE,) a French general, born in 1767, commanded an expedition to Saint Domingo, from which he expelled the British in 1796 or 1797. In 1802 he was sent back to that island, though not as general-in-chief, and gained some advantages over the negro insurgents. Died in 1849.

Desgallards, dâ'gâl'âr', (NICOLAS,) a Protestant theologian, born about 1520, became minister in Geneva about 1552, and planted a French church in London in 1560. He was much esteemed by Calvin, and was appointed preacher to the Queen of Navarre in 1571. He translated several of Calvin's works into French, and published an edition of Saint Irenæus, (1570.)

Desgenettes, dâzh'nê' or dâ'zêh-nê', (NICOLAS RENÉ DUFRICHE,) BARON, an eminent French physician, born at Alençon in 1762. He became chief physician of the army of Italy about 1794, and in 1798 served in the same capacity in Egypt, where he displayed great skill and courage. He attended the grand army during the empire, and at Waterloo in 1815. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he lost his position in the army, and in 1823 he was dismissed from a chair of medicine which he had obtained in Paris about 1800. He was chosen chief physician of the Invalides in 1832. He published, besides other medical works, "The Medical History of the Army of the East," (1802,) and wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1837.

See PARISET, "Eloge du Baron R. Desgenettes," 8vo, 1838; DESGENETTES, "Souvenirs de la Fin du 18me Siècle et des Commencements du 19me, ou Mémoires de R. D. G.," 2 vols., 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desgodets, dâ'go'dâ', (ANTOINE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1653, was chosen pensioner of the king at the Academy of Rome in 1674. On his return he published, by order of Colbert and at the public expense, "The Ancient Edifices of Rome, designed and measured accurately," a work of considerable merit. Died in 1728.

Desgoffe, dâ'gôf', (ALEXANDRE,) a French historical and landscape painter, born in Paris in 1805. Among his works are "The Roman Campagna," and "The Sleep of Orestes," (1857.)

Desgranges, dâ'grônzh', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French medical writer, born at Mâcon in 1751; died in 1831.

Deshauterayes, dâ'zôt'râ', (MICHEL ANGE ANDRÉ LE ROUX,) a French linguist, born near Pontoise in 1724, was a nephew and pupil of Étienne Fourmont, who taught him Hebrew, Arabic, Chinese, etc. From 1752 to 1784 he was professor of Arabic in the Collège Royal, Paris. He wrote a "Life of Fourmont," and published some letters on Oriental languages. Died in 1795.

Deshays, dâ'zâ' or dâ'hâ', (LOUIS,) Baron of Courmemin, a French diplomatist, born about 1590. He was sent by Louis XIII. on a mission to the Levant in 1621, and on his return published a "Journey to the Levant," an interesting and valuable work. Having joined in some intrigues against Richelieu, he was beheaded in 1632.

Deshays, dâ'zâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French historical painter, born at Rouen in 1729. He studied under Vanloo, and afterwards visited Rome. In 1758 he was admitted to the Royal Academy of Paris, on which occasion he exhibited his "Venus embalming the Body

of Hector." This established his reputation as one of the best painters of his time. His "Saint Benedict Dying" is also much admired. Died in 1765.

See C. N. COCHIN, "Lettres sur la Vie de Deshayts," 1765.

Deshoulières, dâ'zoo'le-air', MADAME, (née ANTOINETTE du Ligier de la Garde—dü'le'zhe-â' d'lâ'gãrd,) a French poetess, born in Paris about 1634. She was beautiful, graceful, and learned. In 1651 she became the wife of Seigneur Deshoulières, an officer in the army. She was much caressed and complimented by the poets, who called her the tenth Muse. Voltaire said that "she was the most successful of all the French ladies who have cultivated poetry." Her idyls, one of which is entitled "Les Moutons," are said to be the best in the language, and are more admired than her other poems, among which are eclogues, odes, elegies, etc. Her "Moral Reflections" are also much esteemed. A pension of two thousand francs was granted her in 1688. Her works were often read in the public sessions of the French Academy. She was a faithful wife and mother, and did not sacrifice her domestic duties to literary fame. She wrote a tragedy, "Genseric," which was so unsuccessful that some one, alluding to her pastoral above named, applied to her the popular proverb, "Retournez à vos moutons;" ("Return to your sheep.") Died in 1694.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.," and "Le Temple du Gout;" A. PÉRICAUD, "Les deux Deshoulières," 1853; P. E. LÉMONTEY, "Notice sur Madame Lafayette et Mesdemoiselles Deshoulières," 1822.

Deshoulières, (ANTOINETTE THÉRÈSE,) the daughter of the above, born in Paris in 1662, was also a poetess. In 1687 she gained the prize of the French Academy for her ode on the following subject: "The Care which the King bestows on the Education of the Nobility." M. Caze, her accepted lover, having been killed in battle in 1692, she composed elegiac verses to his memory. She also wrote songs and epistles. Died in 1718.

Desideri, dà-se-dã'ree, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian missionary, born at Pistoia in 1684, went to Thibet about 1715, and passed ten years in Lassa. He translated into Latin the "Kangiar," the sacred book of Thibet. Died at Rome in 1733.

Desiderio da Settignano, dà-se-dã're-o dã sêt-tên-yã'no, an eminent Italian sculptor, born in Tuscany in 1457. Among his works is a mausoleum of Carlo Marsuppini in the Santa Croce at Florence. Died in 1485.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Des-î-de-rî-us, [Fr. DIDIER, de'de-â'] the last king of the Lombards, who was Duke of Istria at the death of Astolph, whom he succeeded in 757 A.D. In 770 Charlemagne married his daughter; but he repudiated her the next year. In 772 Desiderius was involved in war with Pope Adrian, in whose defence Charlemagne marched an army into Italy and besieged Desiderius in Pavia. The latter surrendered in 774, and was confined in a monastery, where he ended his days.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Desjardins, dâ'zhãr'dãn', (JACQUES,) a French general, born at Angers in 1757. He served as general of division in 1794 under Pichegru in Holland. He was mortally wounded at Eylau in 1807.

Desjardins, [Lat. HORTENSIUS,] (JEAN,) born near Laon, in France, became one of the physicians of Francis I., and had so great a reputation that it was believed he could cure all diseases, provided the fatal hour had not arrived. Some punster applied to him this proverb: "Contra vim mortis, non est medicamen in hortis." Died in 1549.

Desjardins, dâ'zhãr'dãn', (MARTIN VAN DEN BOGAERT—bo'gãrt,) a skilful Dutch sculptor, born at Breda in 1640, removed to Paris, where he made a colossal group in honour of Louis XIV., which was destroyed in the Revolution. Died in 1694.

Deslandes, dâ'lõnd', (ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS BOUREAU—boo'rõ'), a skeptical French writer, born at Pondicherry, in India, in 1690, came to France in his youth. His "Critical History of Philosophy" (1737) had great success. Voltaire criticised the style of this, and called the author "un vieux écolier précieux, un bel-esprit provincial," ("an affected pedant, a provincial witting.")

Deslandes also wrote "Reflections on Great Men who have died jestingly," and other works. Died in 1757.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Deslyons, dâ'le-dõn', (JEAN,) a French theologian, born at Pontoise in 1615; died at Senlis in 1700.

Deslys, dâ'lèss', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1820.

Desmahis, dâ'mã'e', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS ÉDOUARD de Corsebleu—dèh kor'sõn'bluh'), a French poet, born at Sully-sur-Loire in 1722. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris, and by the favour of Voltaire obtained access to the society of the *élite*. He wrote "Le Voyage de Saint-Germain," and other fugitive poems, which had considerable popularity, and several comedies, one of which, "The Impertinent," (1750,) was performed with success. "It sparkles with wit," says La Harpe, "but at the expense of naturalness," (*naturel.*) Died in 1761.

See DESSESSARTS, "Siècles littéraires."

Desmaiseaux, dâ'mã'zõ', (PIERRE,) a learned writer, born in Auvergne, France, in 1666, emigrated to England in his youth, and there associated with eminent authors. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote, in English, a "Life of Boileau," (1712,) and a "Life of Bayle," (1722,) and translated into English Bayle's "Dictionary," Fénelon's "Telemachus," and other works. His writings are said to be valuable for literary history. Little is known of the events of his life. Died in London in 1745.

See MORÉRY, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Desmarais. See REGNIER-DESMARAIS.

Desmares. See CHAMPMESLÉ.

Desmares, dâ'mãr', (TOUSSAINT GUI JOSEPH,) a French Jansenist preacher and writer, born at Vire in 1599; died in 1687.

Desmarests. See MAILLEBOIS, MARSHAL DE.

Desmarests or Desmarais, (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN REGNIER,) See REGNIER-DESMARAIS.

Desmarests, dâ'mãr', (NICOLAS,) a French statesman and financier, was the nephew and pupil of Colbert. He became director of finances in 1702. The resources of France were exhausted by long wars, and the financial fabric raised by the skill of Colbert was falling to ruin, when Desmarests was appointed controller-general in 1708. His administration was wise, honest, and partially successful. On the death of Louis XIV., in 1715, he was deprived of office. Died in 1721. His son became distinguished as the Marshal de Maillebois.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Desmarests, (NICOLAS,) a French natural philosopher and geologist, born at Soullaines in 1725. In 1753 he wrote a prize essay on the ancient junction of Great Britain with the continent. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1771. He was one of the editors of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." His "Treatise on the Origin and Nature of Basalt," in the opinion of Cuvier, who wrote his eulogy, should secure for him a durable reputation. Died in 1815.

Desmarests, [Lat. MARESIUS,] (ROLAND,) born in Paris in 1594, was a brother of Jean Desmarests de Saint-Sorlin. He wrote "Latin Letters" in verse, (1625,) often reprinted. Died in 1653.

Desmarests, (SAMUEL,) a French Protestant divine, born at Oisemont in 1599, preached at Laon, Sedan, Bois-le-Duc, Groningen, etc. He wrote many works on theology, which are praised by Bayle. Died in 1673.

Desmarests de Saint-Sorlin, dâ'mãr'ã' dèh sãn'sor'lãn', (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1595, was one of the first members of the French Academy. He wrote successful dramas, entitled "Aspasia," and "The Visionaries;" and "Clovis," an epic poem, (1657,) which was justly ridiculed by Boileau. Desmarests was prominent in the party that studiously depreciated the ancients, and was a fanatical opponent of the Jansenists. He pretended to be inspired, and wrote some visionary devotional works. Died in 1676.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Desmars, dâ-mãr', a French writer on medical topography and natural history, lived at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Died in 1767.

Desmasures, dâ'mă'zür', (LOUIS), a mediocre French poet, born at Tournay about 1516, made a translation of the "Æneid" into French verse. Died about 1580.

Desmeunier. See DÉMEUNIER.

Desmichels, dâ'mé'shêl', (LOUIS ALEXIS,) BARON, a French general, born at Digne in 1779, fought as captain at Austerlitz, (1805,) and as colonel at Waterloo, (1815.) He became lieutenant-general in 1835, and was afterwards Governor of Corsica. Died in 1845.

Desmichels, (OVIDE CHRYSANTHE,) a French historian, born in the department of Var in 1793, was professor of history in Paris from 1818 to 1831. His "History of the Middle Ages" (1825; 12th edition, 1846) is regarded as a classic work.

Desmolets, dâ'mô'lâ', (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a learned French compiler, born in Paris in 1678, became a priest of the Oratoire. He was employed as editor or compiler of many useful works, among which were a new and improved edition of Lami's "Apparatus Biblicus," (1723,) and "The Continuation of Memorials of History and Literature, by Sallengre," (11 vols., 1726-31.) Died in 1760.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Desmonceaux, dâ'môn'sô', ABBÉ, a French oculist, born in Paris in 1734, wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes and Ears," and other works. Died in 1806.

Dés'mond, (CATHERINE FITZGERALD,) COUNTESS OF, an Irish lady, the wife of James XIV., Earl of Desmond, was born in the county of Waterford. She was presented at the court of Edward IV., danced with his brother, Richard III., and lived through five subsequent reigns. It is said that she reached the age of one hundred and forty, and died after the accession of James I., (1603.)

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844; "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1853.

Desmoulins, dâ'moo'lân', (ANTOINE,) a French naturalist, born at Rouen in 1796. He wrote a "Natural History of the Human Races of Northern Europe and Asia," etc., (1826,) and published in a short treatise the results of researches in the nervous system, (1824.) Died in 1828.

Desmoulins, (CAMILLE,) a prominent French democrat and political writer, born at Guise, in Picardy, in 1762, was educated in Paris, where Robespierre was his schoolmate. An enthusiastic partisan of the Revolution, he took an active part in the storming of the Bastille, became a devoted follower of Danton, and acquired distinction by his pamphlets, which were written with great ability. He assumed or received the title of "Attorney-General of the Lamp-post," for his share in the death of those who were hung by the mob in the street. He had an impediment of speech, which prevented his success as an orator. In 1791 he married an amiable lady named Lucile Duplessis. Some writers accuse him of complicity in the massacre of September, 1792, but add that on that occasion he saved the lives of several worthy persons. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king and the destruction of the Girondists, but subsequently advocated milder measures, for the promotion of which he began to issue the "Vieux Cordelier," a periodical which had much celebrity and is still admired for its literary merit. He incurred the implacable enmity of the fanatical Saint-Just by saying that this demagogue "carried his head like the holy sacrament," and was involved in the proscription of his friend Danton, with whom he was executed, April 5, 1794. His wife soon after shared the same fate. "The talent which he displayed as a writer," says Lord Brougham, "may not be of the highest order, were we considering the merit of one who was a mere author. But he also played a great part among the actors in the scenes of the time, and of those he stands certainly highest as a master of composition." "No one," says Lamartine, "could so well personify the populace, with its tumultuous movements, its mobility, its inconstancy, and its quick transitions from fury to pity for its victims. A man at once so ardent and so volatile, so trivial and so inspired, so undecided between blood and tears, must have influence over an insurgent people in proportion as his nature is congenial with theirs." ("History of the Girondists.") "A fellow of endless wit and soft lambent

brilliance," says Carlyle; "a man for whom art, fortune, or himself would never do much, but to whom Nature had been very kind."

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" CARLYLE, "French Revolution;" E. FLEURY, "Biographie de C. Desmoulins," 1850, and enlarged edition, entitled "Études révolutionnaires," etc., 2 vols., 1851; CARLYLE, "Miscellanies;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III."

Desnoiresterres, dâ'nwâr'tair', (GUSTAVE LE BRISOYS—lêh bre'zwâ'), a French novelist and critic, born at Bayeux in 1817. He wrote several novels, one of which is entitled "Entre deux Amours," (1845.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desnoyer, dâ'nwâ'yâ', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS CHARLES,) a prolific French dramatist, born at Amiens in 1806; died in 1858.

Desnoyers, dâ'nwâ'yâ', (AUGUSTE GASPARD LOUIS BOUCHER,) BARON, a celebrated French engraver and designer, was born in Paris in 1779. He studied under Lethière and Darcis, and gained distinction by a copper-plate engraving of "La belle Jardinière" of Raphael, (1804,) which he afterwards surpassed in works after various masters. He produced in 1808 a portrait of Napoleon, by Gérard, and in 1814 one of Raphael's Madonnas, ("Vierge à la Chaise.") In 1816 he was elected to the Institute. He afterwards devoted his burin chiefly to the works of Raphael, with a success which perhaps has never been surpassed. Among his master-pieces is "The Transfiguration," (1840.) He received the title of baron in 1828. Died in 1857.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Archives des Musées Impériaux."

Desnoyers, (JULES PIERRE FRANÇOIS STANISLAS,) a French geologist and antiquary, born at Nogent-le-Rotrou (Eure-et-Loir) in 1800. He was chosen librarian of the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1834. He has written, besides other works, "Observations on the Tertiary Formations of the West of France," (1832,) and "Ecclesiastic Topography of France," (1853.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desnoyers, (LOUIS CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Replonges (Ain) in 1805. He founded in 1832 the "Charivari," which he edited with success until 1836, in which year he became one of the proprietors of the "Siècle" in Paris. He also wrote several popular tales, among which are "The Adventures of Jean P. Choppart," (1836,) and "Gabrielle, or Every Road leads to Rome," (1846.)

Desorgues, dâ'zorg', (JOSEPH THÉODORE,) a satirical French poet, born at Aix in 1764; died in 1808.

Desormeaux, dâ'zor'mô', (JOSEPH LOUIS RIPAULT,) a French historian, born at Orléans in 1724, lived in Paris. He wrote a "History of Spain and Portugal," (1758,) and a "Life of the Marshal de Luxembourg," (1764,) which were very successful. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1771. Died in 1793. (See DINGÉ, ANTOINE.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Desormeaux, (MARIE ALEXANDRE,) a French physician and professor of obstetrics, born in Paris in 1778; died in 1830.

De Soto, dà so'to, (HERNANDO or FERNANDO,) a Spanish explorer, born in Estremadura about 1500, served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru. He conducted an expedition from Spain to Florida in 1539, discovered the Mississippi River, and died in Louisiana in 1542.

See LAMBERT A. WILMER, "Life, Travels, and Adventures of Ferdinand de Soto," Philadelphia, 1858; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. i.

Des'pard, ? (EDWARD MARCUS,) an Irish conspirator, born in Queen's county. He became a colonel in the British army, but was afterwards suspended or disgraced. He formed a conspiracy to kill the king, for which he was executed in 1803.

Despars or **Desparts**, dâ'pâr', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Tournay, graduated in Paris in 1409, and practised there with great reputation. He became first physician to Charles VII., founded and endowed a medical school in Paris, and wrote a "Commentary on Avicenna." Died in 1457.

Desparts. See DESPARS.

Despautère, dâ'pô'tair', (JEAN,) a noted Flemish grammarian, born at Ninove about 1460, was the author of a Latin work on grammar, ("Commentarii Grammatici") which was very popular, and was used in the schools of France. "Too long," says Boinvilliers, "it caused the despair of youth, who shed many tears over its obscurities." His Flemish name was VAN PAUTEREN. Died in 1520.

Despaze, dâ'pâz', (JOSEPH,) a French satirical poet, born at Bordeaux in 1776, lived in Paris. Died in 1814.

Despeisses, dâ'pâss', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French juriconsult, born near Alais in 1594, was one of the authors of a "Treatise on Successions." Died in 1658.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Despence. See ESPENCE, D'.

Despenoer, le, (HUGH.) See SPENSER.

Desperriers, dâ'pê-re-â', or **Desperriers**, dâ'pâ-re-â', (BONAVENTURE,) a French skeptic, born at Arnay-le-Duc, was valet-de-chambre of Marguerite, sister of Francis I. He wrote, in French, a work called "Cymbal of the World," ("Cymbalum Mundi,") the object of which was to throw ridicule on revealed religion. He also wrote poems and tales—"New Recreations," ("Nouvelles Récréations")—which were admired. Died in 1544.

See "Les vieux Conteurs Français," 1840; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" CHARLES NODIER, "B. Desperriers et Cyrano de Bergerac," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desperriers. See DESPERIERS.

Desplaces, dâ'plâss', (LOUIS,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1682. He engraved after Rubens, Paul Veronese, and other Italian masters. Died in 1739.

Despois, dâ'pwâ', (EUGÈNE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1818. He contributed able articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes."

Desport, dâ'por', (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born about 1700. Having practised with success in the army for several years, he was chosen surgeon-in-chief of the army of Corsica in 1738. He passes for one of the greatest military surgeons that France has produced. He wrote a "Treatise on Gun-Shot Wounds," (1749,) which was then the most complete on the subject. Died about 1760.

Desportes, dâ'port', (AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born at Aubenas (Ardeche) in 1798. He made a good poetical version of the "Satires" of Persius, (1841,) and wrote "Molière at Chambord," a comedy, (1843.)

Desportes, (CHARLES ÉDOUARD BOSCHERON—bosh'ron'), a French lawyer and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1753. He embraced the royal cause in the Revolution, for which he suffered in prison and in exile. In 1814 he became president of the imperial court of Orléans. Died in 1832.

See BUZONNIÈRE, "Notice sur C. E. Boscheron Desportes," 1832.

Desportes, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, a son of the following, whom he imitated, died in 1774.

Desportes, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French painter, born in Champagne in 1661, resided in Paris. He was received into the Royal Academy in 1699, when the king gave him a pension. He painted portraits with skill; but he excelled in representing dogs and other animals. He executed many works of this kind for Louis XIV. and for his successor. Died in 1743.

Desportes, (JEAN BAPTISTE POUPEË,) a French physician, born in Bretagne in 1704, practised in Saint Domingo. He wrote a "History of the Diseases of Saint Domingo," in 3 vols., (1770,) one of which is devoted to botany. Died in 1748.

Desportes, (PHILIPPE,) a French poet, born at Charres in 1545 or 1546, was an uncle of the satirist Regnier. He enjoyed the favour of Henry III, who gave him rich benefices and chose him for reader in his cabinet. He wrote elegies and erotic poems, and excelled in Anacreontic verse. "Desportes wrote more purely than Ronsard," says La Harpe, "and removed the rust which covered our versification." "He rejected," says Hallam, "the pedantry and affectation of his predecessors, and gave a tenderness and grace to the poetry of love." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1606.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Despréaux. See BOILEAU.

Despréaux, dâ'prâ'ô', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a popular French dramatist and song-writer, born in Paris in 1748; died in 1820.

Despréménil. See ESPRÉMESNIL.

Després, dâ'prâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE DENIS,) an accomplished French writer, born at Dijon in 1752. In 1805 he became secretary of Louis, King of Holland, who made him a councillor of state. About 1810 he was chosen a member of the council of the University of Paris. He wrote several dramas, among which are the "Alarmiste" and the "Satiric Poet." Died in 1832. Després and Campenon made an elegant version of Horace.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Després, dâ'prâ', or **Deprés**, written also **Desprez**, dâ'prâ', (JOSQUIN,) a famous Flemish musician, born in Hainault about 1450 or 1460. He was a singer in the pontifical chapel under Pope Sixtus IV., after whose death he was attached to the court of Louis XII. of France. He composed masses, motets, and songs. Died about 1530. "Many poems and epitaphs," says Denne-Baron, "attest the regret caused by the death of this musician, whom all Europe proclaimed the greatest composer of his time."

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Despretz, dâ'prâ', (CÉSAR MANSUËTE,) a French savant, born at Lessines (Hainault) in 1792. He taught physical sciences in the Collège Henri IV., Paris, and was appointed professor in the Sorbonne about 1837. He published an "Elementary Treatise on Physics," (1825,) which was adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, and "Elements of Chemistry," (1830.) He produced from carbon or charcoal minute black crystals, said to be a good substitute for diamond-dust in polishing precious stones. Died in 1863.

Desprez, (JOSQUIN.) See DESPRÈS.

Desprez, dâ'prâ', (LOUIS,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1799. He obtained the grand prize in 1828 for "The Death of Orion." Among his other works are a statue of General Foy and a bronze statue of Diana, (1845.)

Desprez, (LOUIS JEAN,) a French artist, born in Lyons about 1745, was appointed painter and architect to Gustavus III. of Sweden. He displayed a rich imagination as a painter. The "Battle of Suenskund" is one of his master-pieces. Died in 1804.

Desprez de Boissy. See BOISSY.

Desrenaudes, dâ'reh-nôd', (MARTIAL BORYE,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Tulle in 1755, became grand vicar of the Bishop of Autun, (Talleyrand,) whom he served as secretary. He is the reputed author of the famous report on public instruction presented by Talleyrand in 1791. He was imperial censor under Napoleon I. Died in 1825.

Desrochers, dâ'ro'shâ', (ÉTIENNE Jehandier—zhôn'de-â'), a French engraver of portraits, was born at Lyons; died in Paris in 1741.

Desroches, dâ'rosh', (JEAN,) a learned historian of Belgium, born at the Hague in 1740. In 1783 he published a well-written Latin "Epitome of Belgian History," (2 vols.,) and left (unfinished) an "Ancient History of the Austrian Netherlands," (1787.) Died in 1817.

Desroches de Parthenay, dâ'rosh' deh pârt'nâ', (J. B.,) a French historian, born at La Rochelle, published, besides other works, a "History of Denmark," (6 vols., 1730,) and a "History of Poland under Augustus II.," (4 vols., 1734.) Died in 1766.

Desrotours, dâ'ro'toor', (NOËL FRANÇOIS MATHIEU Angot—ôn'gô'), a French numismatist and writer, born at Falaise in 1739, was chief clerk of the administration of the mint before the Revolution. Died in 1821.

Dessaix, dâ'sâ', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French general, born at Thonon, Savoy, in 1764. As major he served in Italy in 1796, was a deputy to the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, and became a general of division in 1809. For his conduct at Wagram (1809) he was made a count of the empire. He was chosen grand officer of the legion of honour in 1811. He joined the army of Napoleon in March, 1815, and was in consequence excluded from office after the restoration. Died in 1834.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Dessaix, (de Veygoux.) See DESAIX.

Dessalines, dâ'sâ'lèn', (JEAN JACQUES,) a negro emperor of Hayti, born in or near Guinea about 1760, was brought to Hayti as a slave. In the servile war which followed the French Revolution he was distinguished for his courage and cruelty, and became first lieutenant of Toussaint L'Ouverture. He massacred all the whites and mulattoes who fell into his power. In 1802 he made a desperate resistance to the French army under Leclerc, especially at Saint-Marc. After Toussaint was transported to France, Dessalines became general-in-chief of the blacks, and expelled the French from the island in 1803. He ordered a general massacre of the white residents, who had remained under a promise of protection. In October, 1804, he assumed the title and power of emperor. Two of his officers, Christophe and Pétion, conspired against him and assassinated him in 1806, when the former became President of Hayti.

See LOUIS DUBROCA, "Vie de J. J. Dessalines," 1804.

Dessalles, dâ'sâl', (JEAN LÉON,) a French philologist, born at Le Bugue (Dordogne) in 1803.

Dessau, dés'sôw, (Prince LEOPOLD ANHALT,) a German general, born in 1676, distinguished himself in the war of the Spanish succession, and was made field-marshal in 1712. He obtained command of an army of Frederick II. of Prussia, with which he invaded Silesia in 1744 and repulsed the Austrians in 1745. He afterwards defeated the Saxons near Dresden. Died in 1747.

Dessen van Cronenburg. See DESSENIUS.

Des-sê'nî-us, [Ger. pron. dés-sâ'ne-ús,] or **Dessen van Cronenburg, dés'sen vân kro'nen-bûrg,** (BERNARD,) a skilful Dutch physician, born at Amsterdam in 1510, practised at Cologne. He published a work "On the Compounding of Medicines," ("De Compositione Medicamentorum," 1555,) and another on the Plague. Died in 1574.

Dessolles, dâ'sol', (JEAN JOSEPH PAUL AUGUSTIN,) MARQUIS, an able French general and statesman, born at Auch in 1767, served several campaigns under Bonaparte in Italy between 1793 and 1797, and in 1799 became general of division. He served under Moreau in 1800, and contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden, (1801.) In this year he was made councillor of state and secretary of war. From 1808 to 1810 he commanded a division in Spain. In 1814 he was appointed by the provisional government general-in-chief of the national guard of Paris, with command of the first military division. On the first restoration of Louis XVIII. he became minister of state and a peer of France. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council, or premier, on the formation of the Liberal ministry in December, 1819. The ultra-royalists, whose policy he opposed, procured his dismissal from power in 1820. Died in 1828.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

De Staël. See STAËL, DE.

D'Estaing. See ESTAING, D'.

Estaing, dés'tân', (JACQUES,) a French general, born at Aurillac in 1764, commanded the light infantry at the battle of Aboukir, and was made a general of division in 1801. He returned to France, and was killed in a duel by General Reynier in 1802.

Destadoux. See CALHAVA.

Destouches, dâ'toosh', (PHILIPPE NÉRICAUT—nâ're-kô'), a popular French dramatic writer, born at Tours in 1680, is said to have been an actor in his youth. His comedy "Le Curieux impertinent" was performed in 1710 with success. He was sent on a mission to England in 1717, and married an English lady. In 1723 he was received into the French Academy. He gained great eminence among comic authors by his "Married Philosopher," (1727,) which is his master-piece, "The Boaster," ("Le Glorieux,") and many other comedies. Died in 1754.

See VILLEMMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle;" D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Destouches," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

D'Estrées. See ESTRÉES, D'.

Destutt de Tracy. See TRACY.

Des Vergers. See NOËL DES VERGERS.

Desvignoles, dâ'ven'yo', (ALPHONSE,) a French Protestant minister, born in Languedoc in 1649, preached at Lausanne, Berne, Berlin, and Brandenburg. He became a member of the Royal Society of Berlin in 1701, and one of the editors of the "Bibliothèque Germanique" in 1711. In 1738 he published a "Chronology of Sacred History," which was esteemed one of the best works on that subject. Died in 1744.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Desyveteaux or Des Yveteaux, dâ'zèv'tô', (NICOLAS VAUQUELIN—vôk'lân'), SEIGNEUR, a Frenchman, born near Falaise about 1560, was preceptor to the Duke of Vendôme, and to the dauphin, (Louis XIII.,) for the former of whom he wrote a poem called "The Education of a Prince." In 1611 he was dismissed from court on account of his immoral habits. Died in 1649.

See RATHERV, "Vauquelin des Yveteaux," 1854; J. TRAVERS, "Addition à la Vie et aux Œuvres de V. des Yveteaux," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Detharding, dê't'har'ding, [Lat. DETHARDIN'GIUS,] (GEORG,) a learned German physician, born at Stralsund in 1671. He became professor of medicine at Rostock in 1697, and at Copenhagen in 1732. He gave evidence of a philosophic and ingenious mind in numerous works, (in Latin,) among which are a "Guide to Long Life," ("Dissertatio de Manufacture ad Vitam longam," 1724,) "Principles of Semiology," (1740,) and "Principles of the System or Art of Healing," ("Fundamenta Methodi Medendi," 1743.) Died in 1747.

See KÄMPFER, "Publicum Virtutis et Eruditionis Monumentum G. Dethardingio erectum."

Detharding, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a son of the preceding, born at Rostock in 1699, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen from 1747 to 1760. He wrote many dissertations on medicine. Died in 1784.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Detmold, dê't'molt, (JOHANN HERMANN,) a German statesman, born at Hanover in 1807, was elected to the National Assembly in 1848, and was in 1849 for a short time minister of justice and of the interior for the empire. He wrote several satirical works.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

De Tocqueville. See TOCQUEVILLE, DE.

Detroy, dêh-trwâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French portrait-painter, born at Toulouse in 1645, worked in Paris. Died in 1730.

Deū-câ'li-on, [Gr. Δευκαλίων,] a personage of the Greek mythology, was said to be a son of Prometheus. According to popular tradition, he escaped in a ship with his wife Pyrrha from a general deluge, and landed on Parnassus; after which they threw stones behind them, which were transformed into men and women.

See OVID's "Metamorphoses," book i.

Deurhoff, dur'hof, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer on theology, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died in 1717.

Deusedit. See DIEUDONNÉ.

Deusing, doi'zing, (ANTON,) a learned German physician, born at Meurs, in Westphalia, in 1612. He was versed in Oriental languages, philosophy, etc. In 1646 he became first professor of medicine at Groningen. He published, in Latin, "The Universal Theatre of Nature," (1645,) a "Synopsis of Medicine," (1649,) "The Economy of the Animal System," (1660,) and other works. Died in 1666.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAMUEL MARESIUS, "Oratio in Obitum A. Deusingii," 1666; "Biographie Médicale."

Deusing, (HERMANN,) born in 1654, was a son of the preceding, and a partisan and admirer of Cocceius. He wrote an "Allegorical History of the Bible," (1690,) and other works on theology. Died in 1722.

Deutsch, doitsch, (NICOLAS EMANUEL,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Berne in 1484. His engravings are more prized than his paintings, and both are rare. His most remarkable work is a series of six engravings representing the Wise and Foolish Virgins. Died in 1530.

His son, JEAN RODOLPHE, produced engravings which are valued as showing the picturesque state of the great cities of Europe in the sixteenth century.

DEVA, dā'vā,* a Sanscrit word signifying "god," and forming part of several compound names in the Hindoo mythology, as Kāmādēva, the "god of love," Mahādēva, the "great god," (one of the many names applied to Siva,) etc. The feminine of Dēva is Dēvī, (dā'vee,) which signifies simply a "goddess," but is more usually applied to Pārvatī, the consort of Siva.

Devaines, dēh-vān', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born before 1750, was chief clerk of the treasury under Turgot. Died in 1803.

Devaris, dā-vā'ris, or **Devarius**, dā-vā're-ūs, (MATHEW,) a Greek scholar, born in Corfu, lived about 1540, and became, under Paul III., corrector of Greek manuscripts in the Vatican. His chief work is a "Treatise on the Particles of the Greek Language," (1588.)

Devarius. See DEVARIS.

Devaux. See VAUX, DE.

Devaux, dēh-vō', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lunéville in 1712, enjoyed the constant friendship of Voltaire. In 1752 he produced a successful comedy, "Rash Promises," ("Engagements indiscrets.") Died in 1796.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance de 1739 à 1761;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Devaux, (GABRIEL PIERRE FRANÇOIS Moisson—mwā'sōn',) a French botanist, born at Caen in 1742, formed near Bayeux a garden which became well known as the "Jardin Devaux." Died in 1802.

See LAIR, "Notice historique sur Moisson-Devaux," 1803.

Devaux, (JEAN,) a skilful French surgeon, born in Paris in 1649, practised in that city for sixty years with a high reputation. He was author of a popular treatise on the "Art of Preserving Health by Instinct," (1682,) and other able professional works. He also translated several foreign medical books. Died in 1729.

See SUE, "Éloge historique de Devaux," etc., Amsterdam, 1772.

Devaux, dēh-vō', (PAUL LOUIS ISIDORE,) a Belgian statesman, born at Bruges in 1801. He was one of the leaders of the party called "Doctrinaire" before the revolution of 1830. In the congress which met soon after that event, he took an important part in framing the constitution of Belgium, and promoted the election of Leopold. He exercised great influence as editor of the "Revue Nationale."

Devaux, (PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born at Vierzon in 1762. He distinguished himself at Lutzen in 1813. Died in 1818.

Dev'ens, (CHARLES,) an American officer, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1820, distinguished himself at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Deventer, van, vān dēv'en-ter or dā'v'en-ter, (HENDRIK,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at Deventer in the second half of the seventeenth century. He was repeatedly called to attend the King of Denmark, Christian V. He published some esteemed works on obstetrics. Died in 1739.

See ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

De Vere, dē veer, (AUBREY,) an English poet and dramatist. He published "The Song of Faith," (1842,) "The Waldenses," (1842,) "Mary Tudor," a drama, (1847,) and other works. Died in 1846.

See "London Quarterly Review" for May, 1843.

De Vere, (EDWARD.) See VERE.

De Vere, (MAXIMILIAN SCHELE,) a writer and scholar, born in Sweden in 1820. He came to the United States, and in 1844 was appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of Virginia. His principal works are his "Outlines of Comparative Philology," and "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature."

Devereux. See ESSEX, EARL OF.

Devergie, dēh-vēr'zhe', (MARIE GUILLAUME ALPHONSE,) an eminent French physician, born in Paris in 1798, became professor of chemistry, etc. in 1825. His most important work is "Legal Medicine, Theoretical and Practical," (3 vols., 1836.)

Devéria, dēh-vā're'ā', (EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS MARIE JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1805. Among his works are "Marco Bozzaris at Missolonghi," (1827,) and "The Flight into Egypt," (1838.)

Devéria, (JACQUES JEAN MARIE ACHILLE,) a French painter and lithographer, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1800. He produced, among other historical paintings, a "Repose of the Holy Family," and a "Visitation." About 1849 he became keeper of engravings in the Imperial Library. Died in 1857.

Devèze, dēh-vāz', (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Rabastens in 1753, went to Hayti in 1775. He escaped from massacre in 1793 by going to Philadelphia, where he had charge of a hospital during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Returning to France, he became physician-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1829. He wrote able "Treatises on the Yellow Fever."

Dēvī, dā'vee, [the feminine form of the Sanscrit Dēvā, a "god,"] a common Hindoo word, signifying "goddess," but usually applied to Pārvatī (or Kālī) *par excellence*. (See PĀRVATĪ.)

Devienne, dēh-ve'ēn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French musician and composer, born at Joinville in 1759; died in 1803.

De Vigny. See VIGNY.

Deville, dēh-vèl', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French engineer, born at Toulouse in 1596, passed some years in the service of the Duke of Savoy. He wrote an important treatise on fortifications. Died about 1656.

Devillers, dēh-ve'ya', (CHARLES,) a French naturalist, born in 1724, lived at Lyons. His chief production is an edition of Linnæus's "Entomology." Died in 1809.

Dev'is, (ARTHUR WILLIAM,) an English historical painter, born in 1762; died in 1822.

Devonshire, first DUKE OF. See CAVENDISH, WILLIAM.

Dev'on-shire, (EDWARD COURTNEY or COURTENAY,) EARL OF, an accomplished English nobleman, born about 1526, was the son of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, whose mother was a daughter of Edward IV. He was confined in the Tower from 1538 till 1553, for fear that he might avenge his father, who had been unjustly executed. Queen Mary released him and restored to him the earldom. According to several historians, she was inclined to marry him, but he treated her advances with indifference, because he was attached to her sister Elizabeth. He was again confined for a short time in the Tower during Mary's reign, and then obtained leave to go abroad. He died at Padua in 1556.

Devonshire, (ELIZABETH HERVEY,) DUCHESS OF, a beautiful and accomplished English lady, born in 1759, was the daughter of the Earl of Bristol. She married as her second husband W. Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, who died in 1814. After this event she resided in Italy, and published an elegant edition of the Fifth Satire of Horace, and other works. Died at Rome in 1824.

Devonshire, (GEORGIANA,) DUCHESS OF, an English lady, eminent for her beauty, talents, and accomplishments, born in 1757, was the daughter of Earl Spencer. In 1774 she was married to William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire. She wrote some admired poetical effusions, one of which is "The Passage of Mount Saint Gothard." She was a personal and political friend of Charles James Fox, for whom, it is said, she purchased votes by granting electors the privilege of kissing her. Died in 1806.

Devonshire, (WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH,) sixth DUKE OF, born in 1790, was the only son of the fifth duke and Georgiana Spencer. He was styled Marquis of Hartington before the death of his father, in 1811. He favoured the Whig party, and was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1826. Died in 1858.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Devos or **De Vos**, dēh-vos', or **Van Vos**, vān vos, (MARTIN,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1534. He studied at Rome and Venice, and cooperated with Tintoretto, who employed him to paint the landscapes of his pictures. He returned to Antwerp about 1559, and produced historical paintings and portraits of great merit. Among his works is a picture of the great rivers of Asia and Africa. Died in 1604.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

* This word is etymologically related to the Latin *Deus* and *Divus*; in some of the popular dialects it is changed to *Deo*: hence we have Kamadeo and Mahadeo, instead of Kamadeva, Mahadeva, etc.

Devosges, dĕh-vohzh', (FRANÇOIS,) a French designer, born at Gray in 1732. He founded at Dijon a free school of design, which was successful with aid from the government. "He ought to share with Vien," says M. Weiss, "the honour of contributing to the study of the antique and the imitation of nature." Died in 1811.

Devoti, dà-vò'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian prelate, born in Rome in 1744, became eminent as professor of canon law in the college di Sapienza. About 1804 he was made Bishop of Carthage. He published a work on canon law, ("Institutiones Canonicae.") Died in 1820.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Devrient, dĕv're-dn', (GUSTAV EMIL,) an eminent German actor, of French extraction, nephew of Ludwig Devrient, was born in Berlin in 1803. He made his *début* at an early age, and performed in Berlin and other cities of Germany with great success, both in tragedy and comedy.

Devrient, (KARL AUGUST,) born in 1798, made his *début* in 1819, and became a popular comic actor. He married the famous singer Wilhelmine Schroeder, from whom he was divorced in 1828.

Devrient, (LUDWIG,) a popular German actor, uncle of the preceding, born in Berlin in 1784. He became the chief favourite of the public of Berlin, where he first performed in 1815, and received the surname of "the German Garrick." He excelled both in tragedy and comedy, and performed many parts in the tragedies of Shakspeare. Died in 1832.

See H. SCHMIDT, "L. Devrient, eine Denkschrift," 1833; CARL F. KUNZ, "Aus dem Leben zweier Schauspieler; Ifflands und Devrients," 1838.

Devrient, (PHILIPP EDUARD,) an actor and dramatic writer, brother of Gustav Emil, noticed above, was born in Berlin in 1801. Among his works are the comedies of "The Little Gray Man" and "The Favour of the Moment," ("Die Gunst des Augenblicks,") and a "History of the Dramatic Art in Germany," (1848-51.)

Devrient, (WILHELMINE,) See SCHROEDER.

Devuez, dĕh-vü'á', (ARNOULD,) an excellent painter of history, born near Saint-Omer in 1642. He worked in Rome, and afterwards in Paris, where he was patronized by Louvois. "His compositions are in the manner of Raphael," says the "Biographie Universelle," "and his design is correct." Died at Lille in 1724.

Dew, (THOMAS R.,) an American writer, born in Virginia in 1802, became professor of political economy, history, and metaphysics in William and Mary College in 1827, and president of that institution in 1836. His principal works are "The Policy of the Government," (1829,) an "Essay in Favour of Slavery," (about 1833,) and a "Digest of the Laws, Customs, etc. of Ancient and Modern Nations." Died in 1846.

Dewar, (JAMES,) an English chemist, born in 1842. He is Jacksonian professor of natural experimental philosophy at Cambridge.

De-wees, (WILLIAM POTTS,) an American physician, born at Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania, in 1768. He practised in Philadelphia for many years, and was chosen professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. Died in 1841.

D'Ewes, dūz, (SIR SYMONDS,) an English antiquary, born at Coxden in 1602, was elected to Parliament in 1640, and was made a baronet in 1641. In the civil war he was a moderate opponent of the royal cause, and was one of the members who were expelled from Parliament by Colonel Pride's "purge" in 1648. He was a laborious collector of historical records, medals, etc., and compiled a useful work, entitled "Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Elizabeth," which was published after his death. Died in 1650. His "Autobiography and Correspondence" was published in 1845 by J. O. Halliwell.

De Wette. See WETTE, DE.

Dewey, di'e, (CHESTER,) an American botanist, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in October, 1784. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Williams College for seventeen years, and became in 1836 principal of the Collegiate Institute at Rochester, New York. He was eminently successful as a teacher. He contributed to the "American Journal of Science" a

series of papers on Caricography, (or the Carices of North America,) which was continued, with few interruptions, for forty-two years. Died in December, 1867.

Dewey, (ORVILLE,) D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine, born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1794, graduated at Williams College in 1814. He became an assistant of Dr. Channing, in whose pulpit he preached about two years, was pastor at New Bedford from 1823 to 1833, and in the city of New York from 1835 to 1848. In 1858 he became pastor of the New South Church, Boston. Among his writings are "Discourses on Human Life," and "The Unitarian Belief." He has contributed to the "North American Review" and "The Christian Examiner." Dr. Dewey is a strong and original thinker.

Dewez, dĕh-vá', (LOUIS DIEUDONNÉ JOSEPH,) a Belgian writer, born at Namur in 1760. In 1821 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Brussels. He wrote a "General History of Belgium," (1805-07,) and other historical works. Died in 1834.

De Winter. See WINTER, DE.

De Witt, dĕ wit, (CORNELIUS or KORNELIS,) a Dutch naval officer and statesman, born at Dort, was an elder brother of John de Witt. At an early age he was chosen burgo-master of Dort and governor of Putten. In 1666 he held a high command under De Ruyter when the latter burned the English shipping in the Thames. He displayed skill and courage in the great naval battle of Solebay in 1672, soon after which he returned home, sick. A man of infamous character accused him of attempting to bribe him to poison the Prince of Orange. Though no proof was found to convict him, the judges condemned him to banishment. The populace then assembled round his prison, and he fell a victim to their rage. (See DE WITT, JOHN.)

See JOSSELIN, "Eer en Leer van wijlen den Heer C. de Witt verdedigt," 1774; J. A. OOSTKAMP, "Leven voornaamste haden en lotgevallen van C. de Witt," 1831.

De Witt, (EMANUEL,) a Dutch painter, born at Alkmaar in 1607, excelled in perspective and architectural views. Died in 1692.

De Witt or Wit, (JAKOB,) a Dutch painter of history, born at Amsterdam in 1695; died in 1744.

De Witt, (JOHN,) one of the most eminent statesmen that the Dutch nation has produced, was born at Dort in 1625. His father, Jacob, was a burgo-master of Dort and a deputy to the States of Holland. At the age of twenty-three he wrote a "Treatise on Curve Lines," which evinced his profound knowledge of mathematics. About 1650 he was chosen pensionary of Dort. His political principles were republican, and hostile to the encroachments of the house of Orange. He opposed without success the war against the English which began in 1652. The great losses of the Dutch in this war rendered his pacific policy so popular that in 1653 he was elected (for a term of five years) Grand Pensionary of Holland, by virtue of which office he became the president or most influential member of the States-General. He was now the leader of the republican or anti-Orange party, and had the chief direction of the government in the United Provinces. The Stadtholder had died, and his heir (William III.) was then an infant. In 1654 De Witt negotiated a treaty of peace with Cromwell, which contained a secret article that no member of the Orange family should ever be made Stadtholder. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected in 1658, and again unanimously in 1663. Having failed in his efforts to prevent the renewal of war with England in 1664, he conducted it with energy and ability. When the Dutch admiral Opdam was defeated and killed, De Witt took command of the fleet, and gave proof of great capacity for naval affairs. In 1666 the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter entered the Thames and burned several English ships of war, soon after which peace was restored. About this time the young Prince of Orange placed himself under the tuition of De Witt. When Louis XIV. in 1667 began to assert his claim to Flanders, De Witt formed an alliance with England and Sweden to resist him. But the French king, having seduced Charles II. to favour his design, invaded Holland in 1672 with a large army, which the Dutch could not effectually resist, and several towns were taken by the invaders. The

fickle populace imputed the blame of these disasters to De Witt, and William of Orange was chosen captain-general of the army, and Stadtholder. The pensionary thereupon resigned his office.

His brother Cornelius, charged with a conspiracy against the life of the Prince of Orange, had been acquitted. The pensionary visited him in his prison, on which occasion the infuriated mob, probably instigated by the dominant party, burst into the prison and murdered them both, August 20, 1672. Hume represents John de Witt as "a minister equally eminent for greatness of mind, for capacity, and for integrity."

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.; PIETER SIMON, "J. de Witt en zijn Tijd," 3 vols., 1832-35; F. A. VAN HALL, "Lofrede op J. de Witt," 1827; E. VAN DER HOEVEN, "Leven bedrijf en Dood der doorglugtigte Heeren Gebroeders C. en J. de Witt," 1795; French version of the same, by ZOUTELANDT, 1799.

De Witte, (PIETER.) See CANDIDO.

Dews'bur-y, (WILLIAM), an eminent English minister of the Society of Friends, was born at Allerthorpe, in Yorkshire, probably about 1620. In order to obtain relief from spiritual conflicts, and actuated by a zeal for religious liberty, he entered the army of the Parliament in 1642, but soon, from a sense of duty, renounced the use of carnal weapons. In 1651 he met George Fox, whose doctrines he recognized as the true gospel which had been already revealed to himself, and of which he soon became a powerful preacher. He was imprisoned in Warwick jail nearly eight years, ending in 1671, and again in the same place from 1678 to 1685 on the charge of being a Jesuit. "I entered prisons," said he, "as joyfully as palaces, telling my enemies to hold me there as long as they could." In 1688 he preached in London an impressive sermon, which is preserved in Sewel's "History of the Quakers." Died in 1688.

See EDWARD SMITH, "Life of W. Dewsbury," 1836; and the same reprinted in "Friends' Library," Philadelphia, vol. ii., 1838.

Dex-ip'pus or Di-ox-ip'pus, [Gr. Δέξιππος or Δῶξιππος; Fr. DEXIPPE, dĕk'sĕp', or DIOXIPPE, de'ok'sĕp',] a Greek physician of Cos, lived in the fourth century B.C., and was a disciple of Hippocrates.

Dexippus, [Δέξιππος,] a Greek philosophic writer of the fourth century of our era. He composed a commentary on the "Categories" of Aristotle, which is extant, and is said to be interesting.

Dexippus, (PUBLIUS HERENNIUS), a Greek historian, born in Attica, flourished in the third century of our era. He wrote "Chronike Historia," a history from the fabulous times to Claudius Gothicus, and "Σκυθικά," a history of the invasion of the Scythians or Goths, fragments of which are extant. Died about 280 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Dex'ter, (SAMUEL), an American jurist, born in Boston in 1761, graduated at Harvard in 1781, and was admitted to the bar in 1784. He joined the Federalist party, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1798. He was appointed secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury about January, 1801. In 1801 or 1802 he retired from political life, and resumed the practice of law in Boston. He was highly distinguished as a lawyer and as an advocate before the supreme court at Washington. In 1812 he supported the war against Great Britain, disagreeing with the Federalists on that question. Died in 1816.

Deyeux, dâ'yuh', (NICOLAS), a French chemist and apothecary, born in Paris in 1753; died in 1837.

Deyling, dî'ling, (SALOMON), a German Orientalist, born at Weida in 1677. He wrote "Observationes Sacræ," (4 vols., 1708-36.) Died in 1755.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Deyns. See DENYS, (JACQUES.)

Deynum, van, vān dî'nim, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a Flemish miniature-painter, born at Antwerp in 1620.

Deyster, dî'ster, (ANNE), a painter, born at Bruges, was a daughter of Louis de Deyster, whose works she copied skillfully. Died in 1746.

Deyster, de, dĕh dî'ster, (LOUIS), a Flemish historical painter, born at Bruges in 1656. He studied in Rome and Venice, and worked in his native place, painting mostly scriptural subjects, among which is "The Apparition of Christ to the three Marys." This is praised by

Descamps, who considered Deyster as equal to the great Flemish masters in chiaroscuro. Died in 1711.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Deyverdun, dâ'vĕr'dun', (GEORGE), a Swiss writer, born at Lausanne about 1735. He was a friend of the historian Gibbon, whom he assisted in his literary labours. He wrote "Literary Memoirs of Great Britain for the Years 1767 and 1768." Died in 1789.

Dezallier d'Argenville, dĕh-zâ'le-â' dâ'r'zhôn'vel', (ANTOINE JOSEPH), a mediocre French writer, born in Paris in 1680, published a "Treatise on Gardening," another on "Conchology," and "The Lives of Celebrated Painters," with portraits, (1745.) This contains the lives of one hundred and eighty painters. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1765.

His son, ANTOINE NICOLAS, published "Lives of Architects and Sculptors," (1787), which is said to be incomplete and inexact. Died in 1794.

Dezobry, dĕh-zo'bre', (CHARLES LOUIS), a French writer, born at Saint-Denis (Seine) in 1798. He published in 1835 a historical and antiquarian work called "Rome in the Augustan Age, or A Journey of a Gaul to Rome," (4 vols.,) which is accounted a very successful representation of the life and manners of the ancient Romans. He edited a "General Dictionary of Biography and History," (2 vols., 1857.)

Dezoteux, dĕh-zo'tuh', (FRANÇOIS), a French physician and surgeon, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1724. He was a zealous promoter of inoculation. He wrote with Valentin an able "Historical Treatise on Inoculation." Died in 1803.

Dhaber, dâ'her, a famous Arab sheik of Palestine, who at first possessed only the little town of Safed, to which he added Tiberias and Acre. For thirty years he waged war against various parties, and extended his power by courage and policy. In 1771 Dhaher and Ali Bey defeated the Turkish pasha of Damascus. He was afterwards defeated and killed about 1775.

See VOLNEV, "Voyage en Égypte et en Syrie."

Dharmasoka, Dharmasoka, or Dharmashoka. See ASOKA.

D'Hilliers. See HILLIERS, D'.

D'Hozier, do'ze-â', (CHARLES RENÉ), a son of Pierre, noticed below, was born in 1640. He was well versed in heraldry, and wrote several works by order of Louis XIV. Died in 1732.

D'Hozier, (PIERRE), a French genealogist, born at Marseilles in 1592, was noted for his knowledge of heraldry. He was appointed judge of arms of France in 1641, steward of the king's household in 1642, and councillor of state in 1654. He wrote "The Genealogy of the Principal Families of France," (in 150 vols.,) and several other works. Died in 1660. Boileau wrote a few verses under his portrait, one of which is,

"Ses talents surprendront tous les ages suivans."

D'Huzatime, dük'sâ'tĕm', a French poet, born in Dauphiné, lived about 1470.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dĭ-a-du-me-nĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. DIADUMÉNIEN, de'â'di'mâ'ne-ân', or DIADUMÈNE, de'â'di'mân',] (MARCUS OPILIUS ANTONINUS), was the son of the Roman emperor Macrinus, who began to reign in 217 A.D., and then conferred the title of Cæsar on the subject of this article, at Antioch. After a reign of about a year, Macrinus was defeated by Elagabalus, and the son, who was still a minor, was put to death in 218. He is sometimes reckoned among the emperors, as some of his medals bear the title of Augustus.

Diago, de-â'go, (FRANCISCO), a Spanish historian and friar, born at Bibel, in Valencia. He received from Philip III. the title of historiographer, and wrote, besides other histories, "Annals of the Kingdom of Valencia," (1613.) Died in 1615.

Dĭ-ag'o-ras, [Διαγόρας,] a Greek poet and philosopher, born in the island of Melos, lived about 420 B.C. He is said to have been a disciple of Democritus of Abdera, and was commonly stigmatized as an atheist, because he dissented from the popular notions about the gods. He

* "His talents (or attainments) will surprise all succeeding ages."

fled from Athens about 411 B.C., to avoid prosecution for impiety, and a reward was offered to any one who should kill him. His moral character appears to have been good. His works are not extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca," REUTHER, "De Atheismo Diagora," 1812; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," J. L. MOUNIER, "Dissertatio de Diagora Mello," 1838.

Diamante, de-â-mân'tà, an Italian painter and Carmelite monk, born at Prato, in Tuscany, was a pupil of Filippo Lippi. He was esteemed a good artist by his contemporaries, and promoted the renaissance of art in Italy. Died about 1440.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Diamante, de-â-mân'tà, (JUAN BAUTISTA), a popular Spanish dramatist, lived about 1640. Among his works are "The Siege of Zamora," ("El Cerco de Zamora,") and "The Jewess of Toledo," ("La Judia de Toledo.")

See TICKNOR's "History of Spanish Literature."

Diamantini, de-â-mân-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE), an Italian painter and engraver, born in the Romagna about 1650. He settled in Venice, where he painted many works, among which is an "Adoration of the Magi." He left many fine engravings after his own designs. He died about 1715.

Di'an, a poetical form of DIANA. See DIANE.

Di-an'a, [Fr. DIANE, de'ân'] the Roman name of the goddess of the chase, corresponding to the **Ar'te-mis** [Ἄρτεμις] of the Greeks. She is often called Delia, from the island Delos, her birthplace. She was represented as the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the counterpart of her brother Apollo, like whom she appeared armed with a bow and arrows. She was also the goddess of the moon, in which character she is called Phœbe, Cynthia, and other names. She was regarded as the patroness of chastity; and all her attendants were virgins. There was at Ephesus a magnificent temple of Diana, which was regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825-29, vol. ii. book iv. chap. iv.; ARNOLDI, "Commentatio de Diana Ephesia," 1708; MEYER, "Dissertatio de Diana Taurica et Anaitide," 1835; KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Diana, de-â'nâ, (BENEDETTO), a painter of the Venetian school, lived in the fifteenth century.

Di-an'a of France, [Fr. DIANE DE FRANCE, de'ân' deh frân'ss'], a daughter of Henry II. and Philippa Duc, was born in 1538, and became in 1557 the wife of François de Montmorency, afterwards marshal. She had much influence with her brother, Henry III., and in 1558 mediated successfully between him and the King of Navarre, who was then recognized as the heir to the French crown. Davila praises her prudence and political ability. Died in 1619.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Diane, (Anglicized as Di'an). See DIANA.

Diane de France. See DIANA OF FRANCE.

Diane de Poitiers, de'ân' deh pwâ'te-â', a beautiful French lady, born in 1499. Having been left a widow in 1531, she soon after gained the affection of the king's son, who in 1547 ascended the throne as Henry II. and gave her the title of Duchess of Valentinois. She had a complete ascendancy over the king, who allowed her to exercise royal power and to control even the foreign policy of the government. De Thou attributes to her the misfortunes of Henry's reign and the persecution of the Protestants. By her graces and talents she retained her influence over Henry until his death in 1559. Died in 1566.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Femmes galantes."

Dias. See DIAZ.

Dias Gomes, dee'âs go'mês, (FRANCISCO), a Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1745, wrote odes, elegies, tragedies, etc., some of which are commended for correctness and classic taste. Died in 1795.

Diaz, dee'âz or dee'âs, or **Dias**, (A. GONÇALVES), a Brazilian poet, born in the province of Maranhão in 1823. He published a volume of poems in 1846, and "Segundos Cantos" in 1848.

Diaz, dee'âs or dee'âz, or **Dias**, (BALTHAZAR), a Portuguese poet, born in the island of Madeira, lived about 1550. He wrote plays called "Autos sacramentales."

Diaz or **Dias**, (BARTOLOMEU), a Portuguese navigator, was sent in 1486 to explore the west coast of Africa, and, sailing southward, was driven by violent winds as far as Great Fish River, without being aware that he had doubled the cape of which he was in search. On his return he discovered in 1487 this cape, which he named Tormentoso; but this was subsequently changed to Cabo de boa Esperança, (or "Cape of Good Hope.") In 1500 he sailed for India, as captain of a ship, in the fleet commanded by Cabral, and perished by shipwreck during the voyage the same year.

See JOÃO DE BARROS, "Asia, Década I.;" RAMUSIO, "Voyages;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diaz, dee'ath, or **Dias**, dee'âs, (DIEGO VALENTIN), a Spanish painter, born at Valladolid; died in 1660.

Diaz or **Dias**, (FRANCISCO), a Spanish missionary, born in Old Castile, went to the Philippine Isles in 1632. He afterwards preached in China, and was killed in 1646.

Diaz, (GASPAR), a Portuguese painter, who flourished about 1530, was a pupil of Raphael. But little information can be found respecting him. He was called "the Portuguese Raphael." In the estimation of Boissonade, he was a great painter and expressed the passions admirably. His subjects were mostly religious.

Diaz or **Dias**, (JUAN MARTIN), a Spanish general, surnamed EL EMPECINADO, èl èm-pâ-the-nâ'do, (a word which literally signifies "covered with pitch" or "shoemaker's wax,"—supposed to have been applied to him because most of the inhabitants of his native village were shoemakers,) was born at Castrillo in 1775. He became in 1808 the leader of a band of guerillas, and fought against the French invaders with such success that he obtained the rank of general under the regency. In 1814 he was deprived of his command by Ferdinand. He favoured the Constitution of the Cortes in 1820, for which he fought against the absolutists. He commanded a division of the army of Placencia in 1823. After the triumph of the absolutists, he was executed for treason, in 1825.

See "Military Exploits, etc. of Don Juan Martin Diaz," London, 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diaz or **Dias**, (MIGUEL), a Spanish captain, born in Aragon, was a companion of Columbus. He discovered a gold-mine in Hayti. Died about 1514.

Diaz or **Dias**, (PEDRO), a Spanish missionary, born near Toledo in 1546; died at Mexico in 1618.

See MACHADO, "Vida del P. P. Diaz," 1632.

Diaz de Bivar. See CID.

Diaz de la Peña, dee'âth dà lâ pân'yâ, (NARCISSE), a French historical painter, of Spanish extraction, born at Bordeaux in 1809, gained the first medal in 1848. Among his works are "The Nymphs of Calypso," (1840,) and "The Dream," (1841.)

Diaz de Lugo, dee'âth dà loo'go, (JUAN BERNARDO), a Spanish jurist, born at Seville, was appointed a member of the grand council of the Indies by Charles V., and became Bishop of Calahorra. Died in 1556.

Diaz (or **Dias**) **de Novaes**, dee'âs dà no-vâ'ês, (PAULO), a Portuguese general, was a grandson of Bartolomeu, and commanded an expedition sent in 1574 to Angola, where he planted a colony. Died in 1589.

Diaz del Castillo. See CASTILLO.

Dib'din, (CHARLES), an English bard, actor, and dramatist, born at Southampton in 1745, went to London about the age of sixteen. His essays as a performer on the stage were not successful. About 1778 he became musical manager of Covent Garden Theatre. In 1789 he began to give musical entertainments in which he was the sole performer, and which were accompanied by popular songs of his composition. The success of this enterprise enabled him to open the Sans-Souci Theatre in 1796. His fame is derived chiefly from his songs, which amount to one thousand or more. His sea-songs especially have obtained durable popularity, and "have been the solace of sailors in long voyages, storms, and battles." "Tom Bowling" and "Poor Jack" are two of his most popular ballads. Died in 1814.

See "The Professional Life of C. Dibdin," by himself, 4 vols., 1803; WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Dibdin, (THOMAS), son of the preceding, born in 1771, was also an actor and a dramatic writer. About 1791 he joined a company of strolling players, and after

the lapse of several years returned to London. He then performed in Covent Garden, and wrote numerous comedies, farces, etc., some of which were successful. In 1828 he published "Reminiscences," (of the Theatre.) Died in 1841.

Dibdin, (THOMAS FROGNALL,) D.D., an eminent English bibliographer, born in Calcutta in 1776, was the nephew of Charles Dibdin, noticed above. He was educated at Oxford, and entered the priesthood in 1804. In 1809 he produced his amusing work entitled "Bibliomania," which was favourably received. The next year he began to issue a new and improved edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain," which is perhaps his most important performance. He instituted in 1812 the Roxburghe Club, devoted to bibliography, of which he was chosen vice-president. In 1817 appeared his "Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse on Illuminated MSS.," which is greatly admired by amateurs. Another admirable and costly specimen of typography was furnished by his "Bibliographic, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany." Died in 1847.

See DIBDIN'S "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," 2 vols., 1836; "Quarterly Review," vol. xxxii.; WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Dī-bu'ta-dēs [Fr. DIBUTADE, de'bü'täd'] of Sicily, a Greek artist of uncertain epoch, is said to have invented the art of modelling bas-reliefs.

Dicæarchus, di-sē-ar'kus, [Gr. Δικαίαρχος; Fr. DICÆARQUE, de'sá'ark',] an eminent Greek Peripatetic philosopher and writer, born at Messina, in Sicily, was a disciple of Aristotle, and lived about 300 B.C. He wrote numerous works on geography, history, etc., which are lost except small fragments. It is said he denied the immortality or existence of the soul. Cicero highly praises him as a sage, an excellent citizen, a great man, an able historian, and one of the most eloquent disciples of Aristotle. Among his principal works was a treatise on Greek geography, history, institutions, and politics, entitled "The Life of Greece," ("Ἐλλάδος βίος.")

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophia."

Dicæarque. See DICÆARCHUS.

Dig'e-to, de, (RALPH,) an English historian, was Dean of Saint Paul's, London. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of the Kings of Britain." Died in 1283.

Dick, (Sir ALEXANDER,) a Scottish physician, born in 1703, wrote a treatise on Epilepsy, ("De Epilepsia," 1725.) Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dick, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Aberdeen in 1764, was a minister of the United Secession Church. He wrote an esteemed work on the "Inspiration of the Scriptures," "Lectures on Theology," and other religious books. Died in 1833.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dick, (THOMAS,) LL.D., a Scottish author, born near Dundee in 1772, was in early life a minister of the Secession Church at Stirling. He exchanged this avocation for that of a school-teacher, which he pursued at Perth for a number of years. He devoted much attention to physical sciences, and wrote many popular scientific and religious works, viz.: "The Christian Philosopher," "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Philosophy of a Future State," "Celestial Scenery," "The Solar System," and other works. Died in 1857.

Dick'ens, (CHARLES,) one of the most popular of English novelists, born at Landport, Portsmouth, in February, 1812, was a son of John Dickens, who served in the navy pay department and afterwards became a reporter of Parliamentary debates. Young Dickens was designed for the profession of the law, and was placed in the office of an attorney, after he had studied in a college near Rochester. Finding the pursuit of law uncongenial to his taste, he soon abandoned it, and became a reporter for the daily press of London. He began his literary career by "Sketches of Life and Character," which first appeared in the "Morning Chronicle," and were published collectively as "Sketches by Boz," (2 vols., 1836.) These exhibit great acuteness of observation, and were received by the public with much favour.

In 1837 he produced a work called "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," which in a certain department of humour is probably unrivalled by anything in the English language. The success of this work was almost without example; and it is still perhaps the most popular of all Mr. Dickens's productions. In 1838 he married a daughter of George Hogarth, a musical critic. He published in rapid succession "Oliver Twist," a novel, (3 vols., 1838,) "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby," (3 vols., 1839,) "Master Humphrey's Clock," (1840-41,) and "Barnaby Rudge," (2 vols., 1841.) Having visited the United States in 1841, he published in 1842 "American Notes for General Circulation." His next work was the "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," (3 vols., 1843-44.) About the end of 1845 he became the chief editor of the "Daily News" of London, a Liberal paper, then just founded; but he held this position for a short time only. Among his later works (most of which were first issued as serials) are "Dombey and Son," (1847-48,) "The Personal History of David Copperfield," (4 vols., 1850,) "Bleak House," (1852,) "Hard Times," (1854,) "Little Dorrit," (1857,) "A Tale of Two Cities," (1860,) "Great Expectations," (1862,) and "Our Mutual Friend," (1864-65.)

In 1850 he began to issue, weekly, a periodical called "Household Words," which had a large circulation. In 1859 he began to publish "All the Year Round," a weekly literary paper. He revisited the United States in 1867, and gave in the principal cities of the Union public readings which attracted crowded audiences. He died of apoplexy in 1870, leaving an unfinished work, entitled "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

"One of the qualities we most admire in him," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1838, "is his comprehensive spirit of humanity. The tendency of his writings is to make us practically benevolent,—to excite our sympathy in behalf of the aggrieved and suffering in all classes, and especially in those who are most removed from observation. . . . We think him a very original writer, well entitled to his popularity, and not likely to lose it, and the truest and most spirited delineator of English life, amongst the middle and lower classes, since the days of Smollett and Fielding."

The following strictures, however, are not without justice, at least as regards many of the actors in Mr. Dickens's works: "The good characters of Mr. Dickens's novels," says the "North British Review," (vol. iv.,) "do not seem to have a wholesome moral tendency. The reason is that many of them—all the author's favourites—exhibit an excellence flowing from constitution and temperament, and not from the influence of moral or religious motive. They act from impulse, not from principle."

"He [Dickens] has revived," says Mr. Whipple, "the novel of genuine practical life, as it existed in the works of Fielding, Smollett, and Goldsmith; but . . . the same time he has given to his materials an individual colouring and expression peculiarly his own. . . . Dickens's eye for the forms of things is as accurate as Fielding's, and his range of vision more extended; but he does not probe so profoundly into the heart of what he sees, and he is more led away from the simplicity of truth by a tricky spirit of fantastic exaggeration." ("North American Review" for October, 1849.)

See "London Quarterly" for October, 1837; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1838, June, 1839, and March, 1843.

Dick'in-son, (ANNA,) an American female orator, born in Philadelphia, October 28, 1842, was originally a member of the Society of Friends. She gained great distinction during the civil war by her public speeches against slavery and disunion. She is one of the most popular public lecturers in the United States. She is author of a novel entitled "What Answer?" (1868.) In 1875 she took to dramatic literature, bringing out two plays "Mary Tudor" (1876) and "Anne Boleyn" (1877) in each of which she acted the leading part.

Dickinson, (DANIEL STEVENS,) an American Senator, born in Goshen, Connecticut, in September, 1800. He was educated in Central New York, whither his parents removed when he was a child. He studied law, became an active Democrat, and in 1836 was elected to the Senate of New York. In 1842 he was chosen Lieu-

tenant-Governor of New York for two years. He represented that State in the Senate of the United States from December, 1844, to March, 1851, during which period he voted with the Democratic party on the Wilmot proviso, the slavery question, etc. He gained distinction as a debater, and was recognized as the leader of the "Hunker" Democrats in New York. He resided at Binghamton in the latter part of his life. In 1861 he was elected attorney-general of the State of New York. During the civil war he cordially supported the Federal government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and acted with the Union Republican party. He was appointed district attorney for the southern district of New York by President Lincoln about March, 1865. Died in April, 1866.

See "Speeches, Correspondence, etc. of Daniel S. Dickinson, with a Biographical Sketch," by his brother, JOHN R. DICKINSON, 2 vols., 1867.

Dick'in-son, (EDMUND,) an eminent English physician, born at Appleton in 1624, gained reputation by the publication of "Delphi Phœnicizantes;" but it appears that the real author was Henry Jacob. He settled in London in 1684, practised there many years, and became physician to Charles II. and James II. Died in 1707.

See "Account of the Life, etc. of Edmund Dickinson," London, 1739.

Dickinson, (JOHN,) an English author, born about 1554. Among his works is "Speculum Tragicum." Died in 1606.

Dickinson, (JOHN,) an American statesman and lawyer, born in Maryland in 1732. He was chosen a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, and wrote several important state papers issued by that body. In June, 1776, he opposed the Declaration of Independence, which he thought premature. Having declined to sign that declaration, he impaired his popularity, and lost his election to the next Congress. He afterwards served as a private soldier against the British. In 1779 he was again elected to Congress from Delaware. He was President of Pennsylvania about three years, 1782-85. He was an able debater, and distinguished for his elegant manners and superior culture. Died in 1808.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. viii.

Dickinson, (JONATHAN,) a Presbyterian minister, born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1688, graduated at Yale College in 1706. He preached for many years at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and acquired distinction as a writer on theology. He was elected president of the College of New Jersey in 1746. Died in 1747.

Dickinson, (PHILEMON,) a patriot of the American Revolution, was born in New Jersey about 1740. He took an active part in the struggle for independence, and at the battle of Monmouth displayed great spirit and gallantry in command of the New Jersey militia. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783, and a United States Senator from 1790 to 1793. Died in 1809.

Dick'on's, MRS., an English singer, whose maiden name was POOLE. Died in 1833.

Dick'son, (ADAM,) a Scottish clergyman, born in East Lothian. From 1750 to 1770 he was minister of Dunse. He wrote a valuable "Treatise on Agriculture," and "The Husbandry of the Ancients," (1788,) which, says McCulloch, "is the best work on the subject in the English language." Died in 1776.

Dickson, (DAVID,) an eloquent Scottish preacher, born at Glasgow in 1583, became professor of divinity at Glasgow in 1643, and afterwards in the University of Edinburgh. He published an "Exposition of all the Epistles," an "Exposition of the Gospel of Saint Matthew," and other works, which were received with favour. Died in 1663.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dick'son, (JAMES,) an English botanist, born in 1738. He published, besides other works, a "Collection of Dried Plants," (1788.) Died in 1822.

Dick'son, (SAMUEL HENRY,) an American physician and writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1798, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. In 1853 he was appointed professor of the practice of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Died in 1872.

Dicquemare, dèk'mâr', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist and priest, born at Havre in 1733, became professor of natural history in that city. He made discoveries in the nature and habits of Radiata and other marine animals, on which he wrote many treatises inserted in the "Journal de Physique." He also published "The Knowledge of Astronomy rendered Easy." Died in 1789.

Dic'tÿs Cre-ten'sis, [Fr. DICTYS DE CRÈTE, dèk'tèss' dèh krâ't,] a Greek, who is said to have followed Idomeneus to the siege of Troy, and to have written a narrative of the same. There exists in Latin prose a "History of the Trojan War," which purports to be a version of the work of Dictys, and has little literary merit. The works of Dictys and Dares were the chief channels through which the heroic legends of the Greeks and Trojans passed into the literature of the middle ages, and were often printed in the fifteenth century.

See PERIZONIUS, "Dissertatio" prefixed to Smids's edition of the poem of Dictys Cretensis, 1702.

Dictys de Crète. See DICTYS CRETENSIS.

Dic'uil, an Irish monk and geographer, wrote, about 825 A.D., a treatise "On the Measurement of the Earth," ("De Mensura Orbis Terræ,") which was published by Walckenaer in 1807.

Diday, de'dâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss painter, born at Geneva in 1812, has exhibited several Alpine landscapes. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1841.

Diderot, dèd'ro', (DENIS,) an eminent French philosopher and savant, born at Langres, in Champagne, in 1712 or 1713, was the son of a cutler, who gave him a good education. Having quitted the study of law in disgust, he went to Paris in his youth, with a ruling passion for literary pursuits. He was obliged to support himself by teaching and translating, and passed many years in poverty and obscurity, but contented in his ample intellectual resources. About the age of thirty he married a Miss Annette Champion. In 1746 he published "Philosophic Thoughts," ("Pensées philosophiques,") which produced considerable sensation. The book was condemned to the fire by Parliament, its doctrines being thought unsound. A few years before this period he had formed a friendship with J. J. Rousseau and with D'Alembert. He was imprisoned a few months in 1749 for the publication of his "Letter on the Blind, for the Use of those who see."

In partnership with D'Alembert, he commenced the great work on which his reputation is founded, the "Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et Métiers." The project was one of immense labour and difficulty, and was accomplished chiefly by the ardent zeal and resolution of Diderot. He wrote the articles on ancient philosophy and on the arts and trades, (*arts et métiers*,) and, in conjunction with D'Alembert, supervised the other parts of the work. The first volume was issued in 1751, and attracted great attention. Its publication was suspended several times by government, and D'Alembert retired from the enterprise in 1759; but it was completed about 1765. Much complaint was made, and not without reason, of the infidel tendency of the work, and its partiality to the new philosophy. It has also other defects, arising from the incompetence and haste of some of the contributors. Catherine II. of Russia settled a handsome pension on Diderot in 1765, and invited him to her capital, which he visited in 1773; but he soon returned to Paris. He is the author of numerous works, among which are two novels, "The Nun," and "James the Fatalist," ("Jacques le Fataliste,") and two dramas, entitled "The Father of a Family," and "The Natural Son."

His "Essay on the Reigns of Claudius and Nero," chiefly devoted to the vindication—or rather eulogy—of Seneca, is esteemed by some as one of his ablest productions. He also contributed largely to some of the most popular French works of his time, such as Raynal's "Philosophic History," "L'Esprit," by Helvetius, and "The System of Nature," by D'Holbach. As a writer he displays talent and eloquence, but is deficient in judgment and taste. "He has written fine passages," says Marmontel, "but could not produce a good book." Grimm thought "he had perhaps the most encyclopedica.

head that ever existed." He is regarded as the chief of the skeptical school known as Encyclopedists; and it is asserted that he was a professed atheist. But F. Genin ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale") defends him from this charge. It is said that he taught his daughter to read the Bible. In reference to this fact, Voltaire wrote, in 1767, "I am displeased with 'Tonpla,' (anagram of *Platon*, (Plato:)) "they say he permits his daughter to be educated in the principles which he detests." The doors of the Academy were kept closed against him, although Voltaire solicited his election. He died in Paris in July, 1784.

See DE VANDEUL, "Notice sur Diderot;" NAIGEON, "Mémoires sur Diderot," 1821; GRIMM, "Correspondance;" "Vie de Diderot," prefixed to his "Select Works," ("Œuvres choisies," 2 vols.); CARLYLE, "Essay on Diderot;" DAMIRON, "Mémoire sur Diderot," 1852; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1833.

Didier, (King of the Lombards.) See DESIDERIUS.

Didier, de'de-á', (CHARLES,) a French writer and traveller, was born at Geneva in 1805. He has published, besides other works, "Helvetic Melodies," (1830,) and "Subterranean Rome," ("Rome souterraine," 1833; 10 editions in France.)

Did'us, (JULIANUS SEVERUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Milan in 133 A.D., was the son of Petronius Didius Severus. He served in the army with distinction, and was made consul with Pertinax. After the murder of this emperor, in 193, the Praetorians offered the empire at public auction to the highest bidder. The chief competitors were Sulpitians and Didius, who was immensely rich. The latter made the highest bid, (6250 drachmas for each soldier,) and was proclaimed emperor. But Septimius Severus and other generals refused to recognize him, and, after a reign of about two months, he was killed by the soldiers in his palace. Severus was his successor.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Didius, (TITUS,) a Roman general, was consul in 98 B.C., after which he gained some victories in Spain.

Di'do, [Gr. Διδώ; Fr. DIDON, de'dôn',] called also **E-lis'sa** or **E-li'sa**, [Fr. ÉLISE, á'lèz',] a Phœnician princess, celebrated as the founder and queen of Carthage. Her story forms a beautiful episode in the "Æneid" of Virgil, who commits an anachronism when he represents her as a contemporary of Æneas. Tradition teaches that she was a sister of Pygmalion, King of Tyre, who put to death her husband, Acerbas or Sichæus. After this event she embarked secretly with a party of friends, and founded Carthage, in the ninth century before Christ.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," books i., ii., and iv.

Didon. See DIDO.

Didot, de'do', (AMBROISE FIRMIN,) a son of Firmin, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1790. He was a printer, engraver, and type-founder, and became in 1827 the head of the great publishing-house of Firmin Didot Frères. He published many important works, among which are the "Dictionary of the French Academy," Estienne's "Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ," (improved,) and a "New General Biography," ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale," 46 vols., 1857-66.) The processes and specimens of this house obtained the first medal in many annual expositions.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Didot, (FIRMIN,) a celebrated French publisher, typographer, and engraver of types, son of François Ambroise, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1764. In 1794 he invented or improved the process of stereotype printing, which differs from that now used. He issued beautiful editions of Virgil and of Horace, and many other works, and translated into French verse the "Bucolics" of Virgil and the "Idyls" of Theocritus. These versions have considerable merit. He was a chevalier of the legion of honour, and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1827. He was for some time in partnership with his elder brother Pierre. His sons Ambroise, Firmin, and Hyacinthe are celebrated printers and publishers of Paris. Died in 1836.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Didot, (FRANÇOIS AMBROISE,) an eminent French printer and type-founder, born in Paris in 1730, was the son of François Didot, the first printer of this name. He brought the art of printing to a high degree of perfection, and produced correct and elegant editions of various works. Louis XVI. employed him to print a series of French classics for the dauphin. He was succeeded in his business by his sons Pierre and Firmin. Died in 1804.

Didot, (PIERRE,) a son of François Ambroise, born in 1760. He published magnificent editions of the Latin classics, called "du Louvre," ("of the Louvre.") His "Racine" was pronounced by a jury "the most perfect typographic production of all ages." He translated into verse the fourth book of Virgil's epic, and the first book of the Odes of Horace. Died in 1853.

Didron, de'drôn', (ADOLPHE NAPOLÉON,) an eminent French archæologist, born at Hautvillers (Marne) in 1806. He began in 1844 to issue a periodical devoted to mediæval art and antiquities, with the title of "Annales archéologiques." His most important work is "Christian Iconography," ("Iconographie chrétienne," 1843,) which is highly prized. He died in 1867.

Didyme. See DIDYMUS.

Did'y-mus, [Gr. Δίδυμος; Fr. DIDYME, de'dèm',] a celebrated grammarian of Alexandria, surnamed CHALCEN'TERUS, born about 62 B.C., was remarkable for his fecundity as a writer. According to Seneca, he wrote four thousand treatises on various subjects, mostly frivolous, among which were inquiries respecting the native place of Homer, the mother of Æneas, and the morals of Anacreon. None of his works are extant. There were several other ancients of this name, one of whom was an Academic philosopher who wrote a work on the "Solution of Probabilities."

See SUIDAS, "Didymus;" W. M. SCHMIDT, "De Didymo Chalcentero," 1852.

Didymus OF ALEXANDRIA, [Fr. DIDYME D'ALEXANDRIE, de'dèm' dá'lèk'sôn'dre',] a teacher of the Alexandrian Church, born about 308 A.D., lost his sight in childhood, but became eminent for his attainments in theology, philosophy, and in various sciences, and numbered among his disciples Saint Jerome, Isidore, and Rufinus. He was the author of numerous works, of which four have been preserved, viz.: "On the Trinity," "On the Holy Spirit," "Against the Manicheans," and "On the Canonical Epistles." Died about 395.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Diebitsch, dee'bitch, or, more fully, **Diebitsch-Sabalkanski**, dee'bitch sá-bál-kán'skee, (HANS KARL FRIEDRICH ANTON,) a Russian count and field-marshal, born at Grossleippe, in Silesia, in 1785, was the son of a major-general in the Russian service, which he also entered at an early age. In 1805 he was wounded at the battle of Austerlitz. Attached to the staff of Count Wittgenstein in 1812, he performed important services, and was raised to the rank of major-general. He gave proof of skill at the battles of Dresden and Leipsic, and was made a lieutenant-general at the age of twenty-eight. In 1814 he urged the advance of the allies to Paris. About 1820 he was appointed chief of the imperial staff, and was a constant attendant on the emperor in his journeys until the death of the latter in 1825. He took Varna from the Turks in 1828, and in the next year, being appointed general-in-chief, gained several victories, and performed the famous passage of the Balkan, which procured him the title SABALKANSKI ("Trans-Balkanian") and the rank of field-marshal. A treaty of peace was soon after signed at Adrianople. In January, 1831, he commanded the army sent to subdue the revolted Poles, with whom he fought indecisive battles near Praga and Ostrolenka. His success was hindered by bad weather, sickness, etc.; and he died of cholera in June, 1831.

See SCHUEMBERG, "Graf Diebitsch-Sabalkanski," Dresden, 1830; STURMER, "Der Tod des Grafen Diebitsch," 1832.

Diebolt, de'á'bol', ? (GEORGES,) a French statuary, born at Dijon in 1816, gained the grand prize at Paris in 1841. Died in 1861.

Diecman, deek'mán, (JOHANN,) a German divine and philologist, born at Stade in 1647, was professor of theology at Kiel. He wrote good prefaces to five

editions of Luther's version of the Bible, and many dissertations, one of which is "On Naturalism," ("De Naturalismo," 1683.) Died in 1720.

Diederichs, *dee' deh-riks'*, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a distinguished German Orientalist, born at Pyrmont in 1750, became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1780. He published a Hebrew grammar, and other works. Died in 1781.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Diedo, *de-ä'do*, (GIACOMO,) an Italian historian, born in Venice in 1684, published a "History of the Republic of Venice," (1751,) which is esteemed for its style and just reflections. Died in 1748.

Diefenbach, *dee'fen-bâk'*, (LORENZ,) a German philologist, born at Ostheim (Hesse) in 1806, published works entitled "On Life, History, and Language," (1835.) "Celtica," (5 vols., 1839-42,) a "Comparative Lexicon of the Indo-Germanic Languages," (1846-51,) and several small poems. Died in 1883.

Diefenbach, *deef'fen-bâk'*, (ERNST,) a German naturalist, born at Giessen in 1811, visited New Zealand, and wrote "Travels in New Zealand," (1843.)

Diefenbach, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a skilful Prussian surgeon, born at Königsberg in 1792. He graduated in 1822, and settled in Berlin, where he practised surgery and soon acquired a wide reputation. About 1832 he became professor in the University of Berlin. He was very skilful in the formation of artificial noses, lips, etc., and in the cure of strabismus. His chief work is "Operative Surgery," ("Die operative Chirurgie," 1844-48.) Died in 1847.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Diego de Yepes, *de-ä'go dà yä'pés*, a Spanish historian and prelate, born near Toledo in 1531, was confessor to Philip II. Died in 1614.

Diel, *deel*, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH ADRIAN,) a German pomologist and physician, born at Gladenbach in 1756. He wrote a "Systematic Nomenclature or Description of the Finest (*vorzüglichsten*) Fruits of Germany," (1818,) and other works on pomology. Died in 1833.

Diel du Parquet, (JACQUES.) See DUPARQUET.

Dielhelm, *deelh'êlm*, (JOHANN HERMANN,) a German antiquary, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He published "The Antiquary of the Rhine," (1739,) and a "Dictionary of all the Rivers of Germany," (1741.) Died in 1764.

Diemen, *van, vãn dee'men*, (ANTHONY,) a Dutch officer, born at Kulenburg in 1593, went to India as a cadet, and rose rapidly from grade to grade. In 1631, as admiral, he conducted the fleet to Holland, and in 1636 was appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, which he governed with ability until his death. In 1642 he sent out an exploring expedition under Abel Tasman, who discovered the island of Van Diemen. Died at Batavia in 1645.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diemerbroeck, *van, vãn dee'mer-brêdök'*, (ISBRAND,) a skilful Dutch physician, born at Montfort in 1609, became professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Utrecht, of which he was twice chosen rector. He published able treatises on Anatomy, on the Plague, and other diseases. His "Anatome Corporis Humani" appeared in 1672, and was often reprinted. Died in 1674.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Dien, *de'ân'*, (CLAUDE MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1787, obtained the first medals in 1838 and 1848. Among his works are a "Holy Family," after Raphael, and a "Madonna," after Murillo.

Diepenbeck, *van, vãn dee'pen-bêk'*, written also **Diepenbeke**, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1606, was one of the best scholars of Rubens. He was chosen director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1641, and acquired a high reputation by his skill in composition and colouring. He also excelled in painting on glass, and made many designs for the booksellers. Among his chief works is a series of fifty-eight designs, called "The Temple of the Muses," a "Life of Saint Paul," on glass, at Antwerp, and a "Virgin and Child," in oil, at Berlin. Died in 1675.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Diepenbeke. See DIEPENBECK.

Dièreville, *de-air'vèl'*, a French traveller, born in Normandy, made a voyage in 1699 to Acadia, (Nova Scotia,) and, after his return in 1700, published a Description of that region. Tournefort, the botanist, named the genus *Dierevella* in honour of him.

Dieringer, *dee'ring-er*, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Rangendingen in 1811, became professor of theology at Bonn about 1843.

Dies, *deess*, (ALBRECHT,) a German landscape-painter, born at Hanover in 1755, studied in Rome, and settled in Vienna. Died in 1822.

Dies, (GASPAR.) See DIAZ.

Diesbach, *von, fon dees'bâk*, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian general, born at Freyburg in 1677, was made a field-marshal in 1723. Died in 1751.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Diesbach, *von*, (NICHOLAS,) an able Swiss statesman, born at Berne in 1430, was employed about 1470 to negotiate with Louis XI. of France. Died in 1475.

Dieskau, *von, fon dees'kôw*, (LUDWIG AUGUST,) a German officer in the French service, went in 1755 to Quebec as *maréchal-de-camp*. He was wounded and taken prisoner by the British and colonial troops near Fort Edward, in Washington county, New York. Died near Paris in 1767.

Di-es'pî-ter, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Diest, *deest*, (HEINRICH,) a German theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Altna in 1595; died in 1673.

Diest, *van, vãn deest*, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at the Hague in 1655, worked in England. Died in 1704.

Diesterweg, *dees'ter-wêg'*, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH WILHELM,) a German teacher, born at Siegen in 1790, taught at Berlin, and wrote many educational works. He died in 1866.

Dieterichs, (JOACHIM FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German writer on veterinary science, born at Stendal in 1792.

Dieterici, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian economist and statistician, born in Berlin in 1790. He entered the civil administration about 1815, and became a privy councillor in 1831. In 1834 he obtained a chair of political economy in Berlin, and in 1844 was appointed director of the national bureau of statistics. He published, among other works, "Statistics of the Principal Objects of Commerce and Consumption in Prussia," etc., (1842-51,) and a work called "Public Welfare in the Prussian States," ("Der Volkswohlstand im Preussischen Staate," (1846.) Died in 1859.

Dietmar, *deet'mâr*, or **Dietmar von Ast**, *deet'mâr fon âst*, a German minnesinger of great merit, lived about 1180.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dietrich, *dee'trik*, (ALBRECHT,) a German botanist of the present age, became professor of botany in the University of Berlin. He published a "Flora of the Kingdom of Prussia," ("Flora Regni Borussiae," 1833-44.)

Dietrich, written also **Diitrich** and **Diitricy**, *de-treet'see*, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM ERNST or JOHANN WILHELM ERNST,) an excellent German painter, born at Weimar in 1712. He was a pupil of Alexander Thiele, and was patronized in the early part of his career by Augustus, King of Poland, who enabled him to visit Rome about 1744. Having returned to Dresden, he gained a high reputation by his skill in imitating various masters in history and landscape. His touch is broad and mellow, and the verdure of his landscapes rivals that of Claude. Among his finest works is an "Adoration of the Magi." He also produced many etchings of historical subjects. He was chosen professor in the Academy of Dresden in 1763. Died at Dresden in 1774.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" J. F. LINCK, "Monographie der von dem vormals königlich Polnischen Hofmalers, C. W. E. Dietrich," etc., Berlin, 1846.

Dietrich, (DAVID NATHANAEL FRIEDRICH,) a German botanist, and director of the botanic garden of Jena, was born near Jena in 1800. Among his works are a "Flora of Germany," (7 vols., 1833-51,) and an "Encyclopædia of Plants," with engravings, (1841-51.)

Dietrich, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German horticulturist, born in 1768. He published a "Dictionary of

Botany and Gardening," (10 vols., 1802-10,) and other works. Died at Eisenach in 1850.

Dietrich or **Dieterich**, *dee'teh-rik*, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German philologist and historian, eminent for learning, was born at Bützsch in 1612. He became professor of Greek at Giessen in 1653, and was author of numerous Latin works, among which are a "History of the German Emperors of Saxon Race," (1666,) and "Greece in Exile," ("Græcia exulans.") Died in 1669.

Dietrich, de, *deh dee'trik*, (PHILIPPE FRÉDÉRIC,) BARON, a mineralogist, born at Strasburg in 1748, held several civil offices, among which was that of mayor of his native city. He translated into French Scheele's chemical treatise on air and fire, and wrote a valuable "Description of the Deposits of Ore and the Forges of France," (3 vols., 1786-1800.) He was guillotined at Paris by the Jacobins in 1793. Rouget de Lisle lodged in the house of Dietrich when he wrote the "Marseillaise" hymn.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Dietrichstein, von, *fon dee'trik-stīn'*, (ADAM,) a German diplomatist, born in 1527, was employed by the emperor Maximilian. Died in 1590.

Dietrichstein, von, (FRANZ,) PRINCE, a son of the preceding, was born at Madrid in 1570. He became a cardinal, and president of the council of state of the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1636.

See his Life, by VOIGT, 1792; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Dietricy. See DIETRICH.

Dietzsch, *deetsch*, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German landscape-painter, born at Nuremberg in 1710; died in 1769.

Dieu, de, *deh de-uh'*, (LOUIS,) a Dutch Protestant minister and Orientalist, born at Flushing in 1590. In 1619 he became assistant professor in the Walloon College, Leyden. He wrote a "Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic Languages," (1628,) "Rudiments of the Persian Tongue," (1639,) and several commentaries on Scripture, ("Critica Sacra," 1693.) His Persian Grammar was for a long time the only one existing in Europe. Died in 1642. His father, DANIEL, was an eloquent minister of Brussels and Flushing, and a good linguist.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" POLYANDER, "L. de Dieu Oratio funebris," 1643.

Dieu, de, *deh de-uh'*, ? (SAINT-JEAN,) a devout Portuguese, born at Monte-Major-el-Novo in 1495, was a shepherd at the age of forty, when he consecrated himself to works of charity. In 1540 he opened a house in Granada for the reception of the indigent sick, which was the origin of the order of charity since widely propagated. He died in 1550, and was canonized by the pope in 1690.

Dieudonné, *de-uh'do'ná'*, [Lat. A DE'O DA'TUS or DE'US DE'DIT.] I, was elected pope in 614 A.D. as successor to Boniface IV. He was a native of Rome. He died in 618 or 617, and was succeeded by Boniface V.

Dieudonné II, elected pope in 672, was a Roman by birth. He died in 677.

Dieudonné, *de-uh'do'ná'*, (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a French sculptor and engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1795.

Dieulafoy, *de-uh'lá'fwá'*, (JOSEPH MARIE ARMAND,) a French dramatist, born at Toulouse in 1762, wrote successful comedies, etc. Died in 1823.

Dieve, van, *vān dee'veh*, (PETER,) a Flemish historian, born at Louvain in 1536; died in 1591.

Diez, *deets*, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German professor, regarded as the founder of Romance (Romanisch) philology, was born at Giessen in 1794. He produced in 1825 a work on Provençal poetry, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Romantischen Poesie," and in 1829 "The Life and Works of the Troubadours." He was appointed professor of modern literature in Bonn in 1830, and published a "Grammar of the Romance Language," ("Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen," 1842.)

Diezel or **Diez.** See TETZEL.

Digby'*bý*, (Sir EVERARD,) an English Catholic, born in 1581, inherited a fortune from his father, Everard Digby, who was author of "Theoria Analytica" and other learned

works. The son was knighted in 1603. Hume says "he was as highly esteemed and beloved as any man in England." In 1605 he was induced by mistaken zeal to become an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, to which he contributed largely in money, arms, etc. For this crime he was tried and executed in 1606.

See HUME's "History of England."

Digby, (GEORGE,) Earl of Bristol, son of John Digby, noticed below, was born in Madrid in 1612. He was remarkable for his inconsistency in politics. At the trial of Strafford he deserted from the popular party to that of the court. As a royalist he was exiled, and went to France and Spain, where he became a Catholic. After the restoration he returned home, and sat in the House of Lords, having inherited his father's title of earl. Among his rash and violent actions was his impeachment of Lord Clarendon, in 1663, which impaired his own credit. He published several letters, and "Elvira," a comedy. Died in 1676. Horace Walpole speaks of him as "a singular person, whose life was contradiction."

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Digby, (Sir HENRY,) an English admiral, born about 1770; died in 1843.

Digby, (JOHN,) Earl of Bristol, born in 1580, was descended from a Warwickshire family. He was knighted in 1606, sent as ambassador to Spain in 1611, and to the Emperor of Germany in 1621. The next year he was employed by James I. to negotiate a marriage between the king's son Charles and the Infanta of Spain, and was created Earl of Bristol. His efforts for the Spanish match were frustrated by the Duke of Buckingham. Hume represents Digby as an able negotiator. He was the author of several minor poems. He favoured the cause of Charles I. in the civil war, was exiled, and died in Paris in 1653.

See HUME, "History of England;" GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chaps. x., xi.

Digby, (Sir KENELM,) F.R.S., an English courtier and author, son of Sir Everard, noticed above, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1603. In the reign of Charles I. he was gentleman of the bedchamber, and filled other high offices. He married the famous beauty Venetia Anastasia Stanley. In the civil war he favoured the royalist cause, and retired to France, where he associated with Descartes and other learned men. He was reputed to be versed in occult philosophy, on which and other subjects he wrote numerous treatises. Among these are a "Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," (1644,) "Institutiones Peripateticæ," (1651,) "The Body and Soul of Man," and "Chemical Secrets." "He possessed," says Lord Clarendon, "all the advantages which nature and art and an excellent education could give him." After the restoration he returned to England, where he died in 1665.

See "Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby," by himself, 1827; "Biographia Britannica."

Digeon, *de'zhôn'*, (ALEXANDRE ÉLISABETH MICHEL,) a French general and viscount, born in Paris in 1771. For his conduct at Austerlitz he received the badge of the legion of honour in 1805. As general of brigade he was sent to Spain in 1808, and in 1812 was appointed commandant of Córdova and Jaen. He became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1826.

Digges, *digz*, (Sir DUDLEY,) a son of Sir Thomas Digges, born in 1583, was eminent as a politician and a writer. He went as ambassador to Russia in 1618, and in 1621 was elected to Parliament, where he displayed talents and zeal for the rights of the people. He wrote a "Defence of the East India Trade," (1615,) "Political Discourses," and "The Complete Ambassador," (1655,) a collection of diplomatic letters respecting the marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. Died in 1639.

Digges, (DUDLEY,) a son of the preceding, born about 1612, wrote a tract on "The Unlawfulness of Subjects taking Arms against their Sovereign." Died in 1643.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Digges, (LEONARD,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Barham, Kent, was educated at Oxford. He wrote "Tectonicum," (a work on mensuration, 1556,)

a military treatise named "Stratoticos," and a few other ingenious works. Died about 1574.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Digges, (LEONARD,) grandson of the preceding, and son of Thomas Digges, born in 1588, translated from the Latin Claudian's "Rape of Proserpine," and from the Spanish a work named "Gerardo." The author of "Athenæ Oxonienses" says he was "a great master of the English language, a good poet, and no mean orator." Died in 1635.

Digges, (THOMAS,) the son of Leonard, (the first of that name,) and father of Sir Dudley Digges, was one of the greatest geometers of his time. After graduating at Oxford, he was appointed commissary-general of the troops sent by Queen Elizabeth to aid the Dutch. He edited his father's works, and wrote several original treatises, viz., a "Description of the Celestial Orbs," (1592,) a "Treatise on Military Arithmetic," (1599,) and "England's Defence." Died in 1595.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Dilherr, dil'hêr, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German philologist and Protestant divine, born at Themar (Saxe-Meiningen) in 1604. He wrote many learned works on sacred philology and ethics. Died in 1669.

Dilke, dilk, (CHARLES WENTWORTH,) an English editor and critic, born in 1789. He edited in 1814 a collection of old English plays, (6 vols.) About 1830 he purchased the "Athenæum," of which he became editor, and which he rendered a flourishing and able literary journal. He retired from that position in 1846, and was manager of the "Daily News" until 1849. Died in 1864.

Dilke, (CHARLES WENTWORTH,) a son of the preceding, born in 1810. As a member of the executive committee, he rendered important services in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Died in May, 1869.

Dilke, (Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH,) an English statesman and author, a son of the preceding, was born in 1843. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1866. He then travelled for two years in America, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand, publishing after his return his well-known and popular work "Greater Britain." He was elected to the House of Commons as member for Chelsea in the Radical interest in 1868, and again in 1874 and 1880. From May, 1880, he was under secretary for foreign affairs in Mr. Gladstone's government, until in December, 1882, he was taken into the cabinet as president of the local government board. He is proprietor of the "Athenæum," and "Notes and Queries."

Dilkes, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) a British general, born in 1765; died in 1841.

Dillen, [Lat. DILLENIUS,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt in 1687. He came over to London in 1721, and was professor of botany at Oxford from 1728. Died in 1747. Among his works are "Hortus Elthamensis," (1732,) and a "History of Mosses," (1741.)

Dillen, (PHILIPP EVERHARD,) a German physician, born at Darmstadt in 1644, was the father of Johann Jakob, noticed above. Died in 1720.

Dillens, (HENRI,) a Belgian painter of history and genre, born at Ghent in 1812.

Dillis von, (GEORG,) a German artist, born in Upper Bavaria in 1759, became teacher of landscape painting in the Academy at Munich. Died in 1841.

Dillman, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German theologian and orientalist, born at Illingen in 1823. He is professor of Old Testament exegesis at Berlin.

Dil'lon, (ARTHUR,) COUNT, born in Roscommon county, Ireland, in 1670, was the third son of Theobald, Lord Dillon, who fought for James II. in the civil war of 1688. He entered the service of Louis XIV. of France, as colonel, at the age of twenty, gained a rapid promotion by his brilliant conduct, and became a lieutenant-general at thirty-six. He was employed under Marshal Villars in 1708, and under Marshal Berwick in 1709. In the last year he commanded in chief a corps, and gained a victory near Briançon. He died in 1733.

His son JAMES was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. Another son, EDWARD, fell at Laufeld. ARTHUR

RICHARD, the youngest, became Archbishop of Toulouse, and then of Narbonne, and was twice president of the General Assembly of the French clergy.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dillon, de'lôn', (ARTHUR,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1750, was the grandson of Count Arthur, noticed above. He commanded a regiment in the West Indies in 1777, and took part in the capture of Grenada, Tobago, and Saint Christopher. He was governor of Tobago when he was chosen a deputy to the States-General in 1789. In 1792 he was appointed to the command of a corps-d'armée under Dumouriez, and, although he was disaffected towards the new régime, he consented to defend France from foreign invasion, and obtained some successes in the forest of Argonne. He was recalled in 1793, imprisoned, and perished on the scaffold in April, 1794.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Dillon, (JACQUES VINCENT MARIE DE LACROIX,) born at Capua, in Italy, in 1760, was of Irish descent. Having studied engineering, he was appointed professor of arts and trades in Paris. He displayed his skill as an engineer in the construction of the Pont des Arts, the first iron bridge made in France, and was chosen chief engineer of bridges and roads. Died in 1807.

Dil'lon, (JOHN TALBOT,) an English traveller, resided many years in Vienna, where he was created a baron of the empire. He wrote "Travels through Spain." (1780.) Died in 1806.

Dil'lon, (PETER,) a British navigator, who, in 1827, visited Vanikoro and found evidence that La Pérouse was wrecked there. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dillon, (ROGER HENRI,) ABBÉ, born at Bordeaux in 1762, was a brother of Arthur, noticed above. He published a "Universal History," (10 vols., 1822,) and other works. Died in 1829.

Dillon de, deh de'lôn', (THÉOBALD,) COUNT, a brother of Arthur Dillon, was born in Dublin about 1744. He entered the French army at an early age, and obtained the grade of maréchal-de-camp in 1783. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and served under Rochambeau on the frontier of Flanders. While moving his division from Lille to Tournay, in April, 1792, he met a division of the enemy, and, in obedience to the orders of his superiors, declined a battle. A panic seized his soldiers, who ascribed his conduct to treachery and fled in confusion to Lille, abandoning their cannon. During this retreat, or on the arrival at Lille, he was massacred by his own mutinous troops.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Dillon Wentworth. See ROSCOMMON, EARL OF.

Dill'wÿn, (LEWIS W.), an English naturalist, born in 1778. He published a "Synopsis of British Confervæ," (1802-09,) and (with D. Turner) "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales." Died in 1855.

Dil'worth, (THOMAS,) an English school-teacher of Wapping, published several popular school-books, among which were an "Arithmetic" and a "Spelling-Book." Died in 1780.

Dims'dale, (THOMAS,) M.D. and F.R.S., an eminent English physician, born in Essex in 1712, practised at Hertford. Having gained distinction by inoculation for the small-pox, he was invited to Russia about 1768 by the empress Catherine, who rewarded his professional services to her by the titles of baron and first physician and a pension of £500 per annum. He returned to England, and published, in 1776, a treatise on "Inoculation." He afterwards became a London banker, and a member of Parliament. Died in 1800.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Di-nar'ehus or **Dei-nar'ehus**, [Gr. Δείναρχος; Fr. DINARQUE, de'nâr'k,] a Greek orator, born at Corinth about 360 B.C. About the year 335 he removed to Athens, and connected himself with the Macedonian party and Demetrius Phalereus. He gained a high reputation for eloquence by writing arguments, especially when Demosthenes and other orators were in exile. Accused in 307 of an attempt to subject Athens to the Macedonian yoke, he fled to Chalcis, where he remained

fifteen years, and then returned to Athens, 292 B.C. He is reckoned the last of the ten Athenian orators. Three only of his orations are extant, of which one is against Demosthenes for his transactions with Harpalus.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" PLUTARCH, "Vita Decem Oratorum;" J. G. ADLER, "Dissertatio de Dinarchi Oratoris Vita e: Dictione."

Dinarque. See DINARCHUS.

Dinaux, de'nô', (ARTHUR MARTIN,) a French antiquary and writer, born at Valenciennes in 1795. He published, among other works, "The Trouvères, Jugglers, and Minstrels of the North of France," (1833-43,) and furnished articles for Michaud's "Biographie Universelle."

Dindorf, din'dorf, (LUDWIG,) a German philologist, born in 1805. He published good editions of Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, and other Greek authors. He assisted his brother Wilhelm as editor of the series of Greek classics published by Firmin Didot, Paris.

Dindorf, (WILHELM,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Leipzig in 1802, was a son of a professor of Oriental languages. From 1828 to 1833 he was professor of literary history in Leipzig, after which he was associated with his brother Ludwig and M. Hase in the renovation of Stephanus's Greek "Thesaurus." He produced an excellent edition of Demosthenes for the University of Oxford, (1849,) and commentaries on Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Died in 1883.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dinez da Cruz. See DINIZ DA CRUZ.

Dingé, dân'zhâ', (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur* of great learning, born at Orléans in 1759. According to Villenave, he was the author of several popular works which appeared under the name of J. R. Désormeaux, viz., "History of the House of Bourbon," "Life of Condé," etc. He published several poems, one of which is called "Henry IV. on the Pont-Neuf," (1818.) He left voluminous manuscripts, among which are a "Universal Biography," numerous poems, and various other works. Died in 1832.

Dingelstedt, ding'el-stêt', (FRANZ,) a German poet, born at Halsdorf, in Hesse, in 1814. He acquired much popularity among the German Liberals by his political poems called "Lieder eines kosmopolitischen Nachtwächters," ("Songs of a Cosmopolitan Night-Watch," 1840.) In 1843 he received from the King of Würtemberg the title of councillor, and the office of librarian at Stuttgart. He published several novels, one of which is called "Heptameron," (1841,) and a successful tragedy, entitled "The House of Barneveldt," (1850.) Among his later poems is "Night and Morning," (1851.) In 1871 he was appointed director of the Burg Theatre at Vienna.

Dingley, (ROBERT,) an English writer and Puritan minister, born about 1620; died in 1659.

Dini, dee'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian scholar and prelate, born at Florence about 1570; died in 1625.

Diniz, de-nêz', anglicized as **Den'nis** or **Den'is I.**, King of Portugal, born in 1261, was the son of Alfonso III. He ascended the throne at the age of eighteen, and married Elizabeth of Aragon in 1282. The kingdom prospered under his wise government. In 1290 he founded the University of Lisbon. He built many cities and fortresses, and planted the forest of Leiria, which, two centuries later, furnished materials for the naval power of Portugal. He was reputed the most liberal and magnificent prince of his time. He died in 1325, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso IV.

See FARIA V SOUZA, "Europa Portuguesa;" SCHOEFFER, "History of Portugal," (in German,) 5 vols.

Diniz (de-nêz') or **Dinez da Cruz,** de-nêz' dâ krooz, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese lyric poet and lawyer, born at Castello de Vide in 1730. He was a good classical scholar, and associated himself with some friends to form the Society of Arcadians in Lisbon, which made successful efforts to improve the language and literary taste of the nation. In 1759 he composed an admired ode on the subject of an attempt against the life of the king. He afterwards wrote epistles, sonnets, idyls, and a mock-heroic poem entitled "Gouppillon." Some critics estimate him the greatest Portuguese poet of the eighteenth

century. He was a member of the supreme council of the colonies. He died at Rio de Janeiro about 1798.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Din'nieë, (ANNA PEYKE,) an American poetess, a daughter of Judge Shackelford, of South Carolina, was married in 1830 to J. C. Dinnies. She published a volume of poems called "The Floral Year," (1846.) Her *nom-de-plume* was "Moina."

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Dino, dee'no, [Lat. DI'NUS,] a famous Italian jurist, born at Mugello. He was professor of law in Bologna, and was employed by Boniface VIII. in the compilation of the sixth book of "Decretals." Died in 1303.

Dinocourt, de'no'koor', (PIERRE THÉOPHILE ROBERT,) a French writer, was born at Doullens in 1791. His "Cours de Morale sociale" ("Lectures on Social Morality") obtained the Montyon prize in 1840. Died in 1862.

Dinocrate. See DINOCRATES.

Dī-noc'ra-tēē or **Dei-noc'ra-tēē,** [Gr. Δεινοκράτης; Fr. DINOCRATE, de'no'krât',] an eminent Greek architect, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of that prince which should hold in one hand a large city. Alexander employed him in the building of Alexandria, about 332 B.C. It is said that he rebuilt the temple of Ephesus, burnt by Erostratus.

See PLUTARCH, "Alexander."

Dinocrates, a profligate Messenian politician, was an enemy of Philopœmen, for whose death he was chiefly responsible. He killed himself in 182 B.C.

Dī-non, [Δείνων or Δίνων,] a Greek historian, lived in the fourth century B.C. He wrote a "History of Persia."

Di-nos'tra-tus, [Gr. Δεινόστρατος; Fr. DINOSTRATE, de'no'strât',] a Greek geometer, who lived about 400 B.C. His works are all lost. According to Proclus, he was a pupil of Plato.

Dinoth, de'not', (RICHARD,) a French Protestant historian, born at Coutances, wrote "De Bello Civili Gallico," (1582.) Died about 1590.

Dinouart, dee'noo-âr', (JOSEPH ANTOINE TOUSSAINT,) a mediocre French compiler and translator, born at Amiens in 1716; died in 1786.

Dinter, din'ter, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) a meritorious German teacher and writer on education, was born at Borna, in Saxony, in 1760. He became minister of a church at Görnitz in 1807, and professor of theology in Königsberg in 1822. He laboured zealously to promote reforms in popular instruction, and published many popular books, among which are "Malvina, a Book for Mothers," (1819,) and a "Bible for the Use of Schoolmasters," ("Schullehrerbibel," 1825-28.) Died in 1831.

See his Autobiography, "G. F. Dinter's Leben," 1829.

Dinus. See DINO.

Din-wid'die, (ROBERT,) born in Scotland about 1691, was Governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758. He was incompetent and unpopular. Died in 1770.

Dio Cassius. See DION CASSIUS.

Dī'o-clēē, [Διοκλῆς,] a Syracusan, celebrated for his code of laws, lived about 410 B.C., and was a leader of the democratic party of Syracuse.

Diocles, a Greek poet of the old comedy, lived in the fifth century B.C.

Diocles, a Greek geometer, of whom nothing is known except that he solved the problem of the duplication of the cube. Eutocius has preserved this solution, which consists in describing in a circle a curve called the "cissoid."

Dī'o-clēē Ca-rŷs'ti-us, [Διοκλῆς ὁ Καρύστιος,] an eminent Greek physician, born in Eubœa, lived in the third century before Christ, and belonged to the sect of Dogmatics. He was ranked by the ancients next to Hippocrates. He wrote several works, of which some fragments are extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" A. RIVINUS, "Programma de Diocle Carystio," 1655.

Diocletian, dī-o-kle'she-an, [Lat. DIOCLETIANUS; Fr. DIOCLÉTIEN, de'o'klâ'te-ân',] or, more fully, **Cai'us Vale'rius Aure'l'ius Diocletia'nus,** a Roman emperor, was born of obscure parents at Dioclea, in Dalmatia,

about 245 A.D. He entered the army young, served under Aurelian, and obtained a high command under Probus. He accompanied Carus in his expedition against Persia, and at the death of that prince, in 283, he became commander of the imperial guards of his successor, Numerianus. The latter having been assassinated by Aper, the army at Chalcedon proclaimed Diocletian emperor in 284. In 286 he adopted Maximian as his colleague in the empire, and gave him the title of Augustus. They were successful in suppressing revolts in Gaul and other parts of the empire. About 292 they nominated two Cæsars to divide the labours of the administration,—namely, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus. Diocletian reserved to himself Asia and Egypt, and fixed his court at Nicomedia. He assigned Italy and Africa to Maximian, Gaul and Spain to Constantius, and Thrace and Illyricum to Galerius. The supremacy of Diocletian was recognized by the other three, and general prosperity resulted from this arrangement. One design of this policy was to prevent the revolt of the armies in favour of their commanders, by which so many emperors had been ruined. After this division the Roman arms were successful in Egypt, Persia, and Britain. In 297 a peace was made with Persia, which was maintained forty years. The Christians had enjoyed the favour and protection of Diocletian; but in 303 Galerius, by false accusations, persuaded him to issue an edict against them. This persecution, to which he unwillingly assented, is the chief error of a reign otherwise honourable and happy. In 304 he had a long attack of sickness, and in the next year he abdicated in favour of Galerius, and retired to Salona, where he turned his attention to the cultivation of a vegetable-garden, and died in 313. His political talents were superior, and entitle him to a place among the most eminent Roman emperors.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus;" J. C. SICKEL, "Diocletianus et Maximinus," 1792.

Diocletien. See DIOCLETIAN.

Diodati, de-o-dá'tee, or **Deodati**, (CHARLES,) born in London about 1608, was of Italian extraction, and a nephew of John Diodati. He was Milton's most intimate companion at school, and his correspondent in later years. He became a physician, and practised in Cheshire. On hearing of his death, in 1608, Milton wrote, in Latin, "Epitaphium Damonis."

Diodati, de-o-dá'tee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Naples in 1736. His principal work is an ingenious essay, "De Christo Græce loquente," (1767,) in which he endeavoured to prove that Greek was the vernacular language of Christ and the apostles. Died in 1801.

See "Vita di D. Diodati," Naples, 1815; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Diodati, de-o-dá'tee, (JOHN,) a Protestant theologian, of Italian extraction, born at Geneva in 1576. He made so great progress in the study of ancient languages that Beza thought him qualified, at the age of twenty-one, to fill the chair of Hebrew in the University of Geneva. In 1609 he was chosen professor of theology, and in 1618 was deputed by the Church of Geneva to the Synod of Dort, in which he performed an important part. He made Italian and French translations of the Bible, (1644) and a French version of Sarpi's "History of the Council of Trent," (1621.) He also wrote several treatises against the doctrines of the Roman Church, and "Annotations on the Bible," (1607.) Died in 1649.

See BRANDT, "History of the Reformation;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" LIPENIUS, "Bibliotheca Theologica," 1685; SCHOTTEL, "J. Diodati," 1844.

Diodore de Sicile. See DIODORUS SICULUS.

Di-o-do'rus [Gr. Διόδωρος; Fr. DIODORE, de'o'dor'] of Antioch, a Christian bishop and writer of high reputation, was appointed to the see of Tarsus about 375 A.D. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, which are all lost.

Diodorus surnamed PERIEGE'TES, a Greek historian, lived about 320 B.C. He wrote "Περὶ ἡμῶν."

Diodorus of Sinope, an Athenian poet of the new comedy, lived about 350 B.C.

Diodorus of Tyre, a Peripatetic philosopher, flourished about 130 B.C. He succeeded Critolaus as the head of the Peripatetic school at Athens.

Di-o-do'rus Cro'nus, a Greek logician and philosopher of the school of Megara, lived about 300 B.C., and was one of the masters of Zeno the Stoic. His skill in dialectics is praised by Cicero. He was the reputed author of a famous sophism against motion.

Di-o-do'rus Sic'u-lus, [Fr. DIODORE DE SICILE, de'o'dor' deh se'sèl'], often called simply **Diodorus**, an eminent historian, was born at Agyrium, in Sicily, and lived in the first century B.C. He travelled many years in Europe and Asia to collect materials for a universal history, and then settled in Rome, where he produced his "Historical Library," in Greek, ("Βιβλιοθήκη ἱστορικὴ,") which contained, in forty books, the history of the world from the earliest times to 60 B.C. Only fifteen of these books have been preserved entire. He is supposed to have finished this history about 10 B.C. His merit as a historian is not estimated very highly, but his work supplies many important facts which would otherwise have been lost to posterity. He is very deficient in criticism and judgment.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" HEYNE, "De Fontibus Historiarum Diodori," 1782; DAUNOU, article on "Diodorus Siculus" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Di-od'o-tus, [Gr. Διόδωτος; Fr. DIODOTE, de'o'dot'], a Stoic philosopher, lived at Rome, and taught dialectics to Cicero. Died in 59 B.C.

Diogène. See DIOGENES.

Diogène d'Apollonie. See DIOGENES OF APOLLONIA.

Diogène Laerce. See DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Di-og'e-nēs, [Gr. Διογένης; Fr. DIOGÈNE, de'o'zhân'; It. DIOGENE, de-o'jà-nà,] a Cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, in Asia Minor, lived for some time at Athens, where he was a disciple of Antisthenes. He affected an extravagant contempt for the comforts of life and for the customs of society, and inured himself to severe privations, relying on alms for the supply of his simple wants. It is said that he lodged in a cask or tub. He was noted for witty and sarcastic sayings. When Alexander the Great visited him, and inquired, "What can I do for you?" Diogenes replied, "Stand from between me and the sun." Alluding to this interview, Juvenal thus moralizes:

"Sensit Alexander testa quum vidit in illa,
Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic qui
Nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem."*
Sat. xiv.

Plato having defined man as a featherless biped, the Cynic plucked a fowl, and exclaimed, "Behold the man of Plato!" It is stated that he was taken by pirates and exposed for sale in the market of Crete, and, being asked what he could do, he replied, "I can govern men: therefore sell me to some one who needs a master." He was purchased by Xenias, a rich citizen of Corinth, by whom he was kindly treated. He is said to have died in 323 B.C., aged about ninety. If he wrote any works, as some assert, they have not been preserved.

See LUCIAN, "Cynicus," and "Dialogues of the Dead;" GRIMALDI, "La Vita di Diogene Cinico," 1777; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy."

Diogenes of APOLLONIA, [Fr. DIOGÈNE D'APOLLONIE, de'o'zhân' d'á'po'ló'ne'], a Greek philosopher, born in Crete, was a disciple of Anaximenes, and was probably born about 500 B.C. He taught philosophy at Athens, and wrote a work on cosmology, of which Diogenes Laertius has preserved a fragment. Like his teacher, he considered air as the first principle of all things.

See G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Diogenes THE BABYLONIAN, an eminent Stoic philosopher, was a native of Seleucia. He studied under Chrysippus at Athens, and became the master of the Stoic school in that city. He was associated with Carneades in a memorable embassy to Rome in 155 B.C. He wrote on various subjects, but his works are not extant.

See C. F. THIERRI, "Dissertatio de Diogene Babylonico," 1830.

* Literally, "When Alexander beheld the noble dweller in that tub, [i.e. the tub of Diogenes,] he perceived (or felt) how much happier [was] he who desired nothing, than he who demanded for himself the whole world."

Diogenes of Tarsus, a Greek Epicurean philosopher, is supposed to have lived in the first or second century before Christ. His works are lost.

Di-og'-e-nēs La-er'ti-us, (la-er'she-us,) [Gr. Διογένης ὁ Λαέρτιος; Fr. *DIOGÈNE LAERCE*, de' o zhàn' lă'âr'ss',] a Greek author, who was so called because he was born at Laertes, in Cilicia. Some suppose that he lived in the reign of Severus or Caracalla, 211-235 A.D.; but nothing is known of his history, except that he wrote a very important work on the lives and doctrines of the ancient philosophers. He evidently lacked the critical ability and judgment to do justice to such an enterprise; but at the same time he has collected and preserved valuable contributions to the history of philosophy. The title of it is "Βίαι καὶ Ἰνῶμαι τῶν ἐν Φιλοσοφίᾳ εὐδοκίμησάντων." He appears to have been a mere compiler, who knew little about the principles of philosophy. His work is neither well planned nor well digested; but it contains valuable extracts from works which are lost.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" KLIPPEL, "De Diogenis Laërtii Vita et Scriptis," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diogo Bernardes. See BERNARDES.

Diomed and Diomède. See DIOMEDES.

Di-o-me'dēs, often anglicized **D'i-o-mēde** and **D'i-o-med**, [Gr. Διομήδης; Fr. *DIOMÈDE*, de' o mād',] a hero of the early Grecian legends, was a son of Tydeus, and is hence called **TYDI'DES**. He became King of Argos, and acted a prominent part in the siege of Troy. He was accounted the bravest of the Grecian chiefs next to Achilles, and was a favourite of Minerva. According to Homer, he was so audacious as to attack Mars himself. His adventures after the capture of Troy are variously related.

Diomedes, [Eng. **D'I'OMEDE**,] a king of the Bistones, in Thrace, is said to have fed his horses on human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

Di-om'e-don, [*Διομέδων*,] an able Athenian general, who appears first in history in 412 B.C. He then commanded a fleet which defeated the Chians and recovered Lesbos. In 411 he declared for the democracy, and promoted the recall of Alcibiades from exile. He was one of the ten generals appointed in place of Alcibiades in 407, and contributed to the victory at Arginusæ. Soon after this event he was unjustly put to death, in 405 B.C.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

D'ion [Gr. Δίων] of Syracuse, an eminent statesman and patriot, born about 410 B.C., inherited from his father Hipparinus an immense fortune. His sister Aristomache having become the wife of King Dionysius, Dion through this connection and his own merit acquired much influence at court. The lessons of Plato, who was then teaching in Syracuse, made so deep an impression on him that he became an intimate friend and one of the most eminent disciples of that philosopher. Soon after the accession of Dionysius the Younger, Dion persuaded him to invite Plato again to the Syracusan court. The courtiers of the young king, the companions of his vicious pleasures, who were jealous of Dion's influence and were reproved by his pure example, prevailed on their master to banish him. Dion retired to Athens, where he was received with the greatest honour. When he learned that Dionysius had confiscated his estate and forced his wife to marry another man, he resolved to avenge himself and to liberate Syracuse by an appeal to arms. In 357, against the advice of Plato, he led a small body of soldiers to Syracuse, which he entered without resistance, seconded by the popular favour. By the intrigues of Heraclides, an unscrupulous demagogue, Dion was expelled for a time; but he was soon recalled. He was assassinated by Calippus about 354 B.C. Plutarch has thought him worthy to be the subject of a comparison with Marcus Brutus, the noble Roman.

See GROTE, "History of Greece," part ii. chap. lxxxiv.; PLUTARCH, "Lives;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Dion;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xv. and xvi.

Dion or Dio surnamed **CHRYS'OSTOM**, ("Golden-mouthed,") born at Prusa, in Bithynia, about the middle of the first century, was a Greek sophist or rhetorician. He was living in Moldavia when Domitian was killed, and by his eloquent harangue persuaded the army to remain loyal to the senate. This act procured for him

the favour of Nerva and Trajan, the latter of whom gave him a seat in his chariot when he made a triumphal entry into Rome. About eighty of his orations are extant, the chief merit of which is beauty and simplicity of style.

See L. ÉTIENNE, "Dio Philosophus," 1840; BRECOUIGNY, "Vies des Orateurs Grecs;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" PHILISTRATUS, "Vita Philosophorum."

D'ion Cas'si-us (kash'e-us) or **Dio Cassius**, or, more fully, **Cas'sius D'ion Cocceia'nus**, (kok-se-yā'nus,) an eminent historian, born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, about 155 A.D., was the son of a Roman senator, and descended by his mother from Dion Chrysostom. He lived in Rome, was a senator in the reign of Commodus, and governor of Smyrna and Pergamos under Macrinus. By the favour of Alexander Severus, he was elected consul with that emperor in 229 A.D. He wrote in Greek several works, the principal of which is his "History of Rome" ("Ἱστορικὴ Ἰστορία") from the arrival of Æneas in Italy to the year 229 A.D., in eighty books, of which the first thirty-five are lost except fragments, and the last twenty exist only in the abridgment of Xiphilinus. As a historian he is esteemed for elegance of style, accuracy in dates, and diligence in search of the truth, for which his official position afforded him facilities. His work is a rich collection of documents on the later years of the republic and the first ages of the empire. His knowledge of Roman institutions was more exact and extensive than that of previous historians.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" REIMARUS, "De Vita et Scriptis Cassii Dionis," 1752; SCHLOSSER, "Dissertation on Dion Cassius," prefixed to LORENZ'S German version of Dion, 1826; NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History."

D'i-ō'ne, [Gr. Διώνη], a female Titan, according to some authorities a daughter of Uranus, according to others of Oceanus or Æther. The poets feigned that she was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of Venus.

Dionigi, de-o-nee'jee, (MARIANNA,) an Italian artist, born in Rome in 1756. She acquired skill in painting, and gave much attention to archaeology, especially to the researches of Cyclopean walls. She wrote a successful work, entitled "On the Five Cities of Latium said to have been founded by Saturn," ("Sulle cinque Città del Lazio che diconsi fondate da Saturno.") Died in 1826.

Dionis, de-o'nēs's', (PIERRE,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Paris, became first surgeon to the queen Maria Theresa and the dauphin. Louis XIV. appointed him professor of anatomy in the Jardin des Plantes. He possessed great learning, and wrote several excellent works, among which are a "Treatise on Operations," and a Treatise on Anatomy, ("Anatomie de l'Homme, suivant la Circulation du Sang," 1690.) Died in 1718.

See ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Dionis du Séjour, de-o'nēs's' dü sä'zhoor', (ACHILLE PIERRE,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1734. In 1765 he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, which he enriched with many treatises on eclipses, comets, on Saturn's ring, etc. He afterwards published these collectively, with the title of "Analytical Treatise on the Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies," (1786,) "which," says Nicolle, "is a monument raised to the glory of astronomy, and will form an epoch in the history of that science." Died in 1794.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dionisi, de-o-nee'see, (FILIPPO LORENZO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Rome in 1712; died in 1789.

Dionisi, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) an Italian philologist, born at Verona in 1724. He published an edition of Dante's "Divina Commedia," 1795.) Died in 1808.

Dionysius, di-o-nish'e-us, [Gr. Διονύσιος,] THE ELDER, [Fr. DENYS L'ANCIEN, deh-ne' lôn'se'ân',] a celebrated tyrant of Syracuse, was born about 430 B.C. The Carthaginians having invaded Sicily and threatened Syracuse, (which was then a republic,) he was appointed one of the generals; and in 405, by his artful policy, he persuaded the people to invest him with the supreme direction of the government. He confirmed his power by increasing the pay of the troops, suppressed several revolts, and in 397 declared war against Carthage, which

held some cities in Sicily. The fleet of Dionysius was defeated, and the victorious army of Himilco or Imilkon encamped under the walls of Syracuse; but a pestilence broke out in the besieging army, and a successful attack from the Syracusans completed their ruin. Dionysius then subjected several towns of Sicily, made some conquests on the Italian peninsula, and became one of the most powerful princes of his time. Many anecdotes are related to show how suspicious he was, and what precautions he observed against personal danger, as that his bedchamber was surrounded by a wide ditch crossed by a drawbridge. His brother-in-law, Dion, persuaded him to invite Plato to his court; but the king was so offended by the philosopher's lectures that he soon sent him away, directing the captain of the ship to sell him as a slave in the first port which he should enter. Ambitious of literary fame, he sent some verses to the Olympic games; but his offerings were rejected with contempt. One of his tragedies, however, gained a prize at Athens, by which he was much elated; and, during a feast which he gave on the occasion, he died suddenly, in 367. His death was ascribed by some to intemperance, by others to poison.

See GROTE, "History of Greece," part ii. chaps. lxxxii.-lxxxiii.; DIODORUS SICULUS; THORIKIL BADEN, "Res gestæ Dionysii Syracusii recognite," 1795; F. W. ROLOFF, "Dissertationes de Dionysii Siciliæ Tyrannisi," 1736.

Dionysius THE YOUNGER, [Fr. DENYS LE JEUNE, deh-ne' leh zhun'], a son of the preceding, succeeded him without opposition in 367 B.C. He was inferior to his father in political ability, and was early addicted to licentious habits, from which Dion endeavoured to reclaim him. Dion also prevailed on Plato to exert his eloquence for this purpose. The latter was received with honour, and for a time seemed to exercise a beneficial influence; but evil counsels effected the banishment of Dion, and Plato soon followed him. The capricious prince, it is said, induced Plato to return to Syracuse, on condition that his friend should be restored from exile; but this promise was not fulfilled. In 357 Dion led a successful expedition against Dionysius, who, not being supported by his subjects, was expelled from Syracuse and retired to Locri. (See DION.) After tyrannizing over the Locrians several years, he recovered possession of Syracuse about 346. To assist them in expelling Dionysius and in repelling a threatened invasion of the Carthaginians, the Syracusans invoked the aid of the Corinthians, who sent Timoleon with an army in the year 344. Dionysius was again deposed, and banished to Corinth, where, it is said, he employed himself in teaching school.

See GROTE, "History of Greece," part ii. chaps. lxxxiv.-lxxxv.; PLUTARCH, "Life of Dion"; DIODORUS SICULUS, books xv., xvi.; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Tyrannide Dionysii utriusque Syracusani," Upsal, 1757.

Dionysius THE AREOPAGITE is said to have been a judge of the Areopagus in Athens when the Apostle Paul appeared before that tribunal. (See Acts xvii. 19.) He was converted to Christianity by Paul, (Acts xvii. 34.) Tradition adds that he was appointed first Bishop of Athens, and that he suffered martyrdom about 95 A.D.

See RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy," BAUMGARTEN-CRUISE, "Programma de Dionysio Areopagita," Jena, 1823; ÉTIENNE BINET, "Vie de S. Denys l'Aréopagite," 1624.

Dionysius OF BYZANTIUM, a Greek writer, of whom little is known. He is supposed to have lived before 200 A.D., and is mentioned by Suidas as the author of the "Voyage of the Bosphorus," ("Ἀνάπλους Βοσπόρου.")

Dionysius [Fr. DENYS] THE CARTHUSIAN, a monk, born near Liege, was eminent for learning. He entered a monastery at Ruremonde in 1423, and wrote a large number of works. His "Mirror of the Conversion of a Sinner" (1473) is said to be the first book printed in Belgium with a date. Died in 1471.

Dionysius surnamed CHALCUS, [ὁ Χαλκοῦς,] an ancient Attic poet and orator, flourished about 450 B.C. He was surnamed Chalcus because he advised the Athenians to coin brass money. His poems (including elegies) are quoted or noticed by Aristotle and other critics.

Dionysius OF COLOPHON, a celebrated Greek painter of the age of Pericles, lived about 450 B.C. He excelled

in portraits, and imitated the style of his contemporary Polygnotus with success. "Polygnotus," says Aristotle, "painted portraits more beautiful than the originals, Pauson made them worse, and Dionysius painted exact likenesses." Another Dionysius flourished as a painter at Rome in the first century before Christ, and is favourably mentioned by Pliny.

Dionysius OF HALICARNASSUS, [Gr. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἁλικαρνασσεύς; Lat. DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSUS or HALICARNASSENSIS; Fr. DENYS D'HALICARNASSE, deh-ne' dā'le'kār'nāssēs,] a Greek historian and critic of high reputation, born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 70 B.C. All our knowledge of him is derived from his writings, which inform us that he came to Rome in 30 B.C. and spent more than twenty years there in studying Latin and composing his history (in Greek) entitled "Roman Antiquities," ("Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἀρχαιολογία.") It embraces the period from the origin of Rome to the year 265 B.C. The greater part of this work is extant. He is accused of partiality to the Greeks, and is not esteemed a high authority as a historian. He also wrote a "Treatise on Rhetoric," another on the eloquence of Demosthenes, a "Criticism on the Style (ἰδιωμάτων) of Thucydides," and other critical works, which are highly appreciated. Some persons assign him a place in the first rank of ancient critics.

See article by JACOBS, in ERSCH und GRUBER'S "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History;" C. J. WEISMANN, "De Dionysii Halicarnassensi Vita," 1837; BUSSE, "De Dionysii Halicarnassensi Vita," 1848; P. F. SCHULIN, "De Dionysio Halicarnassensi historico," 1821; F. MATTHÄI, "De Dionysio Halicarnassensi," 1779.

Dionysius OF HERACLEA, [Fr. DENYS D'HÉRACLÉE, deh-ne' dā'rā'klā',] a Greek philosopher, lived about the end of the third century B.C. He was a Stoic in his youth, and afterwards an Epicurean.

Dionysius surnamed IAMBUS, a Greek poet, lived about 300 B.C.

Dionysius OF MELETUS, an early Greek historian, who wrote about 500 B.C. Among his principal works, which are all lost, was a "History of Darius I. of Persia."

Dionysius, [Fr. DENYS,] SAINT, a disciple of Origen, was a native of Alexandria, and in the year 248 A.D. was made patriarch of that city. During the persecution of the Christians by Valerian in 257 he was exiled to Libya, whence he was restored in 260. He wrote numerous letters and treatises against various errors in doctrine that prevailed; but they have not been preserved. Died in 265 A.D.

Dionysius surnamed THRAX, or "the Thracian," an eminent Greek grammarian, was a disciple of Aristarchus. He taught rhetoric at Rome with great distinction about 80 B.C., and composed many works on grammar, etc. His "Τέχνη γραμματικῆ," ("Art of Grammar,") which has come down to us, was a standard work for centuries, and served as a basis to many other treatises.

Dionysius Cato. See CATO, (DIONYSIUS.)

Dī-o-nys'i-us (dī-o-nish'e-us) **Pe-ri-e-ge'tēs** [Fr. DENYS LE PÉRIÉGÈTE, deh-ne' leh pā're'āzhāt'] is the author of a Greek poem entitled "Περὶ γῆς τῆς Γῆς," ("Journey round the Earth.") Nothing is known respecting the time and place of his birth; but he probably lived between the Augustan age and the fourth century. His poem was once popular, and has been often reprinted and translated.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" UKERT, "Geographie der Griechen;" MATTHÆI, "De Dionysio Periegeta," 1788.

Dī-o-nŷ'sus, [Δίωνυσος or Διώνυσος,] the original name in Greek mythology of the god of wine, afterwards called BACCHUS, which see.

Dī-oph'a-nēs, [Gr. Διοφάνης; Fr. DIOPHANE, de'ó-fān',] a Greek orator, born at Mitylene. He taught at Rome, where Tiberius Gracchus was his pupil.

Diophante. See DIOPHANTUS.

Dī-o-phan'tus [Gr. Διόφαντος; Fr. DIOPHANTE, de'ó-fōnt'] OF ALEXANDRIA is the author of the most ancient treatise on algebra which is extant. The time in which he lived is very uncertain. The question has been much discussed whether he was the inventor of algebra, or whether he derived it from the Hindoos. Lagrange favoured the former opinion. Hypatia, who lived about 400 A.D., wrote a commentary on Diophantus. Of the

thirteen books which composed his remarkable work, seven have been lost.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Diophantus, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes, lived about 350 B.C.

Di-o-pi'thēs, [Διοπίτης,] an Athenian general, the father of the poet Menander, lived about 344 B.C.

Dioscore. See DIOSCORUS.

Dioscoride. See DIOSCORIDES.

Dioscorides, (a Greek artist.) See DIOSCORIDES.

Di-os-cor'i-dēs, [Fr. DIOSCORIDE, de'os'ko'réd',] a Greek historian, a disciple of Isocrates, lived in the fourth century B.C. He wrote "Οἱ παρ' Ἡμέρω νόμοι," a treatise on the customs and laws recognized in the Homeric poems.

Dioscorides of Alexandria, a Greek poet of an unknown epoch. He is author of numerous epigrams preserved in the Greek Anthology.

Di-os-cor'i-dēs Pe-dā'nī-us, [Διοσκορίδης Πεδάγιος,] a Greek botanist, born at Anazarbus, in Cilicia, lived about the first century A.D., and is the author of a celebrated Greek work on *Materia Medica*, in which more than five hundred plants are described or named. A passage of his book informs us that he traversed Asia Minor, Greece, and a part of Italy, to qualify himself for such a task. For sixteen centuries this book was considered the highest authority, and was universally studied by medical students and botanists. It is composed without regard to order in the arrangement of the matter, and is defective in other respects, but is still highly prized as a memorial of the state of science in that age. Galen speaks of Dioscorides in very high terms, and says that he surpassed all who wrote before him on plants. His work became the basis of modern treatises on botany, which science derives nearly all its nomenclature from him.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Botanik;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Di-os'co-rus [Gr. Δῖοσκορος; Fr. DIOSCORE, de'os'kor'or'] was chosen Patriarch of Alexandria in 444 A.D., as successor to Cyril. Having sided with Eutyches, who was deposed for heresy by Flavian of Constantinople, he obtained the convocation of a council at Ephesus in 449. Dioscorus was president of this council, by which Flavian was condemned, and which was conducted with such violence that it was stigmatized as a scene of robbery, (*Latrocinium Ephesinum*.) A schism resulted, and Pope Leo decided against Dioscorus, who was exiled in 451, and died in 454 A.D.

Di-os-cu'ri, [Gr. Δῖοσκουροι; Fr. DIOSCURES, de'os'skūr',] i.e. "sons of Jupiter," a name applied to CASTOR and POLLUX, which see.

Di-os-cu'ri-dēs or **Di-os-cor'i-dēs**, a Greek artist, who lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, was reputed the greatest gem-engraver of ancient times. He engraved the portrait of Augustus, which was one of his master-pieces.

Diotallevi, de-o-tāl-lā'vee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian pulpit orator and religious writer, born at Rimini in 1648; died in 1721.

Di-o-ti'mus, [Gr. Δῖοτιμος; Fr. DIOTIME, de'ot'ém',] a Greek poet of uncertain epoch, author of numerous epigrams preserved in the Greek Anthology.

Diotalvi, de-o-te-sāl'vee, a celebrated Italian architect, designed the beautiful baptistry of Pisa, commenced about 1152 and finished in 1161. It is one of the earliest examples of the renaissance of the art in Italy.

Diphile. See DIPHILUS.

Diph'i-lus, [Gr. Δίφῖλος; Fr. DIPHILE, de'fél',] an eminent Athenian comic poet of the new comedy, was a native of Sinope, and flourished about 300 B.C. He produced about one hundred comedies, of which some fragments remain. His style is admired for simplicity and elegance.

Diplovatazio, de-plo-vā-tāt'se-o, (TOMMASO,) a jurist, born at Corfu in 1468. He published "Synopsis Juris Græci," and other works. Died at Pesaro in 1541.

Dippel, dip'pel, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German alchemist, noted for his aberrations and vagaries, was born near Darmstadt in 1673. He studied medicine, and professed to be an adept in the hermetic arts. He was ad-

dicted to wandering habits and to theological controversy, and was imprisoned at various places. By accident he discovered the valuable pigment prussiate of potash, or Prussian blue. About 1710, to escape the power of the law, he took refuge in Holland, and practised medicine for several years. After many adventures in Denmark, Sweden, etc., he died in 1734.

See "Biographie Médicale;" HOFFMANN, "Leben und Meinungen J. C. Dippel's," 1783.

Diræ. See EUMENIDES.

Dirichlet, de'rèsh'lâ', (GUSTAV LEJEUNE or PETER GUSTAV,) an eminent German geometer, born at Düren, in Rhenish Prussia, in 1805. He became professor of mathematics in Berlin in 1828, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1832. He wrote dissertations on the most difficult parts of mathematics, and was esteemed one of the first mathematicians of the age. In 1855 he succeeded Gauss as professor at Göttingen. Died in May, 1859.

Dirk or **Dirck**, (dirk,) a Dutch painter, born at Harlem, was living in 1462. He was one of the ablest artists of his time.

Diroys, de'r-wâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian, born in 1620, became canon of Avranches. He wrote "Proofs and Presentiments (*Préjugés*) in favour of the Christian and Catholic Religion," (1683.) Died in 1691.

Discepoli, de-shép'o-lee or de-shā'po-lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Lugano in 1590; died in 1660.

Disdier, de'de-â', (HENRI FRANÇOIS MICHEL,) a skilful French surgeon, professor of anatomy, and writer, was born at Grenoble in 1708; died in 1781.

Dis'ney, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born at Lincoln in 1677, studied law, and for many years discharged the duties of magistrate with much credit. In 1719 he was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church, and in 1722 became Vicar of Saint Mary, Nottingham. He wrote "Essays on Laws against Immorality and Profaneness," and other works. Died in 1730.

Disraeli, diz-rā'el-e, (BENJAMIN,) a distinguished English statesman and author, a son of Isaac, noticed below, was born in London in December, 1805. He produced in 1826 his first work, "Vivian Grey," a fashionable novel, which was received with great favour: it was followed by "The Young Duke," (1830,) and "Contarini Fleming," (1832.) In 1829 and 1830 he visited Greece, Egypt, Syria, and other parts of the Levant. He commenced his political life as a radical, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament in 1831. Having become a Tory candidate for Taunton, he was again defeated in 1835; but he was returned by the Conservatives of Maidstone in 1837. His ambitious or pretentious maiden speech was a complete failure, and excited the ridicule of the House. On this occasion he exclaimed, "I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me!" In 1839 he married the rich widow of Wyndham Lewis. He has represented Buckinghamshire in Parliament since 1847. He gradually attained success as a parliamentary debater, and about 1841 became the leader of the "Young England" party. Among his most brilliant efforts were his speeches against the Free-Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845 and 1846, in which he displayed great powers of invective and sarcasm. In 1844 he published "Coningsby, or the New Generation," a political novel, which was very successful. He became about 1848 the recognized leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons. He was chancellor of the exchequer in the Tory ministry of Lord Derby, which lasted from March to December of 1852. On the defeat of Palmerston in February, 1858, power passed into the hands of the Tories, and Disraeli again became chancellor of the exchequer in the Derby-Disraeli ministry. (See DERBY, EARL OF.) He introduced an electoral Reform bill, which was rejected by the House in March, 1859, and resigned with his colleagues in June of that year. A Tory writer in the "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1860, ascribes to Disraeli "unrivalled powers for conducting his party into the ditch," and adds, his Reform bill "had that fatal and damning defect, that the complication of its details exposed it to the suspicion of stratagem and finesse. It

was not statesmanlike: it was only ingenious." He is said to have annoyed his party by voting for the admission of Jews into the House of Commons. "Gradually, almost imperceptibly," says the London "Times," "Mr. Disraeli has weaned his party from their most flagrant errors. He has taught them to profess, at any rate, and probably to feel, a sympathy for the great body of their countrymen." He opposed the bill for electoral reform which Russell and Gladstone introduced, and which was defeated in June, 1866. In consequence of this defeat the Liberal ministers resigned, and Disraeli again became chancellor of the exchequer. As leader of the House of Commons, Disraeli was the chief author and manager of the Reform bill of 1867, which extended the right of suffrage to every household in a borough, every forty-shilling freeholder, etc.

He became premier about February 25, 1868. On the important question of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church he was defeated in the House by a majority of fifty-six votes, April 3, 1868, and again on the 1st of May by a majority of sixty-four. It was expected that he would resign or appeal to the country; but, after a visit to the queen at Osborne, he and his colleagues made statements which resolved themselves into the simple proposition that they had determined neither to resign nor to dissolve Parliament. The Liberal party having gained a decisive victory in the general election of November, Disraeli and his colleagues resigned on the 2d of December, 1868. At this time the Queen conferred on Mrs. Disraeli the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield. Disraeli himself, while keeping an ever watchful eye on the government, found time to bring out his novel of "Lothair." In 1872 Lady Beaconsfield died, and her husband's career seemed to be clouding over. But in a short time the clouds broke, and he entered upon the brightest portion of his career.

In 1873 the Liberal government fell into difficulties over the Dublin University bill, and on Mr. Gladstone's dissolving Parliament early in 1874 the Conservatives found themselves in a majority of fifty. Disraeli's government remained in power till 1880, and it is not yet the time to offer a historical criticism of their measures. Disraeli himself addressed the House of Commons for the last time on August 11, 1876; next day it was known that he had decided to retire to the Upper House as Earl of Beaconsfield. In June, 1878, he and Lord Salisbury attended the Congress of Berlin, and perhaps his fame never stood higher than on his return to England. At the close of 1880, after the constituencies had passed their verdict condemning his policy, he brought out his last novel, "Endymion," a work which showed that his power of mind were on the wane. He had, in fact, been failing for some time, and in April, 1881, he died, after a long illness patiently borne.

Disraeli, (ISAAC), an English *littérateur*, born at Enfield, near London, in 1766, was the son of a Venetian merchant of Jewish extraction. Directing his attention to literary history and anecdotes, he produced in 1790 the first volume of "Curiosities of Literature," which was received with favour and followed by several other volumes of the same work. He published "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," "The Life and Reign of King Charles I.," "Amenities of Literature," and other works. Died in 1848.

Dissen, dis'sen, (GEORG LUDOLF,) a distinguished German philologist, born near Göttingen in 1784, studied philology under Heyne, and became professor of classical literature at Göttingen in 1813. He published good editions of Pindar (1830) and of Tibullus, (1835.) He gave especial attention to the philology of the ancients, and wrote a work on the moral philosophy of Socrates, as handed down to us in the writings of Xenophon. Died in 1837.

Distelmeyer, dis'tel-mī'er, (LAMBERT,) a German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1522, was appointed chancellor by the Elector of Brandenburg in 1558. Died in 1588.

See GUNDLING, "Distelmeyer's Leben," 1722.

Dithmar or Ditmar, dit'mâr, a German chronicler, born about 978, was chosen Bishop of Merseburg in 1009.

He wrote a Latin chronicle of the reigns of the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Otho II., Otho III., and Henry II., which was edited by Leibnitz, who calls it a valuable work. Died in 1018.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Dithmar or Dítmar, (JUSTUS CHRISTOPH), a German historical writer, born at Rottenburg (Hesse) in 1677, became successively professor of history and of natural law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published a "Life of Pope Gregory VII.," (1710,) "Tacitus's Germany, with a Commentary," (1725,) and other works. Died in 1737.

Dítî, dít'î, in the Hindoo mythology, the mother of the Daityas, or demons. She was one of the wives of Kasyapa, (or Kaçyapa,) and would seem to be opposed to Aditi, whose children, the Adityas or Suras, are in eternal antagonism to the Daityas or Asuras.

See Moor's "Hindu Pantheon."

Ditmar. See DITHMAR.

Ditmar, dit'mâr, (THEODOR JAKOB,) a Prussian historian, born in Berlin in 1734, was professor of history in his native city, and wrote a "Method of Teaching Universal History," and other works. Died in 1791.

Ditmer, dit'mer, or Ditmar, (JAN), a Dutch engraver, born about 1538; died in 1603.

Ditrich. See DIETRICH.

Ditters von Dittersdorf, dit'ters fon dit'ters-dorf, (KARL,) a celebrated German composer, born in Vienna in 1739. He formed a friendship with Metastasio, and composed the music of four oratorios of that poet, viz., "Isaac," "David," "Job," and "Esther." He composed many successful operas, symphonies, etc. His masterpieces are "Esther," an oratorio, (1785,) and "The Doctor and Apothecary," (1786,) a comic opera. Died in 1799.

See his Autobiography, ("Selbstbiographie," 1801; FÉLIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens.")

Ditt'mer, (or dèt'mair'), (ADOLPHE), a French *littérateur*, born in London in 1795. He wrote, with M. Cavé, "Les Soirées de Neuilly," dramatic and historic sketches, (1827,) which had great success. Died in 1846.

Dit'ton, (HUMPHREY), an eminent English mathematician, born at Salisbury in 1675, became minister of a dissenting church at Tunbridge. Having attained great proficiency in mathematics, he attracted the notice of Sir Isaac Newton, by whose influence he was chosen mathematical master of Christ's Hospital. He gained a high reputation by his writings, among which are "Laws of Nature and Motion," (1705,) a "Treatise on Fluxions," (1706,) "Synopsis Algebraica," (1709,) a "Treatise on Perspective," (1712,) and a "Discourse on the Resurrection of Christ." Died in 1715.

See "Biographia Britannica," WHISTON, "Memoirs."

Divini, de-vee'nee, (EUSTACHIO), an Italian optician, born at San Severino about 1620, excelled in the fabrication of telescopes.

Divino, El. See MORALES, (LUIS.)

Divitiac. See DIVITIACUS.

Div-i-ti'a-cus, [Fr. DIVITIAC, de've'te'âk,'] a chief of the Ædui, a tribe of Gaul, was the friend of Cæsar, and the brother of Dumnorix. His tribe, being attacked by the Germans, sent him to Rome to solicit aid. He rendered services to Cæsar in his war against Ariovistus and against the Belgæ.

See CÆSAR, "De Bello Gallico;" A. THIERRY, "Histoire des Gaulois."

Dix, (DOROTHEA L.), an American philanthropist, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. In her youth she supported herself by teaching school, but about 1830 inherited sufficient property from a relative to relieve her from the necessity of daily toil. Previous to this she had become deeply interested in the condition of criminals, lunatics, and paupers. She has visited almost every State in the Union in her efforts to relieve the unfortunate and the wretched. Her exertions have contributed largely towards the establishment of lunatic-asylums in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and several other States; and, by her heroic persistency in memorializing Congress, a bill was finally passed in 1854, appropriating 10,000,000 acres of the public lands to endow hospitals for the indigent insane. But the bill was vetoed by President Pierce. Besides tracts for prisoners, memorials to legislatures, etc., she has published several works any-

mously, among which may be mentioned the "Garland of Flora," issued in 1829, "Evening Hours," etc.

Dix, (JOHN A.,) an American general and statesman, born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1798. He became a lawyer, and a resident of Cooperstown, New York. Having joined the Democratic party, he was elected secretary of state in 1833, and represented the State of New York in the Senate of the United States from 1845 to March, 1849. From December, 1860, to March, 1861, he held the position of United States secretary of the treasury. In May, 1861, he was appointed a major-general, and took command at Fortress Monroe in July, 1862. In June, 1863, he moved an army up the York River, threatened Richmond, and cut Lee's communications. He commanded the department of the East in 1864, was sent as minister to France early in 1867, and in 1872 was elected governor of the state of New York in the Republican interests. Died in 1879. General Dix was the author of two works of travel, "A Winter in Madeira," (1851), and "A Summer in Spain and Florence," (1855.)

Dixmerie, de la, (NICOLAS BRICAIRE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Champagne in 1730, resided in Paris. He was the author of "The Two Ages of Taste and Genius under Louis XIV. and Louis XV.," (1769,) and other works. Died in 1791.

Dix'on, (ARCHIBALD,) an American lawyer, born in North Carolina in 1802. Having removed to Kentucky, he was in 1843 elected by the Whig party Lieutenant-Governor. On the resignation of Mr. Clay, in 1852, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. He afterwards became a pro-slavery Democrat.

Dix'on, (GEORGE,) CAPTAIN, a British navigator, who discovered a number of small islands near the north-west coast of America, and a strait called Dixon's Entrance. He published a "Voyage round the World, 1785-88." Died about 1800.

Dix'on, (JAMES,) an English Methodist minister of the present century. He wrote, about 1842, "Methodism, its Origin, Economy, and Present Position," and other works. He died in 1872.

Dixon, (WILLIAM HEF'WORTH,) an able and popular English writer and critic, born in the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1821. He became a resident of London about 1845, and published a "Life of John Howard," (1850; 5th edition, 1854,) a work of decided merit. "William Penn, a Historical Biography," in which Penn is ably and successfully defended against the charges of Macaulay, appeared in 1851. "His style is good and easy," says the "Edinburgh Review": "there is life in his narrative and vigour in his descriptions." In 1853 he became chief editor of the "Athenæum." In addition to the works mentioned above, he wrote a "Personal History of Lord Bacon," (1861,) "The Holy Land," (1865,) "New America," (1867,) "Spiritual Wives," (1868,) and "The Tower of London," (1869.) It has been objected to his "New America" by some critics, and not altogether without reason, that a reader who had little acquaintance with the condition of society in the United States would be apt to suppose many things to be of common occurrence in that country which are in fact so rare as to be unknown even to the most intelligent and best-informed Americans, except a few who have made them the subject of especial investigation. In his later years he travelled both in the East and the West. In 1872 he was created by the Emperor of Germany a Knight of the Order of the Royal Crown. Died in 1879.

Dix'well, (JOHN,) COLONEL, an English republican, born in 1608. He was one of the judges of Charles I. When his party lost power, he escaped to New England and changed his name. Died in 1689.

Diziani, *dét-ze-á'nee*, (GASPARO,) an Italian painter, born at Belluno in the seventeenth century; died in 1767.

Djaafar or **Djafar**. See MANSOOR.

Djami or **Djamy**. See JÁMEE.

Djannaby. See JANNABEE.

Djayadeva. See JAYADEVA.

Djehan-Guir, (or **-Guir**.) See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djehan-Guire. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djelal-Eddin-Roumî. See JELÂL-ED-DEEN.

Djem. See JEM.

Djemchyd or **Djemchid**. See JEMSHEED.

Djemlah. See JUMLAH.

Djemschid or **Djemschyd**. See JEMSHEED.

Djenghiz or **Djenghis**. See JENGIS KHAN.

Djenguiz or **Djenguyz**. See JENGIS KHAN.

Djerir. See JEREER.

Djévhéry. See JEVHERY.

Djezzar. See JEZZAR.

Djihanguire. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djihon-Guyr, (or **-Guir**.) See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djordjani. See JORJÂNEE.

Dlugosz, *dloo'gosh*, [Lat. LONGI'NUS,] (JAN,) an eminent Polish historian, born at Brzesnica in 1415. He was employed by Casimir IV. as ambassador to several foreign courts, and as preceptor of his sons. He opened a new era in Polish historical literature by his Latin "History of Poland," a work of much merit, which consists in the matter rather than the style. It was not all printed until 1711. He died in 1480, soon after he had been chosen Archbishop of Lemberg.

See ISLEMBIOWSKI, "Les Historiens Polonais," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dmitri. See DEMETRIUS, Czar of Russia.

Dmitrief or **Dmitriev**, *dmee'tre-éf*, (IVAN IVANOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in Simbeersk (Simbirsk) in 1760, served some years in the army, and passed into the civil service. In the reign of Alexander he became minister of justice and privy councillor. He cultivated literature in the intervals of his public employments, and produced popular odes, poetical tales, satires, and fables. His fables are among the best in the language. Died at Moscow in 1837.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

Dmochowski, *dmo-kov'skee*, (FRANCIS XAVIER,) a Polish poet and historian, born in 1762. He translated the "Iliad" and "Paradise Lost" into Polish. Died in 1808.

Doane, *dōn*, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American poet and ecclesiastic, born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1799. He was ordained an Episcopalian priest in 1821, and preached for several years in New York City and Boston. In 1832 he was elected Bishop of New Jersey. He founded Burlington College in 1846. He published several theological works, and a volume of poems, (1824.) Died in 1859.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Dob'bin, (JAMES COCHRANE,) an American statesman of the Democratic party, born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1814. He graduated at the University of North Carolina, and in 1845 represented the Raleigh district in Congress. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1852, and was active in promoting the nomination of Franklin Pierce, who in 1853 appointed him secretary of the navy. Died in 1857.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Dob'bin, (THOMAS,) a native of Ireland, who removed to Baltimore in 1790 and published the Baltimore "Telegraph," the first daily newspaper of that city.

Do-bell', (SYDNEY,) an English poet, born in 1824, was first known as SYDNEY YENDVS. He was employed for some years in the counting-house of his father, who was a wine-merchant at Cheltenham. He produced in 1850 "The Roman," a poem, and in 1854 "Balder," which were admired by some and censured as spasmodic by others. Mr. Dobell and Alexander Smith published in 1855 a volume entitled "Sonnets on the War." Among his other poems is "England in Time of War," (1856.) He died in 1874.

Döbereiner or **Doebereiner**, *dö'beh-rī'ner*, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) an eminent German chemist, born at Hof, in Bavaria, in 1780. He became professor of chemistry at Jena in 1810, and, aided by Goethe, made some useful and curious discoveries, among which is the property of spongy platinum to inflame hydrogen. He published, besides other works, "Essays on Physical Chemistry," (1824-36,) and "Principles of General Chemistry," (3d edition, 1826.) Died in 1849.

See AUGUST VOGEL, "Denkrede auf J. W. Döbereiner," 1849.

Dobner, *dob'ner*, (FELIX JOB, otherwise called GE-LASE,) a Bohemian historian and monk, born at Prague

in 1719. He taught in the colleges of his order in Vienna, Prague, etc., and left works on the history of Bohemia and Moravia which are prized for extensive research and judicious criticism. The most important of these is "Historical Monuments of Bohemia," ("Monumenta historica Bohemica," 6 vols., 1764-86.) Died in 1790.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Do-bree', (PETER PAUL,) an English critic, born in Guernsey in 1782, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a friend of Porson. He superintended the publication of the notes on some Greek authors, which Porson left at his death, and became professor of Greek at Cambridge about 1823. He left an edition of Demosthenes unfinished at his death in 1825.

Döbrentei, do'brên-tá', or **Döbrentey**, do'brên-tí', (GÁBOR,) an eminent Hungarian author, born at Nagy Szöllös in 1786, became about 1820 a resident of Pesth, where he held several public offices. He edited a valuable magazine called the "Transylvanian Museum," ("Erdélyi Múzeum,") wrote odes, elegies, and other poems, and translated several of Shakspeare's dramas. His principal work, "Ancient Monuments of the Magyar Language," is highly commended. Four volumes of it were published between 1825 and 1850. He was engaged on this work when he died in 1851.

Döbrentey. See DÖBRENTEI.

Dobrizhoffer, do'brits-hoffer, (MARTIN,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1717. He went to Paraguay in 1749, and laboured about eighteen years among the natives, one tribe of whom were called Abipones. In 1784 he published at Vienna, in Latin, a "History of the Abipones, an Equestrian and Warlike Nation," (3 vols.,) a work of some interest for history and geography. It was translated into English by Sara Coleridge. Died in 1791.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dobrowski, do-brov'skee, (JOSEPH,) an eminent Bohemian author and philologist, born near Raab in 1753, was the most learned of those who have cultivated Bohemian literature. He was educated at Prague, and joined the Jesuits. He assisted Pelzel in his "Biographies of Bohemian Authors and Artists," and gained distinction by his researches into the language and literature of the Slavonic nations. He wrote numerous works, of which the most important are a "Grammar of the Bohemian Language," a "History of the Bohemian Language and Literature," (1792,) a "German and Bohemian Dictionary," and "Principles of the Old Slavic Dialect," ("Institutiones Linguae Slavicae Dialecti Veteris," 1822,) which is highly prized by the Russians. He was subject to frequent attacks of insanity, and in 1801 was in a lunatic-asylum. Died in 1829.

Dobson, (HENRY AUSTIN,) an English poet and writer, born at Plymouth in 1840.

Dob'son, (MATTHEW,) F.R.S., an English physician, who practised at Liverpool and Bath. He wrote a "Medical Commentary on Fixed Air," and some other scientific treatises. Died in 1784.

Dobson, (THOMAS,) a bookseller and writer of Philadelphia, republished the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and wrote "Letters on the Character of the Deity, and the Moral State of Man." Died in 1823.

Dobson, (WILLIAM,) a successful English painter of portraits and history, born in London in 1610. Van Dyck introduced him to Charles I., whose portrait he painted. After the death of Van Dyck, Dobson succeeded him as court painter, and was considered the best English portrait-painter of his time. Died 1646.

Dobson, (WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS,) an English artist, born at Hamburg in 1817. Many of his paintings illustrate scenes from the Bible. He became an R.A. in 1872.

Docampo, (FLORIAN,) a Spanish historian, born at Zamora in 1513. At the request of Charles V., he undertook to write a history of Spain, and published in 1578 "The First Five Books of a General Chronicle of Spain," which throws much light on the origin and antiquities of that nation. He died in 1590.

Doccum, van, or Doccom, (JAN,) a Dutch jurist, born at Doccum; died in 1540.

Doche, dosh, (JOSEPH DENIS,) a French composer of airs, etc., born in Paris in 1766; died in 1825.

Dod, (ALBERT BALDWIN,) D.D., an American divine, son of Daniel Dod, noticed below, was born in Mendham, New Jersey, in 1805. He graduated at Princeton in 1822, and became tutor in that college in 1827, and professor of mathematics in 1830. Died at Princeton in 1845. Dr. Dod was an eloquent preacher, and one of the ablest contributors to the "Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review." A collection of his writings has been published.

Dod, (CHARLES ROGER,) an English journalist, born in 1793. For about twenty years he was connected with the London "Times," for which he wrote notices of eminent men who died in that period, and reported debates in Parliament. He published an annual called "The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain," (1840-56.) Died in 1855.

Dod, (DANIEL,) an American machinist, born in Virginia in 1788. He built the engine for the Savannah, which in 1819 made the first voyage across the Atlantic ever accomplished by steam. He was killed by a boiler-explosion on the East River, New York, in 1823.

Dod, (JOHN,) an English Puritan divine, born at Shotledge, in Cheshire, in 1547, ministered at Hanwell for about twenty years, and was suspended for nonconformity about 1598. He excelled in the knowledge of Hebrew, and is often called "the Decalogist," from his "Commentaries on the Decalogue," (1606.) In 1624 he became rector of Fawesley. Fuller, in his "Worthies," says, "John Dod was by nature a witty, by industry a learned, and by grace a godly divine." Died in 1645.

Dodart, do'dâr', (CLAUDE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a son of Denis, noticed below, was chosen first physician to Louis XV. in 1718, and died in 1730, aged sixty-six.

Dodart, (DENIS,) an eminent French physician, born in Paris in 1634, became physician to Louis XIV. He was chosen a professor of pharmacy in 1666, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1673. He contributed to this institution several treatises on natural history, medicine, etc., and made many experiments on insensible perspiration, the results of which were published in a work called "Statica Medicina Gallica," (1725.) He wrote the preface of a work which the Academy published on the "History of Plants." Died in 1707.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Dodart," 1707.

Dodd, (CHARLES,) the assumed name of an English Catholic priest, who resided at Harvington and wrote "The Church History of England, 1500-1688," said to be rare and curious. It was intended as an antidote to Burnet. Died about 1745.

Dodd, (RALPH,) an English engineer, born in Northumberland about 1756, resided in London. He was the first projector of the Thames Tunnel, which, however, was not made in his time. He also planned the Surrey Canal, Vauxhall Bridge, and other works of public utility, and wrote an "Account of the Principal Canals in the World." Died in 1822.

Dodd, (ROBERT,) a skilful English painter of marine views, born in 1748. Among his works is "The Storm which sunk the Jamaica Fleet in 1782." Died about 1810.

Dodd, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English clergyman, born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, in 1729, was ordained in 1753, and became an eloquent and fashionable preacher of London. He was appointed chaplain to the king and preceptor to Philip Stanhope (Earl of Chesterfield) about 1764. He gained reputation by his writings, among which are "Reflections on Death," "The Visitor," "Sermons," "The Beauties of Shakspeare," and "Commentaries on Scripture." In 1777 he was convicted of forging the signature of Lord Chesterfield to a bond for £4000, for which he was executed. While confined for this offence, he wrote a poem entitled "Thoughts in Prison."

See "Memoirs of Dodd," prefixed to his "Thoughts in Prison;" GEORG FORSTER, "Leben Dr. W. Dodd's," Berlin, 1779.

Dodd'rldge, written also **Doderidge**, (SIR JOHN,) an eminent English lawyer, born at Barnstaple in 1555. He was appointed the king's principal sergeant-at-law in 1607. From 1613 until his death he was a judge of the court of king's bench. He was a good scholar and

a learned antiquary, and author of several works, among which are "The Lawyer's Light," "The English Lawyer," and "The Laws of Nobility." Died in 1628.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Doddrige, (PHILIP,) an eminent English dissenting minister, born in London in 1702, was a relative of the preceding, and was the twentieth child of a London merchant. After finishing his studies in a theological seminary at Kibworth, he began to preach at the same place in 1722. In 1729 he opened an academy for the education of candidates for the ministry at Northampton, where he was also employed as the minister of a dissenting church from that date until his death. He married a Miss Maris in 1730. As a minister, he was remarkable for his earnestness, fidelity, and fervent devotion. He wrote a large number of excellent and popular religious works, of which the most important are "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," (1744,) and "The Family Expositor," (3 vols., 1738,) which is an exposition of the Bible. These have been translated into many languages. The Rev. Robert Hall, in one of his letters, says, "Doddrige is now my prime favourite among divines." His work on the "Evidences of Christianity" has long been used as a text-book at Cambridge, England. He composed some of the best hymns which are used in the dissenting churches. In 1751 he visited Lisbon for his health; he died there the same year.

See "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of P. Doddrige," by JOB ORTON; "Life of Doddrige," by REV. DR. KIPPIS; D. A. HARSHA, "Life of Philip Doddrige;" SCHMIDT, "Leben des Dr. P. Doddrige," 1830.

Doddrige, (PHILIP,) an American lawyer, born in Brooke county, Virginia, in 1772. He acquired distinction as an advocate in trials by jury. In the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30 he represented several counties of western Virginia, and was the leader of the party which preferred a white basis of representation. Died in 1832.

Doderidge. See DODDRIDGE.

Döderlein, dö'der-lin', (JOHANN ALEXANDER,) a German historian and antiquary, born in Franconia in 1675; died in 1745.

See ERSCH und GRÜBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Döderlein or **Doederlein**, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) an eminent German Protestant divine and critic, born at Windsheim, in Bavaria, about 1746, was versed in the Oriental languages. He was chosen professor of theology at Altdorf in 1772. He made from the Hebrew text a Latin version of Isaiah, with notes, (1775,) which, says Silvestre de Sacy, "is written in an elegant style." Among his chief works are a "Summary of the Instruction of a Christian Theologian," ("Summa Institutionis Theologi Christiani," 1782,) and (in German) "The Christian Doctrine adapted to the Wants of our Time," (1785.) He contributed to introduce a new theological system opposed to the doctrines of the first Reformers. In 1782 he became professor of theology at Jena. Died in 1792.

Döderlein or **Doederlein**, (LUDWIG,) a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1791, was a distinguished philologist. He became professor of philology at Erlangen in 1827. He published "Latin Synonyms and Etymologies," (6 vols., 1826-38,) a "Manual of Latin Synonymy," (1839,) an edition of "Tacitus," (1847,) and other works. Died in 1863.

Dodge, (GRENVILLE M.,) an American general, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1831. He commanded a brigade at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and a corps in the army of General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May to September, 1864.

Dodge, (MARY ABIGAIL,) a popular and piquant American writer, born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1838. She has written on a variety of subjects under the pseudonym of GAIL HAMILTON, (composed of the last syllable of her Christian name and the name of her birth-place.) Among her works may be mentioned "Country Living and Country Thinking," (1862,) "Gala Days," (1863,) "A New Atmosphere," (1864,) and "Woman's Wrongs: a Counter-Irritant," (1868.) No inconsiderable portion of her writings originally appeared as contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly."

Dod'ing-ton, (GEORGE BUBB,) Lord Melcombe, an English courtier and politician, born in 1691. He was

elected to Parliament in 1715, and sent as ambassador to Spain. In 1720 he inherited a large fortune from his uncle, George Dodington, whose name he then assumed. In 1724 he became a lord of the treasury and a partisan of Walpole, whom he deserted in 1740. In 1761 he was raised to the peerage, as Lord Melcombe. He wrote some poetical pieces, and left a Diary, which gives an insight into the cabals and intrigues of his time, together with a candid exposure of his own venality and egotism. He was the patron of Young, Thomson, and Fielding. Died in 1762.

Dodoens, do-doons', [Lat. DODONÆUS; Fr. DODONÉE, dö'do'ná',] (REMBERT,) an eminent botanist and physician, was born at Malines, or, according to some authorities, in Friesland, about 1518. He was one of those who contributed most to the progress of botany in the sixteenth century. He became physician to the emperor Maximilian II. in 1570, and to Rodolph II. in 1576. About 1580 he was chosen professor of medicine at Leyden. Before that date he had published several works on botany, with fine figures. The plates of some of these were lent to him by L'Écluse. In 1583 he summed up his previous labours in a "History of Plants," ("Stirpium Historiæ Pemptades,") a work of great erudition, illustrated with 1300 engravings. He was author of "Praxis Medica," and other works. Died in 1585.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" VAN MEERBECK, "Recherches sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Dodoens," 1841; AVOINE, "Éloge de R. Dodoens."

Do-do-næus, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Dononée or **Dononæus**. See DODOENS.

Dod's'ley, (ROBERT,) a noted English bookseller and author, born near Mansfield in 1709, lived in London. He was a footman in early life, and in 1732 published a volume of verses entitled "The Footman's Miscellany." His drama "The Toyshop" gained him the friendship of Pope, and was performed with great success in 1735. He then opened a bookstore in Pall Mall, which was much frequented by authors and literary amateurs. He prospered in business, and became one of the principal booksellers in London. In 1737 he produced the farce of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," which was greatly applauded. The popular and ingenious "Economy of Human Life," which appeared anonymously in 1750, is generally ascribed to him. His tragedy of "Cleone" was performed in 1758 with complete success. Dr. Johnson said, "If Otway had written it, no other of his pieces would have been remembered." He published a "Select Collection of Old Plays," which is highly prized. He purchased Dr. Johnson's poem of "London" (1738) for ten guineas, and his "Vanity of Human Wishes" for fifteen guineas. Died in 1764.

Dodson, (GEORGE,) an English politician, was born in 1825. He was elected to Parliament for East Sussex in 1857, and afterwards represented Chester and Scarborough in succession. He has been chairman of committees, financial secretary to the treasury, and president of the local government board, and is at present chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Gladstone cabinet.

Dod'son, (James,) an English mathematician, published various works on mathematics. Died in 1757.

Dod's'worth, (ROGER,) an English antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1585, wrote 122 volumes on antiquities, which remain as manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Died in 1654.

Dod'well, (Colonel EDWARD,) a British antiquary and artist, produced in 1818 a "Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece," richly illustrated, which is esteemed one of the best works on that subject. It was followed by a costly volume, entitled "Thirty Views in Greece," (1821.) From 1800, when he left college, until his death, he passed the most of his time on the continent. He died in Rome in 1832, leaving drawings of "Cyclopean or Pelagic Remains in Greece and Italy," which have since been published.

Dodwell, (HENRY,) a theologian and chronologist, born in Dublin about 1642, settled in London in 1674, and adopted the profession of author and critic, in which he displayed great learning and industry. In 1688 he was chosen Camden professor of history at Oxford; but,

refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III, he was removed about 1691. He wrote several works on theology and chronology, among which are "Annals of Thucydides and Xenophon," (1696), "Annotations on the Greek Geographers," "Dissertations on the Ancient Cycles of the Greeks and Romans," etc., (1701), and a discourse proving that the soul is naturally mortal, and that the bishops have the power of giving immortality, (1706.) The last work excited much controversy, and naturally gave especial offence to the dissenters. Died in 1711.

See BROKESBY, "Life of Henry Dodwell," 1715; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii.

Dodwell, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, born in 1709, became prebendary of Salisbury and Archdeacon of Berks. He published sermons and treatises on theology, among which is "The Sick Man's Companion." Died in 1785.

Doebereiner. See DÖBEREINER.

Doederlein. See DÖDERLEIN.

Doellinger. See DÖLLINGER.

Doenniges. See DÖNNIGES.

Doerfel. See DÖRFEL.

Doerflinger or **Doerfling**. See DERFFLINGER.

Doeringk. See DÖRINGK.

Does, van der. See DOUSA.

Does, van der, vān der doos, (ANTOON,) a Dutch engraver, born at the Hague in 1610; died about 1680.

Does, van der, (JACOB,) called THE ELDER, a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam about 1620, was a pupil of N. Moyaert. He finished his studies in Rome, and settled at the Hague. He imitated Van der Laer with success, and painted animals and figures with skill. Died in 1673 at Amsterdam.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Does, van der, (JACOB,) THE YOUNGER, a Dutch painter of history, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1654. He studied under Dujardin and Lairesse. Died in Paris in 1693.

Does, van der, (PETER,) a Dutch admiral, who acted a brilliant part in the war which liberated the Dutch from Spanish domination. About 1598 he obtained command of a large fleet, with which he attacked the coast of Spain and pillaged several colonies. Died in the island of Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, in 1599.

See VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden."

Does, van der, (SIMON,) a son of Jacob the elder, born at Amsterdam in 1653, was a skilful landscape-painter. He worked at the Hague, Antwerp, and other places. His works have found their way into the cabinets of various foreign countries. Died about 1700.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Doeveren, van, vān doo'ver-en, (WOUTER,) a Dutch medical writer, born in Zealand in 1730, became professor of medicine at Leyden in 1771. Died in 1783.

Dog'gett or **Dog'get**, (THOMAS,) an Irish actor, born in Dublin; died in 1721.

Dogiel, dōg'yěl, (MATTHEW,) a Polish historian, born about 1715, became rector of a college at Wilna. He wrote an important work on Polish diplomacy, "Codex Diplomaticus Regni Poloniæ," (1758.) Died in 1760.

Dogliani, dōl-yō'nee, (GIOVANNI NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian historical writer, born at Udine, published in 1598 a "History of Venice from its Origin to 1597."

Dohm, dōm, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German diplomatist and historical writer, born at Lemgo in 1751. He entered the civil service of Prussia about 1778, became privy councillor in 1783, and was employed in several missions. He represented Prussia in the Congress of Rastadt in 1797. In 1807 he entered the council of state of Jerome Bonaparte. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of my Time," (1814-19, 5 vols.,) which is regarded as an important work. Died in 1820.

See GRONAU, "Dohms Biographie," 1824; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Dohna, von, fon dō'nâ, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born in 1661, was governor of the prince Frederick William who became King of Prussia. He was afterwards appointed first minister of Frederick I. and Frederick William II. Died in 1728.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Dohna, von, (CHRISTOPH,) born in Prussia in 1702, was made lieutenant-general in 1751, and served with distinction in the Seven Years' war. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Zorndorf, and defeated Haddik in 1758. Died in 1762.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Doig, (DAVID,) a Scottish writer and classical scholar, born in 1719, taught school at Stirling. He contributed several articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and addressed to Lord Kames two "Letters on the Savage State," (1792.) Died in 1800.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Doigny du Ponceau, dwān'ye' dü pōn'sō', a French poet, born in Maine about 1750; died in 1830.

Doissin, dwá'sān', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born in America in 1721, excelled in Latin poetry. He wrote, besides other works, "Sculptura, Carmen," (1752,) a poem on sculpture, and "Sculptura," a poem on engraving. Died in Paris in 1753.

Dökkalfar. See ELVES.

Dol-a-bel'la, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman of patrician rank and profligate habits, born about 70 B.C. He married Cicero's daughter Tullia. He was an adherent of Cæsar in the civil war, and fought for him at Pharsalia. He obtained the consulship soon after the death of Cæsar, 44 B.C. At first he favoured the senate against Antony; but he soon went over to the interest of the latter, who probably gave him a large bribe. He commanded an expedition to Syria, where he was defeated by Cassius, and, being besieged in Laodicea, committed suicide, 43 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Antony;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Dolabella, do-lâ-bel'lâ, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, born at Belluno in 1570, worked in Cracow. Died in 1650.

Dol'bēn, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Stanwick in 1625. He fought for the king at Marston Moor and at York in the civil war. In 1656 he was ordained, and officiated at Oxford several years. He was rewarded with several benefices at the restoration, (1660,) became Bishop of Rochester in 1666, lord high almoner in 1675, and Archbishop of York in 1683. A few of his sermons were printed. Died in 1686.

Dolce, dol'châ, or **Dolci, dol'chee**, (CARLO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1616, was a pupil of Jacopo Vignali. He confined his talents to religious subjects, except a few portraits. The Emperor of Germany invited him to his court, where he painted several portraits of the imperial family. Among his master-pieces are "Christ on Mount Olivet," and a "Holy Family." His works have an exquisite finish, a soft and harmonious colouring, and are remarkable for a tender and sentimental expression. His pictures are prized as ornaments in many well-chosen collections. Died at Florence in 1686. "Three pen-strokes of Raffaele," says Ruskin, "are a greater and better picture than the most finished work that ever Carlo Dolci polished into inanity."

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Dolce, (LUIGI,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Venice in 1508. He translated Cicero's Orations, and other ancient authors, and wrote, among other works, "Jocasta," a tragedy, (1549,) a "Life of Charles V.," (1551,) and a Dialogue on Painting, called "Aretino," (1557.) Died about 1568.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dolci. See DOLCE, (CARLO.)

Dolendo, do-lēn'do, (BARTHOLOMEUS,) a Dutch engraver, born at Leyden about 1560. He was a pupil of Goltzius.

Dolendo, (ZACHARIAS,) an able engraver, born at Leyden, was a pupil of Jacob von Ghein. He was living in 1590.

Dolet, do'lâ', (ÉTIENNE,) a learned Frenchman, born at Orléans in 1509, gained a wide reputation by his writings on theology, literature, etc., which also exposed him to persecution. He lived for some time at Lyons, where he established a printing-press and published some of his own works, for which he was imprisoned. In 1543 the Parliament condemned his books to be burned, as too favourable to the new doctrines. About

1546 the author himself, on a false charge of atheism, suffered death by fire. Among his works, in Latin, are a "Dialogue on the Imitation of Cicero," written against Erasmus, a "Commentary on the Latin Language," (1536,) and "Summary of the Acts of Francis I.," (1540.) He was a friend of Bonaventure Desperiers. "The French language," says A. F. Didot, "owes him much for his treatises, translations, [from Cicero and Plato,] and poesies."

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" A. F. DIDOT, "Essai sur la Typographie."

Dolgorouki. See DOLGOROUKI.

Dolgorouki or **Dolgorouki**, dol'go-roo'kee, (IVAN MIKHAILOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian poet, born at Moscow about 1760, attained high dignities in the public service. From 1802 to 1812 he was Governor of Vladimir. He wrote many articles for literary journals, and gained a high reputation by his poetical epistles and satires. Died in 1823.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

Dolgorouki, (VASSILI VLADIMIROVITCH,) a Russian prince and field-marshal, born in 1667. He was sent as ambassador to France and Germany by Peter the Great. In 1726 Catherine I. appointed him general-in-chief, and sent him on an expedition against Persia. Peter II. raised him to the rank of field-marshal in 1728. Soon after this date he lost the favour of the court, and was imprisoned, but was restored in 1741. Died in 1746.

Dolgorouki, (YAKOF FEODOROVITCH,) a Russian prince, born in 1639. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1696 and 1697 against the Turks, and obtained the rank of general. In 1700 he was made prisoner at Narva by the Swedes, who detained him ten years. He was made a senator by Peter I. Died in 1720.

Doligny, do'lèn'ye', (LOUISE ADELAÏDE,) afterwards MADAME DUDOYER, de Gastels, a French comic actress, born in Paris in 1746; died in 1823.

Dolivar, (JUAN,) a Spanish engraver, born at Saragossa in 1641; died in Paris in 1701.

Döll or **Doell**, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German sculptor, born at Hildburghausen in 1750; died in 1816.

Döllinger or **Doellinger**, (IGNAZ,) a German physiologist, born at Bamberg in 1770. In 1826 he became professor of anatomy at Munich. Among his works are "Elements of Physiology," (1835,) and "On the Importance of Comparative Anatomy." Died in 1841.

Döllinger, (JOHANN JOSEPH IGNAZ,) a learned Catholic theologian, son of the preceding, born at Bamberg in 1799. He became professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law at Munich in 1826. For opposing the Vatican decrees, he was formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich, though he acted with the approval of the Bavarian government. In 1871, too, he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and was elected rector of the University of Munich. In 1874 he presided over the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn. Dr. Döllinger has published "Origin of Christianity," and other works.

Dol'ond, (JOHN,) an eminent English optician, born in London in 1706, was descended from French refugees. He learned the trade of a silk-weaver, and followed the same for many years, improving his leisure in the study of sciences and languages. He thus became a profound mathematician and a good linguist. About 1752 John Dollond retired from the trade of weaver, and became a practical optician in partnership with his son. They made improvements in the art, and became celebrated for the fabrication of telescopes. About 1757 he made an important discovery respecting the dispersion (or aberration) of light, and wrote a treatise on the subject, for which the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal. The result of this discovery was the achromatic telescope. In 1761 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became optician to the king. Died about 1761.

See JOHN KELLY, "Life of J. Dollond."

Dollond, (PETER,) a son of the preceding, born about 1730, was a worthy successor of his father, under whose tuition he attained great proficiency in mathematics. From 1766 until 1804 he and his brother John were partners, and maintained a high reputation by their skill

as opticians. In 1804 John died, and Peter took as a partner his nephew, George Huggins, who then changed his name to Dollond. Peter died in 1820. George died in 1832. The former had improved Hadley's quadrant, and written a treatise on telescopes.

Dolomieu, de, deh do'lo'me-uh', (DÉODAT GUI SYLVAIN TANCRÈDE DE Grätet—grā'tā'), a celebrated French geologist and mineralogist, born at Dolomieu, in Dauphiné, in 1750, was the son of the Marquis of Dolomieu. He was admitted into the order of Malta, in which he remained until about 1770, when he killed one of his companions in a duel. While confined for this offence, he became a student of the natural sciences. After his release he formed a friendship with La Rochefoucauld, by whose influence he was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences. About 1777 he returned to Malta, where he was promoted to some offices in the order. From Malta he made scientific excursions to Sicily and Italy for several years, during which he wrote treatises on volcanoes. He returned to France in 1791, composed some important articles on geology for the "Journal de Physique," and traversed on foot all parts of that country, with the geologist's hammer in his hand.

In 1796 he was appointed professor in the School of Mines, and was chosen a member of the Institute. He was one of the savants selected to attend Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt in 1798, and was delighted with such an opportunity to pursue his favourite studies in a new field of inquiry. After a hasty survey of a part of Lower Egypt, he sailed for France in March, 1799, and was taken prisoner by the Neapolitans, (then at war with the French,) who kept him in a dungeon and treated him with great cruelty. Efforts were vainly made by several sovereign powers for his release, which could not be obtained until the victory of Marengo compelled Naples to make a treaty in which his liberation was positively stipulated. He arrived at Paris in March, 1801, and found that he had been appointed professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. He delivered one course of lectures, then made a journey to the Alps, and died in November, 1801.

"Dolomieu," says Cuvier, "seemed to be born for geology. To a decided passion for that study he joined all the physical and moral faculties requisite for success." Though adverse fortunes did not permit him to fully develop his powers as the author of any system of geology, yet the science is much indebted to his treatises. During his imprisonment, though deprived of pen and ink, he wrote a "Treatise on Mineralogical Philosophy" and a "Memoir on Mineral Species," using the smoke of his lamp as a substitute for ink.

See notice, by CUVIER, in the "Biographie Universelle;" LACÉPÈDE, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Dolomieu," 1802; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Dolsci, dols'tse-üs, (PAUL,) a German Hellenist, born at Plauen in 1526, was a friend of Melanchthon. Died in 1589.

Domairon, do'mā'rōn', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Béziers in 1745, wrote "The General Principles of Belles-Lettres," (1785,) and other works. Died in 1807.

Domard, do'mār', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver of medals and gems, born in Paris in 1792; died in 1858.

Domat, do'mā', or **Daumat**, dō'mā', (JEAN,) an eminent French jurist, born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1625. He had intimate relations with the recluses of Port-Royal, especially with Pascal, who at his death intrusted to him his private papers. The details of his virtuous and useful life have not been recorded. His reputation is founded on a great systematic work entitled "The Civil Laws in their Natural Order," (1689.) Many persons had attempted to systematize the confused and ill-digested materials of Roman law; but no one succeeded so perfectly as Domat, who is considered the most eminent jurist of his age. He received a pension from Louis XIV. D'Aguesseau, a most competent judge, spoke of him with profound respect. Domat was for many years king's advocate in the presidial court of Clermont. Died in Paris in 1695.

See EUGÈNE CAUCHY, "Études sur Domat," 1852; VICTOR COUSIN's article in the "Journal des Savants," 1843; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal;" CARRÉ, "Notice historique sur Domat," prefixed to his works, Paris, 1822.

Dombay, von, fon dom'bi, (FRANZ,) an Austrian Orientalist, born in Vienna in 1758, was appointed interpreter to the court for Oriental languages in 1792. He published "Geschichte der Scherifen," a "History of the Shereefs," (princes of Morocco,) (1801,) a "Persian Grammar," (1804,) and other works, which are commended by Silvestre de Sacy. Died in 1810.

Dombey, don'ba', (JOSEPH,) a French botanist and physician, born at Mâcon in 1742, studied botany at Paris under Jussieu. He received a commission from Turgot, the prime minister, to visit South America and collect such useful plants as could be profitably cultivated in France, and arrived at Callao in 1778. He traversed Peru, Chili, etc., discovered mines of gold and quicksilver, and had many romantic adventures. Returning home, he landed at Cadiz in 1785 with an immense collection, of which, it is stated, the Spanish officials confiscated half and damaged the other half. Buffon procured for him a pension of six thousand livres. Dombey was living at Lyons when it was besieged in 1793, after which he obtained a mission to the United States. On the voyage thither he was taken by privateers, and imprisoned in Montserrat, where he died about 1794. The French regard him as one of the most enterprising and successful explorers of the domain of botany in the eighteenth century. As he was unable to defray the expense of publishing the results of his researches in Peru, he placed his herbal in the hands of L'Héritier, who prepared a Flora of Peru, which he left in manuscript.

See DELEUZE, "Notice sur Dombey," in the "Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dombrowski, dom-brov'skee, (JOHN HENRY,) an able Polish general, born in the palatinate of Cracow in 1755. In the effort for independence which the Poles began about 1791, he took a prominent part, and obtained the rank of general. He was compelled to surrender to Suwarrow in November, 1794, when his nation ceased to exist. In 1797 he entered the service of the Cisalpine Republic, for which he formed and commanded a Polish legion. He displayed great valour and ability at Trebbia, (1799,) where he commanded a wing of the French army. After the battle of Jena (1806) Bonaparte called him to Poland, where he raised an army of 30,000 Poles. As general of division, Dombrowski gained victories at Dirschau and at Bromberg in 1809. He was wounded at Berezina in 1812, but continued to fight for Bonaparte until 1814. Died in 1818.

See L. CHODZKO, "Histoire des Légions Polonoises en Italie," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Domenichi, do-mên'e-kee or do-mã'ne-kee, (LUIGI,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Piacenza, lived at Venice and at Florence, where he was patronized by Duke Cosimo I. He translated into Italian Plutarch's "Lives," (1555,) Pliny's "Natural History," (1561,) and other works. He also wrote several original works, among which are "The Nobility of Women," ("La Nobiltà delle Donne,") and "The Court Lady," ("La Donna di Corte.") Died in 1564.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Domenichi, da, dâ do-mên'e-kee or do-mã'ne-kee, (DOMENICO,) a learned prelate, born in Venice in 1416, lived many years in Rome. He was made referendary by Calixtus III., nuncio by another pope, and Bishop of Brescia by Paul II. He wrote a "Treatise on the Episcopal Dignity," and many other works on theology. Died in 1478.

Domenichino, do-mên'e-kee'no, [Fr. DOMINIQUIN, do'me'ne'kân'] an eminent Italian painter, whose proper name was DOMENICO ZAMPIERI, do-mên'e-ko zdãm'i-pe-ã'ree, was born at Bologna in 1581. He studied under Annibal Caracci in Rome, where he remained some years and was patronized as a painter and architect by Gregory XV. He afterwards worked in Naples, where he died in 1641. He painted in oil and in fresco, was a good colorist, and excelled both in history and landscapes. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Agnes," and the "Communion of Saint Jerome," finished about 1612, which is to be seen in the Vatican opposite Raphael's "Transfiguration." Some judges, as Caracci and N. Poussin, estimate him as

scarcely inferior to any painter except Raphael, Correggio, and Titian.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MALVASIA, "Felsina Pittrice;" BOLOGNINI-AMORINI, "Vita di Domenico Zampieri," 1839; BELLORI, "Vite de' Pittori;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" LECARPENTIER, "Notice sur D. Zampieri," 1812.

Domenici, do-mên'e-chee or do-mã'ne-chee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Treviso, lived about 1530, and died at the age of thirty-five. He is called one of the best pupils of Titian.

Domenico. See DOMINIC, SAINT.

Domenico, do-mên'e-ko, (ALEXIS,) [Fr. DOMINIQUE LE GREC, do'me'nek' lèh grèk,] called IL GRECO, (èl grã'ko,) an artist, born in the Greek Archipelago about 1547, was a pupil of Titian in Venice. He excelled in painting, sculpture, and architecture, and imitated the manner of Titian with success. In his later years he worked in Toledo and other cities of Spain, where he produced many admired paintings and formed some able pupils. He designed a church in Toledo, and adorned it with sculptures and pictures. Died in 1625.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Domenico d'Asciano. See BARTOLO, (DOMENICO.)

Domenico de' Barbieri, do-mên'e-ko dâ bar-be-ã'ree, or **Domenico Fiorentino**, (fe-o-rèn-tee'no,) a painter, sculptor, and engraver, born at Florence in 1506; died in 1560.

Domenico degli Camei, do-mên'e-ko dâl'ye'e kã-mã'ee, an Italian artist, born at Milan, derived his surname from his skill in engraving gems in relief, or cameos. His family name was COMPAGNI. Vasari speaks with admiration of his portraits of Ludovico Sforza and other princes, which are among the most precious monuments of modern iconography. Died about 1490.

Domenico Veneziano, do-mên'e-ko vã-nêt-se-ã'no, or DOMENICO OF VENICE, an Italian painter, born about 1408, is said to have been the first who painted in oil at Florence. He was assassinated by Castagno, the painter, about 1462. (See CASTAGNO.)

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Domergue, do'mãrg', (FRANÇOIS URBAIN,) a French grammarian, born at Aubagne in 1745, settled in Paris about 1790, and a few years later was chosen a member of the Institute. He was the author of "Orthographic Exercises," and other grammatical works. Died in 1810.

Dom'ett, written also **Domott**, (SIR WILLIAM,) an English admiral, born in Devonshire about 1754, served under Rodney and Nelson against the French. Died in 1828.

Domingo, do-mêng'go, (LUIS,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Valencia in 1718; died in 1767.

Domingo de Guzman. See DOMINIC, SAINT.

Dom'i-nic, [Sp. DOMINGO DE GUZMAN, do-mêng'go dâ gooth-mãn'; Fr. DOMINIQUE, do'me'nek'; It. DOMENICO, do-mên'e-ko,] SAINT, the founder of the order of Dominicans, was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, in 1170. Having become noted for his zeal and eloquence as a preacher, he was admitted in 1198 into the chapter of the Bishop of Osma, whom he assisted in his efforts to convert the Albigenses in France. According to the Catholics, he performed many miracles, and offered to sell himself as a slave in order to raise money for charitable purposes. He appears to have been one of the instigators of the crusade against the Albigenses about 1212, in which many thousands of those people perished. In 1215 he founded the order of Preaching Friars, or Dominicans, which was approved by the pope in 1216 and was rapidly multiplied in Christendom. Their rules exact rigorous fasting and total abstinence from flesh. The design of the founder was to make the conversion of heretics their special pursuit. In France they were often called Jacobins. Dominic became the first general of the order. The pope created in his favour the office of Master of the Sacred Palace, which is always filled by a Dominican. He died in 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1234.

See TOURON, "Vie de Saint-Dominique," 1739; CASTILLO, "Historia del Santo Domingo," 1612-22; LACORDAIRE, "Vie de Saint-Dominique," 1840; BOTTINI, "Vita di San Domenico," 3 vols., 1789.

Dominici, da, dâ do-mee'ne-chee, (BERNARDO,) a Neapolitan artist, published "The Lives of Neapolitan Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (3 vols., 1742-45.)

Dominikus, do-mee'ne-kûs, (JAKOB,) a German historian, born at Rheinbergen in 1764. Among his works, which are highly commended, are "Ferdinand, Duke of Alva," (1796,) and "Henry IV. of France," (2 vols., 1797.)

Dominique. See DOMENICO and DOMINIC, SAINT.

Dominique Barrière, do'me'nèk' bâ're-air', a French engraver, born at Marseilles in 1622, worked at Rome.

Dominique le Grec. See DOMENICO, (ALEXIS.)

Dominiquin. See DOMENICHINO.

Dominis, de, dà dom'e-nèss, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian theologian, born in the isle of Arba, near Dalmatia, in 1566. He gained early distinction as professor of philosophy and mathematics at Padua, and became Archbishop of Spalatro. Before this promotion he wrote a curious treatise on light, "On the Rays of Light and Vision in Perspective Glasses and in the Rainbow," ("De Radiis Visus et Lucis in Vitris perspectivis et Iride," 1611,) in which the phenomenon of the rainbow was explained for the first time. About 1615 he removed to England, turned Protestant, and was appointed Dean of Windsor by James I. He published arguments against Popery in his work "On the Ecclesiastical Republic," ("De Republica Ecclesiastica," 1617.) He returned to Italy in 1622, and abjured the doctrines of that work. On a suspicion that he was about to recant again, he was imprisoned at Rome, and died in prison in 1624.

See VOLTAIRE, "Lettres philosophiques;" LIMBORCH, "Historia Inquisitionis."

Domitian, do-mish'e-an, [LAT. DOMITIA'NUS; FR. DOMITIEN, do'me'se'ân'] or, more fully, **Titus Flavius Domitia' nus**, a Roman emperor, the second son of Vespasian, born in 51 A.D., succeeded his brother Titus in 81. Though his character was depraved and cruel, he at first affected a zeal for public virtue and justice. He was defeated by the Dacians, and made a disgraceful treaty, by which he bound himself to pay them tribute. His armies were generally unsuccessful, except in Britain, which was conquered by Agricola. He married Domitia Longina, to whom he gave the title of Augusta. Many innocent persons fell victims to his suspicions, his cruelty, or his rapacity. He banished the philosophers and literati, among whom was Epictetus. One of his favourite pastimes was hunting and killing flies. A conspiracy was formed among his guards and courtiers, and he was killed in his palace in 96 A.D., when the senate chose Nerva as his successor.

See TACITUS, "Historia;" SUETONIUS, "Domitianus;" NIEBUHR, "Römische Geschichte," vol. ii.; J. ARRHENIUS, "Vita Imperatoris Domitiani," 1696.

Domitianus. See DOMITIAN.

Domitianus, do-mish-e-â'nus, (LUCIUS DOMITIUS,) a Roman general, who assumed the title of emperor in the reign of Diocletian. He was put to death in 288 A.D.

Dom-i-ti'la or **Domitia**, do-mish'e-a, the wife of the emperor Vespasian, was the mother of Titus and Domitian. She died before the accession of Vespasian.

Domitius Afer. See AFER.

Domitius Ahenobarbus. See AHENOBARBUS.

Dommartin, do'mâr'tân', (ÉLZÉARD AUGUSTE,) a French general, born in 1768, distinguished himself at the battle of the Pyramids and at El Arish. He was killed at Rosetta in 1799.

Domnus. See DONUS.

Don, (DAVID,) a Scottish botanist, born at Forfar in 1800. He went to London in 1819, and gained reputation by a "Monograph on the Genus Saxifraga." In 1822 he was appointed librarian of the Linnæan Society, to which he contributed several able botanical treatises. In 1825 he produced a valuable work on the plants of Nepal, "Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis." He became professor of botany in King's College, London, in 1836. Died in 1840.

Don, (GEORGE,) father of the preceding, born about 1770, was proprietor of a nursery and botanic garden at Forfar, and was a good botanist. Died in 1814.

Don, (SIR GEORGE,) a British general, born in 1756; died in 1832.

Don, (GEORGE,) a botanist, born in 1798, was a brother of David Don, noticed above. He made scientific ex-

ursions to Africa and South America, and published an excellent "System of Gardening and Botany," (4 vols., 1831-38.) Died in 1856.

Don'ald I., King of Scotland, is said to have been the first Christian king of that country. Died about 216 A.D.

Donald II., King of Scotland, reigned about four years, and died about 864 A.D.

Donald IV. or **VI.**, King of Scotland, reigned from 892 to 904 A.D.

Donald VII. See DUNCAN.

Donald VIII., sometimes called **Donald Bane**, usurped the throne of Scotland in 1093. He was deposed by Edgar Atheling in 1098.

Don'ald-son, (JOHN,) a skilful Scottish portrait-painter, born in Edinburgh in 1737, lived some years in London. He published an "Essay on the Elements of Beauty," and a volume of poems. He was a very successful artist, especially in miniature. Died in 1801.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Don'ald-son, (Professor JOHN,) an eminent British agriculturist of the present age. He published a "Treatise on Manures and Grasses," (1842,) "Cultivated Plants of the Farm," (1847,) and "Agricultural Biography," (London, 1854,) which is said to be an excellent work.

Don'ald-son, (Rev. JOHN WILLIAM,) an English philologist, born in 1812, published Greek, Latin, and Hebrew grammars, and other works. Died about 1861.

Donaldson, (THOMAS LEVERTON,) an English architect, born in London about 1795. He published a "Collection of Doorways from Ancient and Modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," (1833.) In 1843 he became professor of architecture in University College, London. He was architect of All-Saints Church, London, and of other churches in or near that city.

Donaldson, (WALTER,) a Scottish writer, born at Aberdeen about 1575, published "Synopsis (Economica.)"

Donat. See DONATUS.

Donatello, do-nâ-tel'lo, (DONATO DI BELTO DI BARDO,) an eminent sculptor, born in Florence in 1383, worked in Florence, Venice, Rome, and Padua, and was highly successful. He was patronized by the famous Cosimo de' Medici. Among his best productions are bronze figures of Saint George, of Saint Mark, and of "Judith holding the Head of Holofernes." He excelled in the representation of historical events by bas-reliefs. His character was noble and liberal. Died in 1466. His works are commended for correctness of form, for propriety of attitude, and for power and truth of expression, sometimes reaching the pathetic and sublime.

See ANDREA FRANCONI, "Elogio di Donatello," 1837; NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Donatello, (SIMONE,) a Florentine sculptor, brother of the preceding. He was invited to Rome in 1431 by Pope Eugene, and spent about twelve years in adorning one of the doors of Saint Peter's with bas-reliefs.

Donati, do-nâ'tee, a noble and powerful Guelph family of Florence, which flourished about the end of the thirteenth century. Gemma Donati, the wife of Dante, was a member of this family.

Donati, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit, poet, and antiquary, born at Sienna in 1584, professed rhetoric in Rome with distinction. He wrote, in Latin, a poem on the "Poetic Art," an epic poem named "Constantinus," (1640,) and an excellent work on the edifices of Rome, ("Roma vetus et recens," 1633,) which was perhaps superior to anything previously written on the antiquities of that city. Died in 1640.

Donati, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian naturalist, born in 1606; died in 1659.

Donati, do-nâ'tee, (BINDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence, wrote in the Tuscan language. He was ranked by Crescimbeni among the first writers of his time. Died about 1300.

Donati, (CORSO,) a Florentine noble, who was a leader of the Guelphs. By his talents and rank he acquired great influence in public affairs. About 1300 the people of Florence were divided into two factions, the Neri and Bianchi, (Blacks and Whites.) Corso Donati was the chief of the former party, which, by the aid of foreign troops under Charles de Valois, obtained power in 1301,

when they banished or killed their principal rivals, of whom Dante was one. Donati soon lost his influence with his own party, was accused of tyrannical designs, and, failing to appear at the trial, was condemned in 1308, and destroyed himself.

See SIMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Donati or Donato, do-ná'to, (MARCELLO,) Count di Ponzano (de pon-zá'no,) an Italian physician, born at Correggio in 1538. He wrote "De Medica Historia mirabili," (1586.) Died in 1602.

See CASTELLANI, "Vita del celebre Medico M. Donati," 1788.

Donati, (VITALIANO,) an Italian physician, eminent as a naturalist, was born at Padua in 1713. Prompted by a passion for botany and other natural sciences, he traversed Italy for about eight years, and was employed by Pope Benedict XIV. to make collections for his college. He then explored Illyria, and undertook a description of the productions of the Adriatic. In 1750 an outline of his intended work on the "Natural History of the Adriatic" was published. He also visited Syria and Egypt for scientific purposes, and sent home many objects of natural history. On his voyage homeward he perished by shipwreck in 1763.

See GENNARI, "Elogio di V. Donati," 1839.

Donato. See DONATELLO.

Donato, do-ná'to, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian philologist, was born at Zano, near Verona. He was professor of Greek at Padua about 1532. He translated Xenophon's book "On Economy," and other Greek works. He was the first editor of "Chrysostom on Saint Paul" in Greek. Died about 1550.

Donato, (FRANCESCO,) Doge of Venice, was elected in 1545, and died in 1553, leaving a good reputation for eloquence and wisdom. He maintained the neutrality of Venice in the war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Donato or Donati, (GERONIMO,) a Venetian statesman, negotiated a peace between the pope and Venice in 1510. His abilities were extolled by Erasmus. Died in 1513.

Donato, (LEONARDO,) was Doge of Venice from 1606 to 1612. He firmly resisted Pope Paul V., who wished to deprive the republic of its jurisdiction over the clergy, and who laid the state under an interdict in 1606. This was finally removed without any concession on the part of Venice. Died in 1612.

See ANDREA MOROSINI, "Vita Leonardi Donati," 1628; PIERRE MARCEL, "Vita Donatorum."

Donato, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian diplomatist, born in 1705. He wrote "L'Uomo di Governo," ("The Statesman,") which was translated into French by Robinet, (1767.) Died in 1765.

Donato, (ZENO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona, flourished about 1500.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Do-nā'tus, [Fr. DONAT, do'nā',] Bishop of Case Nigræ, in Numidia, the chief author of the schism of Donatists, which began about 305 A.D., disturbed the church for more than a century, and filled Africa with dire calamities. With an affected zeal for discipline, he formed a party against Cecilianus, Bishop of Carthage, as being identified with some who, through fear of persecution, had given up the sacred books and were hence called "Traditores." He taught that the Church was not infallible; but it does not appear that he made innovations in doctrine. This party became very numerous in Africa, and, it is said, burned the churches of the Catholics and massacred the members of that party. At the Council of Arles, in 314, the question was decided in favour of Cecilianus. The Donatists, however, increased until 410, when the emperor Honorius convoked a council at Carthage, which condemned them as heretics. This result is ascribed chiefly to the efforts of Saint Augustine. They became divided into several sects, and about the sixth century had sunk into insignificance.

See SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Hæreticis;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Donatus, the second of this name, was elected Bishop of Carthage in 316 A.D. by the Donatists, of whom he

became the master-spirit. He is said to have been learned and eloquent, but haughty. His partisans gave him the surname of MAGNUS, (the "Great.") He died in exile about 355. The Donatists in his time were nearly as numerous in Africa as the Catholics.

See PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies."

Donatus, [Fr. DONAT, do'nā',] (ÆLIUS,) a celebrated Latin grammarian, born about 333 A.D. He taught rhetoric in Rome, and was a teacher of Saint Jerome, who speaks highly of his talents. His "Elements of Grammar" ("Ars Grammatica") served as the basis of nearly all subsequent elementary works on that subject, and was generally used in the schools of the middle ages. He also wrote an able commentary on Terence, which is extant.

See L. SCHOPFEN, "De Terentio et Donato," 1824.

Donckers. See DONKERS.

Dondi, don'dee, (GIACOMO,) born at Padua, was eminent as a philosopher and physician. He wrote "Storehouse of Medicine," ("Promptuarium Medicinæ,") and made a famous clock in Padua in 1344.

Dondi, (GIOVANNI,) a son of the preceding, born in 1318, was a physician and mathematician, and the friend of Petrarch, who addressed to him several letters. He invented a celebrated clock, which was placed in Pavia and procured for him and his descendants the surname of HOROLOGIUS, or DALL' OROLOGIO. Died in 1389.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dondi dall' Orologio, don'dee dāl-lo-ro-lo'jo, (CARLO ANTONIO,) MARQUIS, an Italian naturalist, was born of a noble family of Padua about 1750. He devoted his life chiefly to natural history and chemistry. He wrote an "Introduction to the Natural History of the Euganean Hills," (1780,) and a few other scientific works. Died in 1801.

Dondini, don-dee'nee, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Ancona in 1606, was professor of eloquence in Rome for many years. Among his works are a Latin poem "On the Birth of the Dauphin of France," (1639,) and a "History of the Actions, in France, of Farnese, Prince of Parma," (1673.)

Donducci, don-doot'chee, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MASTELLETTA, èl mās-tel-let'tā, was born at Bologna in 1575. "He had a rich imagination," says Auguis, "a pure design, and vigorous colour." His reputation was high in his own time, but has since declined. He died in 1637, or, according to another account, in 1655.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Doneau, do'nō', [Lat. DONEL'VUS,] (HUGUES,) an able French jurist and Protestant, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1527. He was teaching jurisprudence at Bourges in 1572, when, by the aid of his scholars, he escaped the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew and fled from France. He afterwards professed law at Heidelberg, Leyden, and Altorf, where he died in 1591. He is the author of voluminous and esteemed commentaries on civil law.

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" ZEIDLER, "Spicilegium Observationum Vitæ H. Donelli illustrantium," 1766.

Donellus. See DONEAU.

Don'el-lý, (Sir ROSS,) a British admiral, who entered the navy at an early age. He fought with distinction under Lord Howe in June, 1794, and commanded the squadron before Toulon in 1803. For his conduct at Montevideo in 1807 he received the thanks of Parliament. He was made rear-admiral in 1814, and full admiral in 1838. Died in 1841.

Dongelberge, de, dēh dong'el-bērg'ēh, (HENRI CHARLES,) a Belgian historian, born probably at Brussels in 1593; died in 1660.

Dongois, dōn'gwā', (NICOLAS,) a French jurist, born in Paris about 1634, was a nephew of the poet Boileau, and an acquaintance of Voltaire. Died in 1717.

Doni, do'nee, (ADONE,) an able painter of the Roman school, born at Assisi, worked about 1540. He is reputed the greatest painter that Assisi ever produced.

Doni, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence about 1508. He lived a wandering life, and gained a scanty subsistence by his writings, some of

which were facetious, humorous, or satirical, and had a temporary vogue. Among his works is a treatise on painting and sculpture, entitled "Disegno partito in più Ragionamenti," "The Gourd," ("La Zucca," 1551), "The Marbles of Doni," (1552), and "La Libreria del Doni," (1550), a bibliographical work, which passed through many editions, but is very defective. Died in 1574.

See **TRABOSCHI**, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" **NEGRI**, "Istoria de' Fiorentini Scrittori;" **NICÉRON**, "Mémoires."

Doni, (**GIOVANNI BATTISTA**), an eminent Italian scholar and antiquary, born in Florence in 1593. The study of antiquities became his ruling passion, and he made an immense collection of rare objects. In 1623 he removed to Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Barberini and was made secretary of the Sacred College. He returned to Florence in 1640, and was chosen professor of eloquence. He wrote several Latin poems, ("Carmina," 1628), and treatises on ancient music, one of which is named "Lyra Barberina," (1773.) Died in 1646.

See **BANDINI**, "De Vita et Scriptis J. B. Donii," 1755.

Doni d'Attichi, do'ne' dá'te'she',? (**LOUIS**), a French bishop and biographer, born in 1596; died in 1664.

Donini, do-nee'nee, (**GIROLAMO**), a skilful Italian painter, born at Correggio in 1681, was a pupil of Carlo Cignani, and worked at Bologna. He excelled in design and colour, and is said to have finished his works with greater care and delicacy than any eminent painter except Carlo Dolce. Died about 1740.

See **LANZI**, "History of Painting in Italy."

Donis, do'nis, (**NIKOLAUS**), a German monk and geographer, lived in the monastery of Reichenbach about 1450. He produced a Latin version of Ptolemy's Geography, to which he added graduated maps, and an original treatise (in Latin) "On the Wonders of the World." He presented a copy of this work to the pope in 1471.

Donizetti, don-e-zet'tee or do-nid-zet'tee, (**GAETANO**), an excellent Italian musical composer, born at Bergamo in 1798, studied music under Mattei at Bologna. He served several years in the army, which he quitted about 1822. After many essays, he produced in 1830, at Milan, his opera "Anna Bolena," which was much admired. It was followed by many other operas, which were very successful and still retain their popularity, among which are "Lucrezia Borgia," (1833), "Lucia di Lammermoor," (1835), and "Linda di Chamouni," (1842.) In the latter part of his life he was professor of counterpoint in the Royal College of Naples, and chapel-master and composer to the court of Vienna. Died at Bergamo in 1848.

See **A. DE LAFAGE**, "Notice sur Donizetti;" **SCUDO**, "Donizetti et l'Ecole Italienne depuis Rossini;" **FÉRIS**, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Donkers, donk'ers, or **Donckers**, (**JAN** or **PIETER**), a Dutch painter, born at Gouda about 1610, died prematurely. His works are highly praised.

Donkers, **Donckers**, or **Doncker**, (**PIETER**), a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Gouda about 1612. He worked at Rome. Died in 1668.

Donn or **Donne**, don, (**ABRAHAM**), an English mathematician, born at Bideford in 1718; died in 1746.

Donnadieu, do'ná-de-uh', (**GABRIEL**), a French general, born at Nîmes in 1777; died in 1849.

Donné, do'ná', (**ALPHONSE**), a French savant, born at Noyon in 1806. He wrote treatises on the physiology of milk, blood, mucus, and saliva.

Donne, don, or **Donn**, (**BENJAMIN**), an English mathematician of Bideford, born in 1729, published several treatises. Died in 1798.

Donne, (**JOHN**), an eminent English poet and divine, born in London in 1573, was educated in the Catholic religion, which he renounced in favour of the Church of England. He was secretary to Lord-Chancellor Egerton, when he privately married a niece of that nobleman and consequently lost his office. In 1610 he wrote the "Pseudo-Martyr," which procured him the favour of James I., who persuaded him to take holy orders about 1614, and made him one of his chaplains. He gained celebrity for his eloquence as a preacher, and in 1621 was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's. Donne was the first and Cowley the second of the school which Johnson denominates "metaphysical poets," who laboured after conceits and novel turns of thought. "Donne," says

Hallam, "is the most inharmonious of our versifiers. Of his earlier poems many are very licentious; the later are chiefly devout. Few are good for much; the conceits have not even the merit of being intelligible." Dryden styles him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." He wrote satires, elegies, and other poems. His Sermons, published in 1640, are much admired for learning and subtlety. He died in 1631. His life was written by Izaak Walton, (1640.)

See, also, **H. ALFORD**, "Life of Donne," 1839; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., 1823.

Donneau de Vizé, do'nō' de' ve'zá', (**JEAN**), a French critic and journalist, born in Paris in 1640. He wrote several successful comedies, and founded about 1680 the "Mercure galante," a monthly review, in which he attacked Racine and Molière and published news of the court, etc. This was probably the earliest French journal or newspaper. Died in 1710.

Donner, don'ner, (**GEORG RAPHAEL**), a skilful German sculptor, born at Essling in 1695; died in 1741.

Donnet, do'ná', (**FERDINAND FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE**), a French prelate, born at Bourg Argental in 1795, became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1837, and a cardinal in 1852. He died in 1882.

Dönniges or **Doenniges**, (**WILHELM**), a German publicist, born near Stettin in 1814. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the German Empire in the Fourteenth Century," (1842.)

Donnino, (**AGNOLO**), a painter, born at Florence, lived about 1500. He is praised by Vasari.

Donnissan, de, **MARQUIS**, a French royalist officer, who took a prominent part in the civil war of La Vendée in 1793. He died on the scaffold about the end of 1793.

Donoli, do-no'lee, (**ALFONSO FRANCESCO**), an Italian medical writer, born in Tuscany in 1635; died in 1724.

Donoso, do-no'so, (**JOSÉ**), a Spanish painter, born in New Castile in 1628, worked in Madrid, several churches of which he adorned with paintings. His manner is said to resemble that of Paul Veronese. Died in 1866.

Donoso Cortés, do-no'so kor-tés', (**JUAN**), Marquis de Valdegamas, (vál-dá-gá'más), a Spanish statesman and writer, born in Estremadura in 1809. He was a classical scholar, and displayed poetical talents at an early age. He at first favoured the Liberal party in politics. At the death of Ferdinand VII. (1833) he supported the cause of Isabella and her mother, Christina, against Carlos. About 1840 he was secretary to the queen-mother Christina, then an exile in France. In 1844 he was chosen secretary to the queen Isabella, and was made Marquis of Valdegamas. In his later years he became conservative, and wrote political works which are admired for their literary merit. In his "Essay on Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism" (1851) he appears as a zealous champion of the Catholic Church. He was sent as minister to Berlin in 1848, and was Spanish minister at Paris when he died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Donoughmore. See **HUTCHINSON**, (**RICHARD HELY**.)

Don' o-van, (**EDWARD**), an English naturalist, author of an esteemed "Natural History of British Insects," (16 vols., 1792-1816.) About 1797 he produced a "Natural History of British Birds." Between 1798 and 1805 he issued a series of works on the insects of China, India, and other parts of Asia, which were favourably received. "A great number of species," says Swainson, "are here delineated for the first time." He also wrote "Descriptive Excursions through South Wales," and edited a periodical called "The Naturalist's Repository." Died in 1837.

Do'nus I., or **Dom'nus**, a native of Rome, was chosen pope in 677 A.D., as successor to Dieudonné II., (Adeodat.) Died in 678.

Donus II., or **Domnus**, elected pope in 974, according to some authorities was the successor of Benedict VI. He is supposed to have died in December, 975.

Dony, do'ne', (**JEAN JACQUES DANIEL**), a Belgian metallurgist, born at Liege in 1759; died in 1819.

Donzelli, don-zel'lee, (**IPPOLITO** and **PIETRO**), Italian painters, who were brothers, and worked at Naples about 1460-90.

Donzellini, don-zêl-lee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian medical writer, born in the province of Brescia; died at Venice about 1560.

Donzello. See DONZELLI.

Doo, (GEORGE THOMAS,) an eminent English historical engraver, was born in Surrey in 1800. He was elected Royal Academician about 1857, having previously received the title of historical engraver to the queen. Among his works, which are mostly line engravings, are the "Ecce Homo," after Correggio, the "Infant Christ," after Raphael, and "Italian Pilgrims coming in Sight of Rome," after Eastlake.

Doo'dy, (SAMUEL,) an English botanist, born in Staffordshire, was director of a botanic garden at Chelsea. He made discoveries in cryptogamous plants, and contributed to the "Synopsis" of Ray, who was his friend. Died in 1706.

Doo'lit-tle, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister, was born at Kidderminster in 1630. He wrote "The Complete Body of Practical Divinity," and other approved works. Died in 1707.

Doo'ly, (JOHN MITCHELL,) an American judge, was born in Georgia about 1772. He embraced the profession of law, and became judge of the Western Circuit of Georgia in 1816. He was afterwards twice elected judge of the Northern Circuit of Georgia. Died in 1827. Judge Dooly was a noted wit and humorist.

Dooree, **Dourri**, or **Durri** (door're) EFFENDI, (AHMED), a Turkish diplomatist and writer, born in Erzurum, was sent as ambassador to Persia in 1720. Died in 1722. See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Doppelmayer, dop'pel-mîr', written also **Doppelmaier** and **Doppelmayer**, (JOHANN GABRIEL,) a German mathematician, born at Nuremberg in 1671. He was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg from 1704 until 1750. In 1713 he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was skilful in polishing mirrors and grinding lenses for telescopes. Among his principal works are an "Introduction to Geography," (1714,) a "Celestial Atlas," in Latin, (1742,) and "Electric Phenomena recently discovered," (1744.) Near the end of his life he distinguished himself by his electrical experiments. Died in 1750.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Doppert, dop'pért, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1671; died in 1735.

Doppet, do'pâ', (FRANÇOIS AMÉDÉE,) a physician and general, born at Chambéry in 1753. He entered the army of the French republic about 1792, became general-in-chief of the army of the Alps, and directed the siege of Lyons in 1793. He exerted his power to prevent carnage and pillage at the capture of this city, and afterwards commanded in Spain. On account of ill health, he retired from service in 1794. He wrote medical and political treatises, romances, and memoirs of his own life. The last is his best work. Died about 1800.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dop'ping, (ANTHONY,) Bishop of Meath, was born in Dublin about 1642; died in 1697.

Doppler, dop'pler, (CHRISTIAN,) a German mathematician, born at Salzburg in 1803, became professor of experimental physics at Vienna in 1851.

Do'ran, (JOHN,) an English author, born in London in 1807. He was tutor of several young members of the English nobility, and passed some years in France. In 1822 he produced "The Wandering Jew," a melodrama. He contributed many articles in prose and verse to the periodicals, and wrote, among other works, "Table Traits," (1854) "Habits and Men," "Knights and their Days," and "Monarchs Retired from Business," (1857,) which were favourably received. He succeeded Thoms as editor of "Notes and Queries." Died in 1878.

Orange, do'rônzh', (JACQUES NICOLAS PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Marseilles in 1786; died in 1811.

Dorat, do'râ', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1734, inherited an easy fortune, and had no profession but that of author. He wrote "Zulica," and other tragedies, some of which were moderately successful, several comedies, and numerous odes, poetical tales, and fugitive verses, which were favourably received. His

"Theatrical Declamation" is considered his best poem. He was severely criticised by contemporary writers for his mannerism and *persiflage*. Died in 1780.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance;" MADAME DE GENLIS, Mémoires;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dorat or **Daurat**, do'râ', [Lat. AURA'TUS,] (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Limoges, in Limousin, about 1500. In 1560 he was appointed professor of Greek in the Royal College at Paris. Scaliger thought him a judicious critic. Dorat was one of the celebrated poetic "Pleiade," i.e. one of the seven most admired poets of the age. He wrote, in Latin, epigrams, odes, anagrams, etc. Charles IX. gave him the title of poet-royal. Died in 1588.

See "Ménagiana;" J. B. VITRAC, "Éloge de J. Dorat," 1775.

Dorat, (MADELEINE,) a daughter of the preceding, born in 1548, was versed in Greek, Latin, and other languages. Died in 1636.

Dorbay, dor'bâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris, was a pupil of L. Leveau. He directed the execution of his master's designs for the College of Quatre-Nations, and was employed as architect on the Louvre and the Tuileries. He also gave the designs of several churches of Paris. Died in 1697.

Dordoni, dor-do'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian artist, born at Busseto, near Parma, in 1528, was one of the most excellent gem-engravers of his time. His works are very rare. Died in Rome in 1584.

Doré, (PAUL GUSTAVE,) a French artist and designer, born at Strasbourg about 1833, acquired great popularity as an illustrator of the Bible and other works, among which are Tennyson's "Idylls," "Don Quixote," Dante's, "Inferno," Rabelais, La Fontaine's "Fables," and "Paradise Lost." His principal paintings have been on view at the Doré Gallery in New Bond Street, London, since 1870. Among them we may name "Christ leaving the Prætorium," "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," and "The Flight into Egypt." His work is rich and powerful rather than delicate or refined. Died in 1883.

Doré, (PIERRE,) [Lat. PETRUS AURA'TUS,] a French theologian, born at Orléans about 1500, was a violent adversary of Protestantism. Died in 1559.

Dörfel, (GEORG SAMUEL,) a German astronomer of the seventeenth century, was minister at Plauen, in Saxony. He wrote "Observations on the Comet of 1680," and discovered that the orbit of each comet is a parabola, of which the sun occupies the focus.

Dorfeuille, (ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, born about 1750, rendered himself infamous by the massacre of a multitude of people at Lyons in 1793. He was killed in 1795.

Dörfling. See DERFFLINGER.

Dörfling or **Doerfling**, von, fon dörf'ling, (GEORG,) a German general, born at Dorf, in Bohemia, in 1606. He fought for the Elector of Brandenburg, distinguished himself in many campaigns against the Poles, Swedes, and French, and was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1670. Died in 1695.

Doria, do're-â, one of the four most noble and powerful families of Genoa. The Dorias and Spinolas were Ghibelines, and the Grimaldi and Fieschi were Guelphs. The family of Doria was distinguished in the twelfth century. In 1339 these four families, which had long disturbed the state by their rivalry, were all exiled, and the nobles were excluded from power.

LAMBA DORIA was admiral of the Genoese fleet in 1298, when he gained a decisive victory over the Venetians near Corzola.

PAGANINO DORIA, a famous admiral, commanded in the third war against Venice. In 1532 a great naval battle was fought near Constantinople, between Admiral Doria and the Venetian admiral Pisani, in which the former was the victor. Doria gained another victory over Pisani in 1534.

PIETRO DORIA commanded the fleet in 1579, when he attempted to take Venice, but was defeated and killed in January, 1380.

Doria, (ANDREA,) known in English Histories as ANDREW DORIA, the restorer of Genoese liberty, born at Oneglia in 1468, was of the same family as the preceding. After serving several years in the armies of France

and Naples, he entered the French navy about 1490, and soon acquired the reputation of the first admiral of his time. He commanded the fleet of Francis I. in his war with Charles V., and gained an advantage over the Imperialists at Marseilles. In 1528, suspecting the French court of treacherous designs against his country and himself, he made a treaty with Charles V., and stipulated for the liberation of Genoa, which was subject to the misrule of two rival factions,—the Adorni and Fregosi. He entered Genoa, was received with joy by the citizens, and gave them a free constitution, which has lasted, without any important change, until the present century. The senate voted to him the title of "Father of his Country." He declined the office of doge, that he might serve Charles V. as admiral against the Turks. In 1541 he commanded the fleet in Charles's unfortunate expedition against Algiers. That emperor rewarded him with the order of the Golden Fleece, and the titles of Prince of Melfi and Marquis of Tursi. At the age of eighty-five he conducted his fleet to the relief of Corsica, invaded by the French, from whom he took the sea-port of San Fiorenzo. He died, without issue, at Genoa, in November, 1560.

See CAPELLONI, "Vita del Principe Doria," 1565; CARLO SIGONIO, "De Vita et Gestis Andreae Doriae," 1586; ANDRÉ RICHER, "Vie d'André Doria," 1789; J. B. GIRALDI, "De Gestis Andreae Doriae," 1696; ANTONIO BIANCHINI, "Elogio del Principe Andrea Doria," 1781.

Doria, (ANTONIO), a Genoese officer, who served with distinction under Charles V. He wrote an account of events which occurred in his time, "Compendio d'A. Doria," (1571.)

Doria, (OBERTO), a Genoese admiral, commanded the fleet which gained a decisive victory over the naval force of Pisa in 1284.

Doria, (PAOLO MATTEO), a philosopher, born at Naples in 1675, wrote, besides other works, "The Idea of a Perfect Republic," (suppressed by government.) Died in 1743.

Dorigny or **Dorigni**, (do'ren'ye', (LOUIS), a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1654, was the son of Michel, noticed below, and was a pupil of Le Brun. He studied in Rome, and painted with success in Venice and Verona. In 1711 he was invited to Vienna, where he adorned the palace of Prince Eugene. His frescos in the cathedral of Trent are much admired. Died about 1742.

Dorigny or **Dorigni**, (MICHEL), a painter and engraver, born at Saint-Quentin in 1617, was the pupil and son-in-law of Simon Vouet. He engraved with aqua-fortis, after Vouet and other masters. He died in 1663, leaving two sons, Louis and Nicolas, who were artists.

Dorigny, (Sir NICOLAS), an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1657, was the son of the preceding. He studied his art in Rome, where he remained twenty-eight years and engraved many master-pieces, among which are "The Transfiguration," by Raphael, and "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," by Domenichino. In 1711 he was invited to England, where he engraved the Cartoons of Raphael in Hampton Court, and was knighted by George I. In 1725 he was chosen a member and professor of the Academy of Painting in Paris. Died in 1746. He was perhaps second only to G. Audran among French engravers of history. He is praised as a "noble artist" in Addison's "Spectator," No. 226.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Dorimon, do're'môn', a French comic author and actor, flourished between 1650 and 1690.

Döring or **Doering**, dö'ring, (GEORG CHRISTIAN WILHELM ASMUS), a German novelist, born at Cassel in 1789; died in 1833.

Döringk or **Doeringk**, written also **Döring** and **Dörink**, dö'rînk, (MATTHÄUS), a German theologian, born in Thuringia. He wrote a Chronicle of Misnia and Thuringia. Died about 1464.

Doriolle or **Doriolle**, do're'ol', (PIERRE), a French statesman, born at La Rochelle in 1407, was employed by Louis XI. in important missions. He became chancellor of France in 1472. Died in 1485.

Doriolle. See DORIOLE.

Dorion, do're'ôn', (CLAUDE AUGUSTE), a French poet, born at Nantes about 1770. He produced in 1809 "The Battle of Hastings," an epic poem, which obtained an honourable mention in the report on the decennial

prizes. He also wrote "The Conquest of Palmyra," a poem, and several odes and idyls. Died in 1829.

Do'ris, [Gr. Δωρίς,] a goddess of the sea, was a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the wife of Nereus. The name was sometimes applied by the poets to the sea itself.

Dorislau, do'ris-lâ'ús, (ISAAC), a Dutch lawyer, who removed to England and in the civil war acted with the republicans. He was employed by them at the trial of Charles I., and in 1649 was sent as minister to Holland. Soon after his arrival at the Hague he was murdered by some English royalists, in 1650.

Dorival, do're'vâl', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS), surnamed PLUME D'OR, (plüm dor), a French jurist, born at Besançon in 1656; died in 1733.

Dorléans, dor'lâ'ôn', or **D'Orléans**, (LOUIS), a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1542, was a partisan of the League, and wrote libels against Henry IV. Died in 1629.

Dorléans or **D'Orléans**, (PIERRE JOSEPH), a French historian, born at Bourges in 1644. He professed belles-lettres in various colleges of the Jesuits, and was employed in preaching. Voltaire has remarked that he was the first historian who chose revolutions as his special subject. He produced in 1693 a "History of the Revolutions of England," which was esteemed even by fastidious critics, and was followed by a "History of the Revolutions of Spain." He had the art of discerning what events were most worthy of notice, and of narrating them in an agreeable manner. Died in 1698.

Dorléans de la Mothe, dor'lâ'ôn' deh lâ mot, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS GABRIEL), Bishop of Amiens, was born at Carpentras in 1683; died in 1774.

Dormans, de, deh dor'môn', (JEAN), a French cardinal, born at Dormans. He was Bishop of Beauvais when Charles V., about 1364, appointed him chancellor of France and keeper of the seals. In 1368 he was made a cardinal. He founded the College of Beauvais at Paris in 1370. Died in 1373.

Dorn, dorn, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German bibliographer, born at Schleusingen. He published "Bibliotheca theologico-critica," (2 vols., 1721.) Died in 1752.

Dornau, dor'nôw, (CASPAR), a German physician and writer, born in Thuringia in 1577; died in 1632.

Dorner, dor'ner, (ISAAC AUGUST), a German Protestant theologian, born at Neuhausen-ob-Eck, in Würtemberg, in 1809, became in 1849 professor of theology at Bonn. He wrote a "History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," (1839,) an excellent and exhaustive work, and a "History of Protestant Theology, particularly in Germany," ("Geschichte der Protestantischen Theologie, besonders in Deutschland," etc., 1867,) which displays not only profound learning, but great critical ability.

Dornmeyer, dorn'mī'er, (ANDREAS JULIUS), a German critic and philologist, born at Lauenstadt in 1674. His chief work is "Philologia Sacra." Died in 1717.

Dor-o-the'a, [Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tâ',] SAINT, a Christian virgin of Alexandria, lived about 310 A.D. She is said by some writers to have suffered martyrdom; but Eusebius states that she was deprived of her property and banished. Her life has furnished the subject of Massinger's drama of "The Virgin Martyr."

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Dorothee. See DOROTHEA and DOROTHEUS.

Do-ro'the-us, [Gr. Δωροθέος; Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tâ',] a Greek author, of whom little is known. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great," which is quoted by Athenæus.

Dorotheus, an eminent jurist, lived at Ber'ytus, and was one of the compilers of Justinian's "Digest." He flourished about 533 A.D.

Dorotheus of SIDON, a Greek poet, lived probably before the Christian era.

Dorow, do'ro, (WILHELM), a German antiquary, born at Königsberg in 1790. He visited Italy in 1827, and made a large collection of Etruscan antiquities, which are now in the museum of Berlin. He published "Monuments of Ancient Art and Language," (1824,) "Etruria and the Orient," (1829,) and other works. Died in 1846.

Dorpius, dor'pe-us, (MARTIN), a Dutch scholar, born at Naeldwyck about 1480. He professed eloquence and

philosophy at Lille, and was the head of a college in Louvain when he died in 1525. He was highly esteemed by Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph. Dorpius left a discourse in praise of Aristotle, and a few other small works.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Dorr, (THOMAS W.,) an American politician, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1805. He became the leader of the suffrage party, which in 1841 framed a new Constitution, under which he was elected Governor. These movements were treated as seditious by the government acting under the old charter, and both parties appealed to arms, (1842.) Dorr was arrested, convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was pardoned in 1847. Died in 1854.

See "Democratic Review" for August, 1842.

Dorsanne, dor'sân', (ANTOINE,) a French priest, born at Issoudun, was a friend of Cardinal De Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, who appointed him a canon of his church. He took a prominent part against the Jesuits and the bull Unigenitus, and was employed by Cardinal de Noailles in the negotiations with which he amused the court of Rome and France. Dorsanne left a "Journal of what passed at Rome and in France on the Subject of the Bull Unigenitus." Died in 1728.

Dorsch, dorsh, (EVERARD,) a German engraver of gems, born at Nuremberg in 1649; died in 1712.

Dorsch, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German gem-engraver, son of the preceding, born in 1676; died in 1732.

Dorsenne, dor'sên', (JEAN MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French officer, born at Ardres (Pas-de-Calais) in 1773. In 1809 he became a general of division, and in 1811 commanded an army in the north of Spain. Died in 1812.

Dorset, (CHARLES SACKVILLE,) sixth EARL OF, son of Richard, Earl of Dorset, born in 1637, was a distinguished courtier, wit, and patron of letters. In youth he bore the title of Lord Buckhurst, and was a decided libertine; but his courage, good nature, and other redeeming qualities rendered him a general favourite. He had too little ambition, or too much indolence, to raise himself to the highest political positions to which his talents were adequate. "He became," says Macaulay, "an intellectual voluptuary, and a master of all those pleasing branches of knowledge which can be acquired without severe application. . . . Such a patron of letters England had never seen. His bounty was bestowed with equal judgment and liberality. Dryden owned that he had been saved from ruin by his princely generosity." In 1665 he served as volunteer in the naval war against the Dutch, during which he wrote the admired song beginning "To all you ladies now on land." He became Earl of Dorset at the death of his father in 1677, after which he married the daughter of the Earl of Northampton. At the accession of William III. (1689) he accepted the office of lord chamberlain, which he resigned in 1697. Died in 1706. He was the author of a few songs and satires, which, says Macaulay, "sparkle with wit as splendid as that of Butler." Pope wrote his epitaph, which contains these lines,—

"Bless'd courtier, who could king and country please,
Yet sacred keep his friendships and his ease."

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. viii., vol. iii. chap. i., and vol. iv. chap. xxii.

Dorset, (EDWARD SACKVILLE,) fourth EARL OF, born in 1590, was the grandson of the first earl. He was sent on an embassy to France in 1621. In 1624, by the death of his brother Richard, he became Earl of Dorset. He was chosen president of the council in 1641. In the civil war he was a royalist, and fought bravely at Edgehill. He died in 1652, leaving his title to his son Richard. A number of his speeches were published between 1620 and 1644. He was an excellent master of speech and composition. Clarendon says "his wit was pleasant, sparkling, and sublime." ("History of the Rebellion.")

See, also, ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Dorset, (RICHARD SACKVILLE,) third EARL OF, the eldest son of Robert, Earl of Dorset, was born in London in 1589. In 1609 he married Anne Clifford, who was eminent for her noble spirit, attainments, and munificence, and was afterwards known as the Countess of Dorset and Pembroke. (See CLIFFORD, ANNE.) He died in 1624, when the title passed to his brother Edward.

Dorset, (RICHARD SACKVILLE,) fifth EARL OF, born in 1622, was the father of Charles, the celebrated courtier and patron, and the son of Edward, Earl of Dorset, noticed above. He wrote a "Poetical Address to the Memory of Ben Jonson." Died in 1677.

Dorset, (THOMAS SACKVILLE,) first EARL OF, an English statesman and poet, born at Buckhurst in 1536, was the son of Sir Richard Sackville. He was a graduate of Cambridge, and a lawyer by profession. In his youth he cultivated poetry with success. He wrote the much-admired "Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates," (see BALDWIN, WILLIAM,) and the tragedy of "Gorboduc, or Ferrer and Porrex," (1565,) which, says Sir Philip Sidney, "is full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality." It was the first regular or respectable tragedy that appeared in the English language. He was created Lord Buckhurst in 1566, and was minister to France in 1570. In 1587 he was sent to the Netherlands to inquire into the difficulties between the States and Leicester, the governor-general. He fulfilled this mission with great sagacity and impartiality; but, having expressed a judgment unfavourable to Leicester, he was banished from court and imprisoned in his own house till the death of that favourite. (See Motley's "United Netherlands," chaps. xv. and xvi.) In 1598 he succeeded Lord Burleigh as lord treasurer of England, which office he retained with honour until his death, in 1608. He had been created Earl of Dorset by James I., and left the title to his son Robert.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Dorsey, (JOHN SYNG,) M.D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, was born in that city in 1783. He studied in London, where he attended the lectures of Humphry Davy, the distinguished chemist; he afterwards attended the medical schools of Paris. In 1813 he was appointed to the chair of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1818 succeeded Wistar as professor of anatomy, but died the same year. His "Elements of Surgery" (1813) had a European reputation, and was long popular in this country. Dr. Dorsey was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Physick.

See S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography."

Dorsten, dor'sten, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German medical writer, born at Marburg in 1643; died in 1706.

Dorthes, dort, (JACQUES ANSELME,) a French entomologist, born at Nîmes in 1759; died in 1794.

Dortoman, dor'to-mân', (NICOLAAS,) a physician, born at Arnheim, in Holland, became professor of medicine at Montpellier, and afterwards physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. of France. Died in 1596.

Dortous. See MAIRAN.

Do'rus, [Gr. Δωρορ,] a mythical person, from whom the Dorians claimed their descent. He was commonly regarded as a son of Hellen.

Dorval, dor'vâl', (MARIE AMÉLIE THOMAS DELAUNAY,) MADAME, a popular French actress, born at Lorient in 1801; died in 1849.

Dorvigny, dor'ven'ye', (LOUIS,) a French comic writer, born at Versailles in 1743. His comedy of "Janot, ou les Battus payent l'Amende," (1779,) obtained great success. Died in 1812.

Dorville. See CONTANT D'ORVILLE.

Dorvo, dor'vo', (HYACINTHE,) a French poet and dramatic writer, born at Rennes in 1769. He wrote many popular comedies. Died in 1851.

Dosi, do'see, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Carpi in 1695, was a pupil of Fontana. He went to Rome, and became the architect of Pope Clement XII. He displayed his talents on the Villa Cibo, the Lazaretto of Ancona, the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, and other edifices. Died in 1775.

Do-si'a-das of RHODES, a Greek poetaster of an unknown epoch, is mentioned by Lucian. He wrote a poem in the figure of an altar, which is extant.

Dosio, do'se-o, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born in 1533. He made statues and bas-reliefs for the Belvedere palace, Rome. Died about 1600.

Do-sith'e-us OF COLONE, a Greek geometer, lived about 220 B.C. Archimedes dedicated to him several treatises.

Dositheus, [Fr. DOSITHÉE, do'ze'tà',] a Jewish impostor or magician of Samaria, lived in the first century. He pretended to be the Messiah.

Dositheus surnamed MAGIS'TER, a Greek grammarian, lived about 300 A.D.

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Dosma-DeIgado, dos'mā dēl-gá'do, (RODRIGO,) a Spanish theologian and linguist, born at Badajos in 1533; died in 1607.

D'Ossat. See OSSAT.

Dossi, dos'see, (DOSSO,) an Italian painter, born at or near Ferrara in 1474, was the friend of Ariosto, who has commemorated him among the eminent artists of that age. He painted an admirable portrait of Ariosto. He had a brother Giobattista, who worked with him in Ferrara and was an excellent landscape-painter. As Dosso excelled in the human figure, they were often employed on the same picture. Dosso died in 1558. Among their master-pieces is an oil-painting of the four Fathers Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome consulting together.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Dos'sie, (ROBERT,) an English apothecary or chemist, who lived in London, published "Institutes of Experimental Chemistry." Died in 1777.

Dost (dōst) **Mo-ham'med**, Emir of Cabool, an Affghan chief, was born about 1798. He began to reign at Cabool about 1826, was expelled by a British army in 1840, and was restored in 1843. He was an ambitious and warlike ruler. Died about 1857.

See MOHUN LAL, "Life of Dost-Mohammed," 2 vols., 1846.

Dotteville, dot'vel', (JEAN HENRI,) a French translator, born at Palaiseau in 1716, produced a translation of Sallust, (1749,) which is commended, and a version of the "Annals" of Tacitus, (1774.) Died in 1807.

Dotti, dot'tee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Valcanonico in 1642, lived some years in Venice. His personal satires gave great offence. He published a volume of verses called "Rime e Sonnetti," ("Verses and Sonnets,") and wrote "The Carnival" and other satires. He was assassinated in 1712.

Dottori, di, de dot'to'ree, (CARLO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1624, wrote "Aristodemo," a tragedy, often reprinted, and other poems. Died in 1686.

Dou, (GERARD.) See DOW.

Douaren, doo'ā'rōn', or **Duaren**, dü'ā'rōn', [Lat. DOUARE'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born in Bretagne about 1509. He professed law at Bourges for some years, and in 1548 began to practise in Paris. He was reputed one of the most learned jurists of his time, particularly in civil law, and published many legal works. He also wrote a curious treatise on Plagiaries. Died at Bourges in 1559.

See ZEIDLER, "Vita Douareni," 1768; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Double, doobl', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Verdun-sur-Garonne in 1776, practised in Paris with success. He had a share in the discovery and application of quinine by Pelletier, his brother-in-law. Died in 1842.

Doub'le-day, (düb'l'dā), (ABNER,) an American general, born in Saratoga county, New York, about 1820, graduated at West Point in 1842. He was a captain before the civil war, and was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, April, 1861. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and a corps at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. In September, 1867, he obtained the rank of colonel in the regular army.

Doub'le-day, (EDWARD,) an English naturalist, born in 1810. He visited the United States for scientific purposes. After his return home he was one of the curators of the British Museum, where he gave much attention to the study of insects. His principal work is "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," which he continued to issue in parts until his death. He also published a treatise on the "Nomenclature of British Birds," and other works. Died in London in 1849.

Doublet, doo'blā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Chartres in 1751. In 1794 he was appointed professor of pathology in the École de Santé, Paris. He

wrote medical articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," a treatise on "Reform in Prisons," and one on "Puerperal Fever." Died in 1795.

See DOUBLET DE BOISTHIBAULT, "Notice sur la Vie de F. Doublet," 1826.

Douce, dôwss, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born in 1762. He was a diligent collector of rare and curious books, prints, coins, etc., was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and at one time keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum. He wrote several papers for the "Archæologia," and published "Illustrations of Shakspeare," (1807.) Died in 1834.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Doucet, doo'sā', (CHARLES CAMILLE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1812.

Doucin, doo'sān', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Vernon in 1652. He gained a reputation by his writings, among which are a "History of Nestorianism," (1693,) and a "History of Origenism," (1700.) These are said to be interesting and well written. He took a prominent part as the supporter of the bull "Unigenitus" against Jansenism. Died in 1726.

Doudeauville, de, dēh doo'dō'vel', (AMBROISE POLYCARPE de la Rochefoucauld, dēh lā rosh'foo'kō',) DUC, a philanthropic nobleman, born in Paris in 1765; died in 1841.

Doudyns, dôw'dīns, or **Dodvens**, (WILLEM,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1650. He studied in Rome for twelve years, after which he returned to the Hague and worked with great success. Descamps praises his composition, design, and colour. One of his works represents "Time, which discovers Truth and Deception." Died in 1697.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Doueli-al-Basri. See DUALI-AL-BASREE.

Douffet or **Douffet**. See DUFFET.

Dougados, doo'gā'dos', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Carcassonne in 1763. In his youth he turned monk, and assumed the name of PÈRE VENANCE. He entered the army in 1791, rose to the rank of adjutant-general, and was executed by the Jacobins in 1794. He was author of a "Christmas Hymn," and of other verses.

Doughty, dôw'te, (THOMAS,) an American landscape-painter, born in Philadelphia in 1793. He learned the trade of a tanner and carrier, but relinquished that business about 1820 for landscape-painting, which he followed many years in the United States, and afterwards in London and Paris. Died in New York in 1856.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Douglas, dug'lass, an ancient noble family of Scotland, which traces its ancestry as far back as the twelfth century. The Earls of Douglas, the Earls of Angus, and the Earls of Morton belonged to this family. Sir James Douglas, surnamed THE GOOD, was the founder of their fame and grandeur. He commanded the left wing at Bannockburn in 1314, and was killed by the Saracens in Spain about 1330, in a pilgrimage to Palestine, whither he was going to deposit the heart of Robert Bruce. As he left no lawful issue, he was succeeded by his brothers Hugh and Archibald. The latter, who was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, left a son William, who became the first Earl of Douglas and married for his third wife the heiress of the Earl of Angus. He died in 1384, leaving two sons, James, second Earl of Douglas, and George, Earl of Angus. James, second Earl, married Margaret, a daughter of King Robert II. He was a famous warrior, and was killed at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. As he left no male issue, the earldom passed to Archibald the Grim, third Earl, who fought for the French at Poitiers and died about 1400. He was succeeded by his son Archibald, fourth Earl, who married a daughter of King Robert III. He displayed great courage at the battle of Shrewsbury, (1403,) where he fought against Henry IV., and rendered important military services to Charles VII. of France, who rewarded him with the duchy of Touraine. He was killed at the battle of Verneuil, in France, in 1424. His son Archibald, the fifth Earl of Douglas, was chosen a member of the regency at the death of James I., (1437.) He died in 1438, leaving his title to his son William, the sixth Earl,

who was born about 1425. William, charged with ambitious designs or contempt for the authority of the infant king, was beheaded in 1440, or, as some say, in 1437. The earldom of Douglas then passed to James, an uncle or grand-uncle of William. James was succeeded by William, eighth Earl. (See separate article.)

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Douglas, (ARCHIBALD,) fifth Earl of Angus, grandson of George, above named, was lord chancellor about the end of the fifteenth century. He was a powerful, ambitious, and lawless subject. He was called "the Great Earl of Angus," and also surnamed "Bell-the-Cat." He had several sons, one of whom was Gavin, the poet and bishop. (See separate notice below.) Died about 1514. Archibald VI., grandson of the fifth Earl of Angus, and son of George, was lord chancellor about 1527. He married in 1514 Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV. and sister of Henry VIII. He died in 1567, leaving a daughter, who was the mother of Lord Darnley. George, a nephew of the sixth Earl, inherited his title, and had a younger brother, who became Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent Morton in the time of Queen Mary Stuart. William, the son of the tenth Earl of Angus, in 1633 was created Marquis of Douglas, and his son Archibald was created Earl of Ormond by Charles II.

Douglas, (Sir CHARLES,) a Scottish naval officer, the father of General Sir Howard Douglas. He commanded a squadron in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence in 1775. In 1781 he was appointed first captain to Admiral Rodney, and contributed to the victory gained by him over the French in the West Indies, April 12 of that year. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral. Died in 1789.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas, (DAVID,) an eminent Scottish botanist, born at Scone, in Perthshire, in 1798. He served an apprenticeship as a gardener, and worked in the botanic garden of the University of Glasgow. About 1823-24 he was employed by the London Horticultural Society as a botanical collector in the United States, and extended his researches as far as Oregon and California. He returned in 1827 with many valuable acquisitions for English flower-gardens. A few years later he sailed for America on a similar mission, and visited the Sandwich Islands, where he was killed, in 1834, by a wild bull which had been entrapped in a pit, he himself having soon after accidentally fallen into the same pit.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Douglas, düg'lass, (FREDERICK,) a distinguished American orator, originally a mulatto slave, born in Talbot county, Maryland, about 1817. He escaped from his master in 1838, and went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. About 1841 he began to deliver lectures against slavery, which attracted much attention throughout the Northern States. He published his Autobiography in 1845, after which he visited England, where he made anti-slavery speeches and drew large audiences by his earnest and brilliant eloquence. He edited at Rochester, New York, a paper called "The North Star." "His glow and fervour," says Mr. T. W. Higginson, "are extraordinary, and so is his dramatic power; and he surpasses in his perception of the finer felicities of the English language all other self-made men whom I have ever known." He has edited several newspapers, and in 1877 was appointed marshal of the district of Columbia.

Douglas, (GAVIN or GAWIN,) a Scottish poet, born about 1474, was the third son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. He finished his education in the University of Paris, and entered the Church. In 1515 he was appointed Bishop of Dunkeld. His reputation as a poet is founded chiefly on his translation of Virgil's "Æneid" into Scottish verse, (1513,) which was the first version of a classic into any British language. "This translation," says Warton, "is executed with equal spirit and fidelity. The several books are introduced with metrical prologues, which are often highly poetical." His principal original poem is "The Palace of Honour." Died in 1522.

See IRVING, "Lives of the Scottish Poets;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas. See MORTON, EARL OF, and ORMOND, EARL OF.

Douglas, düg'lass, (Sir HOWARD,) a British general, born at Gosport, in Hampshire, in 1776, was a son of Admiral Sir Charles Douglas. He served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1812, and published an "Essay on Military Bridges," (1816.) His "Treatise on Naval Gunnery," approved by the admiralty, was published in 1819, (4th edition, 1855.) He was Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1829, was elected to Parliament in 1842, and obtained the rank of general in 1851. Died in November, 1861.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1863.

Douglas, (JAMES,) ninth and last EARL OF, a brother of William the eighth Earl, raised an army against the king, but was taken prisoner, and confined until his death in 1488.

Douglas, (JAMES,) M.D., an eminent Scottish anatomist, born in 1675, resided and practised in London. He gained a high reputation as a surgeon and a writer on anatomy, and became physician to the king. He lectured many years on anatomy and surgery. Haller, who visited him, calls him a "learned and skilful person." He published a "Description of the Peritonæum," "Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen," (1707,) and other works. Died in 1742.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, was surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary. He was distinguished as a lithotomist, and was the author of several professional works, among which is a "Treatise on the Utility of Bark as a Remedy for Mortification."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a Scottish bishop, born in Fifeshire in 1721. He was eminent for learning and literary ability. In 1750 he published a "Vindication of Milton from Lauder's Charge of Plagiarism," and in 1754 "The Criterion of Miracles," in which he refuted the sophistries of Hume. He was appointed one of the king's chaplains in 1761, Bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and of Salisbury in 1791. As a member of Dr. Johnson's Club, he is noticed in Goldsmith's "Retaliation" in these terms:

"Here Douglas retires, from his toils to relax,
The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks."

Died in 1807.

See a "Memoir of Bishop Douglas," prefixed to his Select Works, by W. MACDONALD, 1820.

Douglas, (STEPHEN ARNOLD,) an American politician, born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, in April, 1813. He studied in an academy at Canandaigua, New York, from 1830 to 1833. He adopted the profession of law, removed to Illinois in 1833, and began to practise at Jacksonville. He soon became an active politician and a popular orator of the Democratic party, who, in allusion to his small stature, gave him the name of "the Little Giant." He was nominated for Congress in 1838, but was defeated by a small majority. In the canvass for President in 1840 he distinguished himself as a "stump speaker." He was elected a judge of the supreme court of Illinois in February, 1841. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he advocated the annexation of Texas to the Union. He represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States from March, 1847, to 1853, during which term he was chairman of the committee on territories. He married a Miss Martin in 1847. He supported Clay's "Compromise measures" of 1850, and in relation to the extension of slavery in the territories maintained that Congress should not interfere, but that the people of each territory should be permitted to decide whether it should be a free State or a slave State. This was called the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," of which Douglas was the reputed author. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States for a term of six years, 1853-59. In January, 1854, he reported from the committee on territories an important bill to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. This bill, which was afterwards passed, and by which the Missouri Compromise was repealed, produced a great excitement, and was denounced by many Northern Democrats, who on this account separated from their party.

In the National Democratic Convention of 1856, Buchanan and Douglas were rival candidates for the nomina-

tion, which the former obtained. Douglas opposed the admission of Kansas in 1857 under the Lecompton Constitution, and was thus involved in a controversy with President Buchanan and a majority of his party in the Senate. This affair caused a division in the Democratic party, and those who acted with Douglas were styled Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Henceforth Buchanan and Douglas were bitter enemies. In 1858 Illinois was the arena of a memorable contest between Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, who were competitors for the office of Senator of the United States, and canvassed the State in joint discussions at various places. (See LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.) Douglas gained his election as Senator, receiving 54 votes out of 100.

He was supported by a majority of Northern Democrats as candidate for President at the National Convention which met at Charleston in April, 1860. This convention adopted a platform which was in accordance with his policy and was not satisfactory to the extreme Southern politicians. The delegations of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida then withdrew from the convention. On the first ballot Douglas received 145 votes, and no other candidate received more than 42. Having taken more than fifty ballots without effecting a nomination, the convention adjourned, to meet in Baltimore in June. He received 181 votes at Baltimore, and was declared the regular nominee. The seceders nominated John C. Breckinridge, and thus rendered the election of Douglas almost hopeless. The latter, however, advocated his cause by many public speeches in the Northern and Southern States. At the end of the contest Douglas received only twelve electoral votes. After the rebellion began, he supported the government in efforts to suppress it. On the 25th of April, 1861, he made a patriotic speech at Springfield, Illinois, before the legislature. He died at Chicago in June, 1861, leaving several children.

See J. W. SHEAHAN, "Life of Stephen A. Douglas," 1860.

Douglas, (SYLVESTER), Lord Glenbervie, a Scottish lawyer, born at Ellon in 1743, lived in England. He attained eminence in his profession, and published "Reports in King's Bench," which are high authority. He was appointed secretary for Ireland in 1793, was made Lord Glenbervie in 1800, and held several high civil offices. His wife was a daughter of the celebrated Lord North. He was repeatedly elected to Parliament. Died in 1823.

Douglas, (WILLIAM), Lord of Nithsdale, called "the Black Douglas," was a formidable enemy to the English. He was assassinated by Lord Clifford, about 1390.

Douglas, (WILLIAM), eighth EARL OF, was an imperious and turbulent person. Having defied the royal authority, he was killed by King James II. during a conference in 1452.

Douglas, (WILLIAM), first MARQUIS OF, the son of the tenth Earl of Angus, was created a marquis in 1633. His son Archibald became Earl of Ormond; his second son, William, was made Earl of Selkirk, and, after his marriage with the Duchess of Hamilton, obtained the title of Duke of Hamilton. (See HAMILTON.) The third Marquis of Douglas was made Duke of Douglas, and died in 1761, when the dukedom became extinct, and the marquisate devolved on the seventh Duke of Hamilton. The Dukes of Queensberry are also a branch of the house of Douglas.

Douglas, (Sir WILLIAM), Knight of Liddesdale, was a natural son of "the good Sir James," and was called "England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark." He was assassinated in 1353.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Douglas, (Sir WILLIAM), of Glenbervie, a son of Archibald "Bell-the-Cat," was killed at the battle of Flodden, (1513.) His brother GEORGE, Master of Angus, was also killed in the same battle.

Douglass, dŭg'læss, (DAVID BATES), LL.D., an American engineer, born in Pompton, New Jersey, in 1790. He was for many years professor of natural philosophy, engineering, etc. at West Point. He was chief engineer in projecting the New York Croton Aqueduct in 1833-34, and president of Kenyon College, Ohio, from 1840 to 1844. Died in 1849.

Doujat, doo'zhă', (JEAN), an eminent French scholar and jurist, born at Toulouse in 1606. In 1650 he was received in the French Academy, and in 1655 was appointed doctor-regent of the Faculty of Law in Paris, and afterwards historiographer of France. He wrote a "History of Canon Law," (1677,) and other works, and edited Livy "ad usum Delphini." Died in 1688.

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes."

Doulcet. See PONTÉCOULANT.

Doulet-Shâh or **Douletschah, dôw'let-shâh',** a Persian of the fifteenth century, who wrote "Memoirs of Persian and Arabian Poets," (1487.)

Doultreman. See OULTREMAN, D'.

Dounot, doo'no', a French mathematician and jurist, born at Bar-le-Duc, produced the first complete French version of "Euclid," (1610.) He was highly esteemed by Descartes. Died in 1640.

Dourga. See DURGA.

Douri, doo're', (FRÉMIN), a French scholar and poet, born in Normandy in 1512; died in 1578.

Dourri. See DOORREE.

Dousa, dôw'sâ, (GEORG), a Dutch scholar, son of Jan Dousa, noticed below, was born about 1574. He wrote verses in Greek and Latin, and translated a work of Codinus. In 1597 he visited Constantinople, where he collected old manuscripts and inscriptions. After his return he published a "Letter on a Journey to Constantinople." Died about 1600.

Two younger brothers of the preceding, FRANCIS and THEODORE, were literary men, and editors of several works.

Dousa, or Van der Does, vãn der doos, written also **Douza, (JAN),** Lord of Noordwyck, a distinguished Dutch Protestant statesman and scholar, born at Noordwyck in 1545. He concurred in the efforts to liberate Holland from Philip II. of Spain, and was governor of Leyden in 1574 when it was besieged by the Spaniards. He displayed wisdom and firmness in this memorable siege. After the siege was raised, the University of Leyden was founded by his agency, and he was chosen first curator. In 1585 he was appointed keeper of the archives of Holland. Dousa and his son John wrote the "Annals of Holland," in Latin verse and prose, (1601,) which added to his high reputation. He was a diligent student of history, and wrote Latin odes for recreation. He also published notes on Horace and other classics. Died in 1604.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," part iv. chap. ii.; DANIEL HEINSIUS, "Laudatio J. Dousæ," 1605.

Dousa, (JAN), a son of the preceding, born in 1571, was proficient in the languages and sciences. He was chosen librarian of the University of Leyden in 1591, assisted his father in the "Annals of Holland," and wrote the first part of an admired Latin poem on astronomy, ("Rerum Cœlestium Liber,") which was not finished when he died prematurely in 1596. Joseph J. Scaliger lamented his death in an "Epicidium."

See VERUEL, "Redevoeringen over J. Dousa en over J. Bellamy," 1791; M. SIEGENBEEK, "Laudatio J. Dousæ," 1812.

Doussin-Dubreuil, doo'sân' dü'brü'ŷ' or dü'bruh'ÿe, (JACQUES LOUIS), a French physician, born at Saintes in 1762; died at Paris in 1831.

Douven, dôw'ven or doo'ven, (JOHN FRANCIS), a skilful portrait-painter, born at Roermond, near Cleves, in 1656. He removed to Dusseldorf about 1684, and afterwards worked in Vienna, Denmark, and Florence. He received the title of first painter to the emperor Leopold, and is said to have painted three emperors, five kings, and seven queens. Died at Prague in 1710.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Douville, doo'vel', (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French traveller, born in Manche in 1794. He returned to France in 1831, after an absence of some years, with an account of pretended discoveries in Congo, and published a book called "Travels in Congo," (1832,) which was at first received with favour by the learned, who were soon convinced that they had been deceived. He visited in 1833 the valley of the Amazon, where he is supposed to have been killed.

See DOUVILLE, "Trente Mois de ma Vie," etc., 1833; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832.

Douvre, de, deh doo'ver, (THOMAS,) born in 1027, became Archbishop of York in 1070. Died in 1100.

Douw. See DOW.

Douza. See DOUSA.

Dovalle, do'vål', (CHARLES,) a distinguished French poet, born at Montreuil-Bellay in 1807, was the author of an admired poem, entitled "L'Oratoire du Jardin," and a song on Liberty, which was commended by Béranger. He was killed in a duel by M. Mira in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dove, do'veh, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) an eminent German meteorologist, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1803, became professor of physics in the University of Berlin in 1829. He made extensive observations and researches into the laws of climate and atmospheric phenomena, and published many works, among which are "Meteorological Researches," (1837,) a "Treatise on the Electricity of Induction," (1843,) and "On Electricity," (1848.)

Dover, LORD. See ELLIS, (GEORGE J. WELLBORE AGAR.)

Dovizi or Dovizio. See BIBBIENA.

Dōw, (ALEXANDER,) COLONEL, a Scottish writer, born at Crieff, became secretary to the Governor of Bencoolen. He published a "History of Hindostan," (1767,) from the Persian of Ferishta, preceded by an "Inquiry into the State of Bengal," and an "Essay on the Origin and Nature of Despotism in Hindostan," which are works of merit and display much acquaintance with Oriental literature. Died in 1779.

Dow or Douw, dōw, (GERARD,) a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1613. In the school of Rembrandt he made himself expert in colouring and chiaroscuro. He sought the ideal perfection in minute precision and exquisite delicacy of finish, which he bestowed on all the most trivial accessories of the picture. It is said that he spent three days in finishing a broom-handle. It is only by the aid of a microscope that one can appreciate his exact imitation of nature in all its minutæ. His works are marvels of technical skill, but not of inventive genius. He chose his subjects from the scenes of common life. Among his master-pieces are "The Dutch Cook," "The Dropsical Woman," "The Charlatan," and "The Village Grocer." His paintings, though of small dimensions, command high prices. Mieris was his most noted pupil. Dow resembled Rembrandt in harmony of colour, and is said to have obtained Rembrandtesque effects notwithstanding his excessive elaboration. Died at Leyden in 1680.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Dōw, (LORENZO,) an eccentric Methodist preacher, born in Coventry, Connecticut, in 1777. He preached in many parts of the United States and in England. He was noted for his earnestness and courage, as well as for some singularities of dress and expression. He died in 1834, leaving a journal of his life and travels.

Dow, (NEAL,) the originator of the celebrated "Maine Law," was born at Portland, Maine, about 1803. He was elected a member of the legislature of Maine, in which he procured the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits. He was twice mayor of Portland. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862, and served under General Butler in Louisiana.

Dōwd'all, (GEORGE,) was appointed Archbishop of Armagh by Henry VIII. in 1543. The pope refused to confirm this nomination; but Dowdall occupied the see for some years. Died in 1558.

Dōw'land, (JOHN,) an English musician, born in or near London in 1562, was a friend of Shakspeare. He composed songs, airs, etc., and wrote several treatises on music. Died after 1625.

Dōw'ler, (BENNET,) an American physician, born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1797, graduated in the University of Maryland in 1827. He settled in New Orleans about 1835, and, by his numerous experiments on the human body soon after death, made discoveries in relation to muscular contractility, capillary circulation, etc.

Downame. See DOWNHAM.

Downe, dōwn, (JOHN,) an eminent English divine, was a nephew of Bishop Jewel. He published sermons, (1633,) and other works.

Downes, dōwnz, [Lat. DUNÆ'US,] (ANDREW,) an English scholar, born in Shropshire about 1550, became professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1586, and was one of the translators of the Bible. He published "Prelections on Lysias," (1593.) Died in 1627.

Downes, dōwnz, (JOHN,) an American naval officer, born at Canton, Massachusetts, in 1786. He served as lieutenant in the Essex, under Captain Porter, in the war against Great Britain, (1812-14,) after which he fought with distinction against the Algerines. About 1817 he became a captain. He obtained in 1832 command of a squadron in the Pacific Ocean, and destroyed Quallah Batoo, in Sumatra, in retaliation for an outrage committed on an American vessel. Died in 1855.

Downham, dōwn'am, or Down'ame, (GEORGE,) an English theologian, born at Chester. He professed logic at Cambridge, was chaplain to James I., and was appointed Bishop of Derry in 1616. He wrote "The Pope the Antichrist," ("Papa Antichristus," 1603,) a "Treatise on Justification," (1623,) and other works. Died in 1634.

Downham, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, was a clergyman, and author of several approved religious works, one of which is "The Christian Warfare," (1609-18.) Died in 1644.

Dōwn'ing, (ANDREW JACKSON,) a distinguished American landscape-gardener and pomologist, born at Newburg, New York, in October, 1815. He was the son of a nurseryman, and his tastes early led him to the study of botany, rural architecture, and kindred pursuits. About 1841 he published an excellent "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape-Gardening," which was received as a standard work on the subject of which it treats. His "Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America" (1845) was very successful, and had passed through fourteen editions in 1852. He also produced a work called "Cottage Residences," and was editor of "The Horticulturist," a monthly published at Albany, from 1846 until his death. He was a passenger on the North River steamboat Henry Clay on the 28th of July, 1852, and was drowned while attempting to escape from the burning vessel. In 1854 a collection of his "Rural Essays" was published, with a Memoir of the author by George W. Curtis. As a landscape-gardener Mr. Downing stood pre-eminent among his countrymen; and he probably had few superiors in this department even in Europe.

Down'man, (HUGH,) M.D., an English poet, born near Exeter in 1740. He was a graduate of Baliol College, and practised medicine at Exeter. He wrote several dramas, and "Infancy, a Poem," (1774-88,) which ran through seven editions in his lifetime. Died in 1809.

Dowse, (RICHARD,) an Irish lawyer, born in 1824. He became attorney-general for Ireland in 1872, and in November of the same year a baron of the Irish exchequer.

Dowse, douz, (THOMAS,) an American book-collector, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1772. He was a leather-dresser by trade, and enjoyed few advantages of education. He became the owner of a library of 5000 volumes, which, a short time before his death, he presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society. He also obtained by lottery a choice collection of engravings after the old masters, which he gave to the Boston Athenæum. Died in 1856.

Doyen, dwá'yōn', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1726, was a pupil of Vanloo. He gained the grand prize of painting in 1746, studied in Rome about seven years, and returned to Paris, where he produced a successful picture of the "Death of Virginia," and was admitted into the Academy in 1758. His reputation was increased by the picture of "Sainte-Geneviève des Ardents," which is called his master-piece. About 1790 he went to Saint Petersburg, where the empress Catherine employed him to adorn her palaces. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1806.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Doyère, dwá'yair', (LOUIS,) a French naturalist, born in Calvados in 1811, has written on anatomy and physiology.

Doyle, doil, (Sir CHARLES WILLIAM,) a general, born in Ireland, entered the British army about 1793. He distinguished himself in Spain between 1808 and 1812, and

obtained the rank of general in the Spanish army. For his conduct at Valenciennes and Lannois he was made a knight-commander of the Guelph in 1819. He became a major-general in 1815, and lieutenant-general in 1837. Died in 1843.

Doyle, (JAMES), a learned Irish Catholic priest, born about 1786, was appointed Bishop of Kildare in 1819. He wrote a "Letter to Daniel O'Connell on the Poor-Laws of Ireland," a "Vindication of the Religious and Civil Principles of the Irish Catholics," (1823,) and several polemical treatises. Died in 1834.

See W. J. FITZPATRICK, "Life of Bishop Doyle," 1862.

Doyle, (Sir JOHN), a British general, born in Dublin about 1756. He made several campaigns in America. In 1796 he was made a colonel, and soon after was secretary-at-war in Ireland. He served as brigadier-general in Egypt in 1800. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1808, and obtained the rank of full general several years later. Died in 1834.

Doyle, (RICHARD), an English artist, distinguished in caricature, was born in London in 1826. He was a son of Mr. Doyle, an artist, whose political sketches, signed "H. B.," obtained much popularity. He contributed humorous and satirical designs to the London "Punch" for some years. His skill in design, and his moral tendency, are highly praised. He died in 1883.

D'Oyly, (GEORGE), D.D., an English clergyman, born in 1778. He became rector of Buxted in 1815, of Lambeth and Sundridge in 1820. He contributed to the "London Quarterly Review," and published several volumes of sermons. Dr. D'Oyly and the Rev. R. Mant prepared an annotated Bible, published in 1814 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which had a large sale. Died in 1846.

Dozy, (REINHART), a Dutch Orientalist, born at Leyden in 1820. He became professor of history at Leyden in 1850, and wrote several works which attest his extensive attainments and critical judgment. Among these is "Researches into the Political and Literary History of Spain during the Middle Ages." Died in 1883.

Drabicius, drā-bit'se-us, (NIKOLAUS), a German visionary or impostor, born in Moravia in 1587, pretended to be a prophet. He was executed at Presburg in 1671.

Drā'co or Drā'con, [Gr. Δράκων; Fr. DRACON, drā-kōn',] an Athenian legislator, celebrated for his sanguinary penal code, was archon in the 39th Olympiad, about 624 B.C. He was the author of the first written laws among the Athenians, and made even the least theft a capital crime, so that, as Demades remarked, "his laws seemed to be written with blood instead of ink."

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" CARL F. HERMANN, "Disputatio de Dracone Legislatore Attico," 1849.

Draco. See DRACO.

Draconites, drā-ko-nee'tēs, (JOHANN), a German Lutheran divine, born at Carlstadt in 1494; died in 1566.

Dracontius, dra-kon'she-us, a Latin poet of Spain, wrote a poem called "Hexaemeron," describing the creation of the world. Died about 450 A.D.

Draeseke. See DRÄSEKE.

Draexler-Manfred, drēks'ler mǎn'frēt, (CARL FERDINAND), a German novelist and poet, born at Lemberg in 1806. Among his novels is "Gruppen und Puppen," (1836.)

Draghi, drā'gee, (ANTONIO), an Italian composer of dramatic music, born at Ferrara in 1642, was noted for prolific talent. Died in 1707.

Draghi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), an Italian painter, born at Genoa; died in 1712.

Dragoncino, drā-gon-chee'no, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), an Italian poet, flourished about 1500.

Dragonetti, drā-go-net'tee, (LUIGI), an Italian literary journalist, born at Aquila about 1800.

Dragut, drā'gut, a Turkish corsair, born in Natolia, rose to high command in the navy under Barbarossa. He committed many piracies against the Spaniards and Italians, and was once taken prisoner by the Genoese admiral Doria, but was liberated after a few years' detention. He gained a victory over the Spaniards at Gerbes in 1560, and was killed at the siege of Malta in 1565.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" BRANTÔME, "Vie de Dragut;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.

Drāke, (DANIEL), M.D., an American physician and author, was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1785. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. He was connected at different periods with the schools of medicine in Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and Philadelphia. It was chiefly through his efforts that the Medical College of Ohio was founded at Cincinnati in 1819. Dr. Drake was distinguished as a lecturer. He edited for many years the "Western Journal of Medical Science," published at Cincinnati. He was also author of various medical and other works, the most important of which is his "Systematic Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux," (2 vols. 8vo, 1850-54.) Died at Cincinnati in 1852.

See E. D. MANSFIELD, "Life of D. Drake," 1855; S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography."

Drāke, (Sir FRANCIS), a celebrated English navigator and naval hero, born in Devonshire about 1540. After learning navigation in the coasting-trade, he commanded a vessel in Sir John Hawkins's disastrous expedition to the Spanish Main in 1567, in which he lost all his property. In 1570, with a commission from the queen, he cruised with some success against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In 1572 he sailed with two vessels on a marauding expedition against the Spanish shipping and settlements of America, from which he returned next year with prizes of great value. From the Isthmus of Darien he had obtained a view of the Pacific Ocean. With five small vessels, in December, 1577, he embarked on a buccaneering enterprise to the Pacific through the Straits of Magellan. He obtained immense treasures by plunder on the coast of Chili and Peru, and, in the hope of finding a passage to the Atlantic, sailed northward as far as 48 degrees north. Failing in this design, he returned to San Francisco, and thence steered across the ocean to the Moluccas, and came home by the Cape of Good Hope in 1579, having circumnavigated the globe. Drake was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who dined on board his vessel at Deptford and directed the ship to be preserved as a monument of his memorable achievement. He was appointed commander of a fleet in 1587, and sent to "sing the King of Spain's beard,"—that is, to burn his ships in the Spanish harbours. In the port of Cadiz he burnt, sunk, or captured one hundred vessels destined for the invasion of England. In the next year, as vice-admiral, he contributed to the victory of the English over the Invincible Armada. He was elected to Parliament in 1592. In 1595 an expedition was fitted out against the West Indies, and the command was divided between Drake and Hawkins, who disagreed and consequently failed. After losing many men by disease, Drake died near Puerto Bello in 1595.

See BARROW, "Life, Voyages, etc. of Sir Francis Drake," 1843; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life of Sir Francis Drake," 1671; CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. ii. chap. xi.; SAMUEL JOHNSON, "Life of Sir Francis Drake," London, 1767; J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.

Drake, (FRANCIS), an English surgeon and antiquary of York. He published "The History and Antiquity of the City of York," (1736.) Died in 1770.

Drake, drā'keh, (FRIEDRICH), a celebrated German sculptor, born at Pymont in 1805. He became a pupil of Rauch in Berlin. One of his early works, a "Madonna and Child," was purchased by the Empress of Russia. His reputation was increased by his allegorical group of the "Eight Provinces of Prussia," (1844.) and by marble statues, busts, and statuettes of eminent Germans, among which are the Humboldts, Rauch, Oken, and Frederick William III.

Drake, (JAMES), M.D., an English physician and political writer, born at Cambridge in 1667. He published in 1702 "The History of the Last Parliament," and soon after "Historia Anglo-Scotica," which gave great offence to the Scots and was burnt by the hangman. He wrote several other works in favour of Toryism; also a "New System of Anatomy," a work of merit. Died in 1707.

Drake, (JOSEPH RODMAN), an American poet, born in the city of New York in August, 1795, was educated at Columbia College. He studied medicine, and mar-

ried Sarah Eckford about 1816. In 1819 he wrote humorous and satirical verses which were published in the "Evening Post" under the signature of "Croaker." He was an intimate friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck. His principal works are "The Culprit Fay," a beautiful imaginative poem, and the much-admired verses on "The American Flag,"* (1819.) He died prematurely in September, 1820, in New York, leaving one daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Commodore De Kay. Halleck wrote a poetical tribute to his memory.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Drake, (NATHAN, M.D.), an English critic and essayist, born at York in 1766. From 1792 until his death he practised medicine at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and produced numerous excellent literary works, among which are "Literary Hours," (1798,) "Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian," (1805,) and "Shakspeare and his Times," (1817.) Of the last, Archdeacon Nares says, "No work has hitherto appeared in which so much of agreeable and well-digested information on this subject will be found, as in this masterly production. It may be considered as a magnificent temple dedicated to the genius of Shakspeare." He published some professional treatises. Died in 1836.

Drake, (SAMUEL GARDNER,) an American writer, born at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, in 1798, became a bookseller in Boston. He published "Indian Biography," (1832,) "The Book of the Indians, or History and Biography of the Indians of North America," (1833,) and other works.

Drakenberg, DRĀ'kēn-bērg', (CHRISTIAN JACOBSEN,) a Norwegian, remarkable for longevity and strength, born at Blomsholm in 1626. He served as a common sailor about fifty years, and was held as a slave by the Algerines and others about sixteen years. At the age of one hundred and ten he married, and several years later was able to perform long journeys on foot. Died in 1772, aged one hundred and forty-five.

Drakenborch, DRĀ'kēn-bork', (ARNOLD,) an eminent Dutch scholar, born at Utrecht in 1684. He was educated at Utrecht and Leyden. In 1704 he wrote "De Præfectis Urbis," a treatise on the office of prefect in Rome, by which he gained a high reputation. In 1716 he became professor of history and eloquence in Utrecht, where he remained till his death. He published an edition of Silius Italicus, and one of Livy, which is a master-piece of accuracy and erudition. Died in 1747.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Dran, Le. See LEDRAN.

Drant, (THOMAS, D.D.), an English divine, known as the first English metrical translator of Horace, in 1567. He published sermons and other works. Died about 1578.

Draparnaud, DRĀ'pār'nō', (JACQUES PHILIPPE RAYMOND,) a French naturalist and linguist, born at Montpellier in 1772. He was professor of natural history at Montpellier, and wrote many scientific memoirs, some of which were commended by the Institute of France. Among his principal works is "The Natural History of Mollusks." Died in 1805.

See "Biographie Médicale;" JACQUES POITEVIN, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Draparnaud," 1805.

Drā'per, (ELIZA, Mrs.), an English lady, was a friend and correspondent of Laurence Sterne, who addressed to her the "Letters of Yorick to Eliza."

Drā'per, (JOHN WILLIAM,) M.D., a distinguished chemist and physiologist, was born at Liverpool in 1811. He went to America in 1833, and in 1836 graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1839 he accepted the chair of chemistry in the University of New York. He took a prominent part in establishing the medical department of the New York University in 1841, and was afterwards a professor in that institution. Professor Draper devoted much attention to the chemical action of light, and wrote able treatises on this subject. He also made numerous contributions to the "Edinburgh Scientific Journal." Among his most important works are his "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical, or the Conditions and Course of Life in

* The last four lines of "The American Flag" were written by Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Man," (8vo, 1856,) and his "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," (1863,) a work which attracted much attention, having been as warmly praised by some as it was severely criticised by others. He also wrote "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," (1865,) and a "History of the American Civil War," (2 vols., 1867-68.) He died in January, 1882.

See "North American Review" for October, 1867.

Draper, (SIR WILLIAM,) a British officer, born at Bristol in 1721, commanded as colonel at the capture of Manilla from the Spaniards in 1763. He is best known by his controversy with Junius, against whom he undertook to defend the Marquis of Granby in 1769. Four of the letters of Junius were addressed to Draper, who, being foiled by the keen wit and sarcasm of his opponent, endeavoured to provoke him to a duel. The intemperate and somewhat scurrilous letters of Draper are published with those of his antagonist. Died in 1787.

Drapiez, DRĀ'pē-ā', (AUGUSTE,) a Belgian savant, born at Brussels in 1790, published several works on mineralogy and other sciences.

Dräseke or **Draeseke**, DRĀ'zēh-kēh, (JOHANN HEINRICH BERNHARD,) a distinguished German pulpit orator, born at Brunswick in 1774. He became first preacher of the cathedral of Magdeburg in 1832. He published numerous sermons, and "Faith, Love, and Hope," (1813; 6th edition, 1834.) Died in 1849.

Draud, DRÖW, (GEORG,) a German bibliographer, born at Dauernheim in 1573, published "Bibliotheca Classica," (1611,) the most complete and methodical bibliography of printed books that had then appeared. Died about 1630.

Drāy'ton, (MICHAEL,) an English poet, born at Harts-hill, in Warwickshire, in 1563. The events of his early life are nearly all unknown. He was patronized in youth by Sir Walter Aston, and in the decline of life he found a comfortable home at the seat of the Earl of Dorset. About 1596 he published historical poems, entitled "The Barons' Wars" and "England's Heroical Epistles." His principal production, "The Poly-Olbion," (1613,) is greatly admired, and is regarded as good authority in reference to English antiquities. It is a poetical description of all the rivers, tracts, mountains, forests, etc. of Great Britain, with notices of traditions and stories connected with them. "Drayton is a sweet poet," says Coleridge, "and Selden's notes to the earlier part of the 'Poly-Olbion' are well worth your perusal." He received the title of poet-laureate in 1626. The next year he published several short poems, among which is his admirable "Nymphidia," a fairy poem. Died in 1631.

"There is probably," says Hallam, "no poem of this kind in any other language comparable together in extent and excellence to the 'Poly-Olbion'; nor can any one read a portion of it without admiration for its learned and highly-gifted author." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" SIR S. E. BRYDGES, "Imaginative Biography;" DISRAELI, "Amenities of Literature;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Drāy'ton, (PERCIVAL,) an American naval officer, born in South Carolina about 1812, entered the navy about 1828. He obtained the rank of commander in 1855, and maintained his loyalty to the Union in the civil war. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1862, and commanded the monitor Passaic in the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863. He was highly esteemed by Admiral Farragut, who selected him to command his flag-ship in his operations against the defences of Mobile Bay, August, 1864. Died in August, 1865.

Drayton, (WILLIAM,) a judge, born in South Carolina in 1733. He became, after the Revolution, an associate justice of his native State, and a judge under the Federal government. Died in 1790.

Drayton, (WILLIAM,) an American politician, born in South Carolina. He was from 1825 to 1833 a representative in Congress. Originally a Federalist, he was the leader of the Union party in the nullification movement of South Carolina in 1830. He succeeded Nicholas Biddle as president of the United States Bank in 1839. Died in 1846.

Drayton, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American patriot and judge, born on Ashley River, in South Carolina, in 1742. He became chief justice of South Carolina in 1776, and delivered to the grand jury an able charge, which gave an impulse to the popular cause. He was an active and prominent member of Congress, when he died suddenly in Philadelphia in 1779, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and left historical memoirs of the Revolution, published by his son, (in 2 vols., 1821.)

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Drebbel, van, vān dreb'bel, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch philosopher, born at Alkmaar in 1572. The latter part of his life was passed in England, where he was patronized by James I. and is said to have invented an air thermometer and some curious machines. He published, in Dutch, a work "On the Nature of the Elements," and one on "Quintessence." He pretended that he had discovered a perpetual motion. Died in 1634.

See F. HÖFFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Drelincourt, drēh'lān'koor', (CHARLES,) an eminent French Protestant minister, born at Sedan in 1595. He became minister of Charenton, near Paris, in 1620, and acquired great popularity as a preacher. He wrote against the Church of Rome a number of polemical treatises, which had great influence in confirming his fellow-professors. His work entitled "Consolations against the Fear of Death" (1651) was translated into English and German, and often reprinted. He also published "Charitable Visits," etc., ("Les Visites charitables pour toutes Sortes de Personnes affligées," 5 vols., 1669.) His sermons were especially remarkable for their uncton. Died in Paris in 1669.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Drelincourt, (CHARLES,) a son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1633, was a physician and author of high reputation. He took his degree as doctor in 1654, soon after which he was appointed first physician to the army of Turenne. In 1663 he became physician-in-ordinary to Louis XIV., and in 1668 obtained the chair of medicine at Leyden. He was an eloquent and learned writer. Among his works are "Prælium Anatomicum," (1670,) and "Homericus Achilles," (1693.) He was employed as physician by William Prince of Orange, and was the preceptor of Boerhaave. He died in 1697, leaving a son CHARLES, who was a physician.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Drelincourt, (LAURENT,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1626, became minister at Rochelle and Niort, and was distinguished as a preacher. He published Sermons, and "Christian Sonnets." Died in 1680.

Dren'nan, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an Irish poet and political writer, born at Belfast in 1754; died in 1820.

Dre-pā'nī-us, (LATINUS PACATUS,) a poet and orator, born at Bordeaux or Agen, in France, was deputed to Rome, in 388 A.D., to congratulate Theodosius on his victory over Maximus, and then pronounced a panegyric on that emperor, which is still extant. His poems, which are praised by Ausonius, have not been preserved.

Drepanius Florus. See FLORUS.

Dresig, drā'zig, (SIGISMUND FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and writer, born in 1700, lived at Leipsic; died in 1742.

Dres'ser, [Lat. DRESSE'RSUS,] (MATTHÄUS,) a learned German professor, born at Erfurt in 1536, was a disciple of Luther, and studied at Wittenberg. He succeeded Justus Lipsius as professor of history at Jena in 1574. In 1581 he became professor of humanities at Leipsic, where by his influence the Confession of Augsburg was adopted in the University. He wrote, besides other Latin works, a "Treatise on Rhetoric," (1585,) and a "Life of Luther," (1598.) Died in 1607.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Dresserus. See DRESSER.

Dressler, drēs'lēr, (ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German musician and writer of songs, was born at Greussen in 1734; died in 1779.

Dreux du Radier, druh dü rā'de-ā', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer and writer, born at Châteauneuf-en-Thymerais in 1714. He wrote a "Historical and

Critical Library of Poitou," (1754,) which is regarded as an excellent work, "Historical and Critical Memoirs and Anecdotes of France," (1764,) and "Recreations, Historical, Critical, and Moral," (1767.) Died in 1780.

See ERSCH, "La France Littéraire," 5 vols., 1797-1806; LASTIC-SAINTE-JAL, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. F. Dreux du Radier," 1842.

Dreux et de Brézé, de, deh druh à deh brā'zā', (HENRI EVRARD,) MARQUIS, was grand master of ceremonies when the States-General met in 1789. An order which he conveyed from the king, that this body should disperse, provoked a famous reply from Mirabeau. Died in 1829.

Drevet, drēh-vā', (PIERRE,) an excellent French engraver, born in Lyons in 1664. After receiving lessons from Germain Audran, he went to Paris, where he devoted his talents to portraits. Among his best works are portraits of Louis XIV., Cardinal Fleury, the dauphin, and Boileau. He was perhaps unrivalled by any engraver of his time except his son, who surpassed him. Died in 1739.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Drevet, (PIERRE,) a son and pupil of the preceding, born in Paris in 1697. He engraved a number of portraits, which are master-pieces, and treated subjects of history with nearly equal success. His portrait of Bossuet, after Rigaud, (1733,) is called his best work. It is said that he was able to imitate articles of dress and furniture so that the various colours, textures, and other qualities of those accessories can be recognized by the least practised eyes. He was a member of the Academy of Painting. Died in 1739.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Drew, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born in Cornwall in 1765, was a shoemaker, and supplied the defects of his education by studying in the intervals of labour. He was converted from infidelity in early life, and joined the Methodist Church. He published "The Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," (1802,) which is highly praised, and other religious works. He became editor of the "Imperial Magazine" in 1819. Died in 1833.

See "Life, Character, and Literary Labours of Samuel Drew," by his son, 1834.

Drex-e-H-us, [Ger. pron. drēk-sā'le-ūs,] (JEREMIAS,) a German Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Augsburg in 1581, wrote some ascetic works. Died in 1638.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Dreyer, drī'er, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German poet, born at Hamburg in 1716; died in 1769.

Dreyschock, drī'shok, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated pianist, born in Bohemia in 1818. He has acquired distinction by his concerts in the principal capitals of Europe.

Dreyse, von, fon drī'zeh, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) the inventor of the celebrated "needle-gun," was born at Sömmerda, in Prussia, November 20, 1787. He was the son of a locksmith, and he himself followed the same trade. His attention having been directed to the extraordinary clumsiness of the muskets used by the Prussians at the battle of Jena, he was convinced that, until she was provided with better arms, his country could never become a first-rate military power. His invention was made in the early part of 1828, but was not put to the proof until the war of 1866. The great improvement of his gun is his new contrivance for igniting the cartridge, which is still a secret. Died December 9, 1867.

See "London Examiner" for September 8, 1866.

Driander. See DRYANDER.

Dridoens. See DRIEDO.

Driedo, drē'do', or **Dridoens**, drē'doons, (JAN,) a Flemish theologian and prominent adversary of Lutheranism. He was a canon of the church of Louvain, and wrote several works, one of which is "On the Writings and Doctrines of the Church," ("De Scripturis et Dogmatibus ecclesiasticis.") Died in 1535.

See POSSEVIN, "Apparatus Sacer."

Driesche. See DRUSIUS.

Drink'er, (ANNA,) an American poetess, who wrote under the assumed name of EDITH MAY, was born in Pennsylvania. She published a volume of poems, (1851,) which were commended by N. P. Willis.

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Drivère, dre'vair', [Lat. THRIVE'RUS,] (JEREMIAS), born at Braeckel, in Flanders, in 1504, became professor of medicine at Louvain. He wrote many medical works, besides commentaries on Hippocrates. Died in 1554.

See P. J. HAAN, "Notice sur la Vie de H. Thriverus," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Drobisch, droo'bish, (MORITZ WILHELM,) a German philosopher, born in 1802 at Leipsic, where he became professor of mathematics in 1842.

Drolling, droo'lan' or drol'ling, (MARTIN,) a French painter, born at Oberbergheim (Haut-Rhin) in 1752. He painted familiar scenes, interiors, etc. with success, and was a good colorist. Died in 1817.

Drolling, (MICHEL MARTIN,) a skilful historical painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1786. He gained the first prize in 1810 for a picture of "The Wrath of Achilles." Among his best productions is "Orpheus losing Eurydice," (1817.) He also painted many portraits. Died in 1851.

See SAINT-MAURICE-CABANY, "M. M. Drolling, Peintre," 1851.

Drollinger, droo'ling-er, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, was born at Durlach in 1688. His odes on "The Immortality of the Soul," and "On Divine Providence," were much admired. Died in 1742.

See BUXTORF, "Brevis Historia Vitæ et Obitus C. F. Drollingeri," 1742; ADLUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Dro'mon, [Δρομῶν,] an Athenian comic poet, lived in the fourth century B.C.

Drooch-Sloot, drök'slöt, (J. C.,) a Dutch painter, born at Gorcum about 1600. Among his works are views of Holland and of village festivals.

Drossander, dros-sân'der, (ANDERS,) a Swedish physician and philosopher, born at Upsal in 1648. He wrote several scientific works. Died in 1696.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Drost, drost, a skilful Flemish painter, and a pupil of Rembrandt, was living in 1670.

Droste-Hülshoff, von, fon dros'teh hül's'hof, (ANNETTE ELISABETH,) a German lyric poetess, born near Münster in 1798; died in 1848.

Droste zu Vischering, von, fon dros'teh tsoo fish'er-ing, (CLEMENS AUGUST,) FREIHERR, a German Catholic prelate, born near Münster in 1773. He became Archbishop of Cologne in 1835. Died in 1845.

See STOEVEKEN, "C. A. Droste zu Vischering in seinem Leben," etc., 1846.

Drouais, droo'á, (HUBERT,) a French painter, born in Normandy in 1699, was a grandfather of Jean Germain, noticed below. He excelled in portraits. Died at Paris in 1767.

Drouais, (JEAN GERMAIN,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1763, was the son of Henri Drouais, a portrait-painter, who died in 1775. In 1780 he became a pupil of David. About the age of twenty-one he gained by a unanimous vote the grand prize of the Academy by his picture of the "Woman of Canaan at the Feet of Christ," which established his reputation. He then went to Rome, where he painted "Marius at Minturnæ," and died prematurely in 1788. Goethe, in one of his works, expresses his admiration of the last-named picture.

See CHAUSSARD, "Notice sur Drouais," NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Drouet, droo'á, (ÉTIENNE,) a French editor and compiler, born in Paris in 1715. He published the last and best edition of Moreri's Dictionary, (10 vols., 1759,) and a new edition of Lenglet-Dufresnoy's "Method for the Study of History," (15 vols., 1772.) Died in 1779.

Drouet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born at Sainte-Menehould in 1763, was the son of the postmaster of that town. He acquired notoriety by his agency in the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes in 1791. In 1792 he was elected a member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king and the destruction of the Girondists. Soon after Bonaparte obtained the chief power, Drouet was appointed sub-prefect of Sainte-Menehould. In 1807, as he gave him the cross of the legion of honour, the emperor said to him, "You have changed the face of the world." Died in 1824.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Drouet de Maupertuy, droo'á' deh mó'pér'tü-e', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and priest, born in Paris in 1650; died in 1730.

Drouet d'Erlon, droo'á' dêr'lôn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, and Marshal of France, born at Rheims in 1765. He entered the army as a private in 1782, served under Hoche in 1797, and was made a general of brigade in 1799. He became a general of division in 1800, and contributed by a skilful movement to the victory at Jena, (1806.) In March, 1815, he was arrested on a charge of being an accomplice of Lefebvre-Desnouettes in his design to seize the Bourbon family, and in the ensuing June he was created a peer by Napoleon, for whom he commanded a corps at Waterloo. He passed ten years in exile, returned to France in 1825, and was restored to his rank in the army in 1830. He was chosen Governor-General of Algeria in 1834, and obtained the rank of marshal in 1843. Died in 1844.

See "Notice sur la Vie militaire de Drouet d'Erlon," by himself, 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Drouineau, droo'e'nô', (GUSTAVE,) a French dramatist and novelist, born at La Rochelle in 1800. He produced "Rienzi," (1826,) a tragedy, and "Ernest," (1829,) a novel, both of which were popular. About 1830 he became one of the editors of the "Constitutionnel." He was author of other dramas and tales. Died in 1835.

Drouot, droo'ó', (ANTOINE,) COUNT, an able French general of artillery, born at Nancy in 1774. He fought as captain at Hohenlinden in 1800, and gave proof of courage and skill at Wagram, (1809,) and at Borodino, (1812.) For his conduct at Lutzen and Bautzen, (1813,) where he commanded the artillery of the imperial guard, he was made a general of division and aide-de-camp to Napoleon, whom he followed to Elba, of which he was chosen governor. He was at the side of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, June, 1815, soon after which he was commandant of the imperial guard at Paris. After the restoration he lived as a private citizen. Died in 1847. "France was astonished in 1814 to learn," says C. Héquet, "that she had possessed for a long time the best officer of artillery in Europe." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He was surnamed by Napoleon "the sage of the grand army," ("le sage de la grande armée.")

See J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Biographie du Général Drouot," 1850; HENRI LE PAGE, "Le Général Drouot," 1847; LACORDAIRE, "Éloge du Général Drouot," 1847.

Drouyn de Lhuys, droo'án' deh lü-e', (ÉDOUARD,) a French diplomatist and minister of state, was born in Paris in 1805. He became in 1833 chargé-d'affaires at the Hague, where he gave proof of high diplomatic ability. In 1840 he was appointed director of commercial affairs in the ministry of foreign affairs. He was brought into frequent contact with Guizot, whose policy he disapproved. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he voted against the ministry in 1845, and was dismissed from office. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1848, and became minister of foreign affairs in the first cabinet of President Louis Napoleon. In June, 1849, he was sent as ambassador to London. He was a conservative member of the National Assembly in 1851, and again became foreign minister in July, 1852. His diplomatic letters on the occasion of the establishment of the empire added to his reputation. He represented France at the Conference of Vienna in 1855, at the close of which he retired from office because he differed from his colleagues on the Eastern question. In October, 1862, he was again appointed minister of foreign affairs. He was removed from this office about Sept., 1866. From the year 1870 he retired from politics and occupied himself with agriculture. Died in 1881.

Drovetti, dro-vet'tee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Leghorn in 1775. He was consul in Egypt, where he formed two rich collections of antique objects. The King of France purchased one of these collections for 250,000 francs. Died in 1852.

Droysen, droi'zen, (JOHANN GUSTAV,) a German historian, born at Treptow, in Pomerania, in 1808. He obtained the chair of history at Kiel in 1840, before which he had been professor in Berlin. In 1851 he became professor of history at Jena. His "History of Prussian Politics" ("Geschichte der Preussischen Politik," 2 vols.,

1855) is called his most important work. He has also published a "History of Alexander the Great," (1833,) a "History of Hellenism," ("Hellenismus," 2 vols., 1836-43,) and a "Life of Field-Marshal Graf York von Wartenburg," (1851.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Droz, dro, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER JOSEPH,) a French writer and moralist, born at Besançon in 1773. He served in the republican army from 1792 to 1796, and became a resident of Paris in 1803. After several unsuccessful attempts as an author, he published in 1806 an "Essay on Happiness," ("Essai sur l'Art d'être heureux,") which was received with more favour. He became a contributor to several journals. In 1824 he gained the Montyon prize for his treatise "On Moral Philosophy," and in the next year was admitted to the French Academy. His "History of the Reign of Louis XVI." (3 vols., 1839-42) is esteemed his most important work. "A mild solemnity of tone," says Sainte-Beuve, "was the habitual rhythm of his thoughts." In conjunction with Picard, he wrote "Memoirs of Jacques Fauvel," (1823,) which is represented as a *Gil Blas* less witty but more moral than that of Le Sage. He became in 1832 a member of the class of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute. Died in 1850.

See F. A. MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Droz," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Droz, dro, (HENRI LOUIS,) a son of Pierre Jacquet, noticed below, born in 1752, inherited his mechanical and inventive talent. He produced an automaton in the form of a girl, which played tunes on the harpsichord and at the end of the performance would rise and salute the company. He also made artificial hands. He lived some years at Geneva, where he was much esteemed for his character as well as his talents. Died in 1791.

Droz, (JULES ANTOINE,) a sculptor, a son of Pierre Jean, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1807. Among his works are the marble statues of Winter and Summer which adorn the palace of the Luxembourg.

Droz, (PIERRE JACQUET,) a skilful mechanic and watchmaker, born in Neuchâtel in 1721. He improved the pendulum by using two metals of unequal expansibility, and made a writing automaton which displayed great ingenuity. Died in 1790.

Droz, (PIERRE JEAN,) a Swiss engraver of coins and medals, born at Chaux-de-Fond in 1746. He settled in Paris in 1766, and invented a method to engrave stamps for the coinage of money with celerity. About 1790 Watt and Boulton took him into their service, and his skill was exercised in the fabrication of English coins. He returned to France, and during the empire was the chief engraver of public medals and coins. His portraits of Napoleon are praised. Died in 1823.

Druey, drü'ä, (CHARLES,) a Swiss politician, born about 1800, was a leader of the radicals, or the party of progress. In 1845 he was chosen president of the provisional government formed after the resignation of the council of state. Under the new constitution adopted in 1848, he was one of the chiefs of the executive power. Died in 1855.

Drumann, droo'mân, (KARL WILHELM,) a German historian and philologist, born near Halberstadt in 1786, became professor of philology at Königsberg in 1817. His capital work is a "History of Rome," ("Geschichte Roms," 6 vols., 1834-44,) which is highly commended. Died in 1861.

Drümel or **Druemel**, drü'mel, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German writer, born at Nuremberg in 1707; died in 1770.

Drummond, (ALEXANDER,) a British traveller, who was consul at Aleppo in 1744, and published "Travels in Germany, Greece, and Asia," (1754.) Died in 1769.

Drummond, (GEORGE,) a Scottish officer, noted for public spirit, was born in 1687. He fought against the Pretender at Sheriffmuir in 1715. He was chosen lord provost of Edinburgh in 1725 and at several subsequent periods. The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was founded chiefly by his efforts in 1736. Died in 1766.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Drummond, (HENRY,) M.P., an English writer on theology and politics, born in 1786. He was a disciple of Edward Irving.

Drummond, (JAMES,) Earl of Perth, was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland in 1684. He was a cruel persecutor of the Covenanters. On the expulsion of James II. from the throne he was exiled. Died in 1716.

Drummond, (MAURICE,) the ancestor of the Scottish family of that name, was a grandson of Andrew, King of Hungary. He was a resident of England at the Norman conquest, (1066,) and he followed Edgar Atheling to Scotland about 1068, and was made seneschal of Lennox. Annabella Drummond, his descendant, was married to Robert III., King of Scotland.

Drummond, (ROBERT HAY,) a British prelate, born in London in 1711, was the second son of the Earl of Kinnoull, and a grandson of Harley, Earl of Oxford. In 1737 he was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to George II. He became Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1748, of Salisbury in 1761, and Archbishop of York in the same year. Some of his sermons have been published. Died in 1776.

His son ROBERT became ninth Earl of Kinnoull.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Drummond, (THOMAS,) CAPTAIN, known as the inventor of the "Drummond Light," was born in Edinburgh in 1797. In 1813 he entered, as cadet, Woolwich Military Academy, where he displayed superior talents for mathematics and mechanics. He became one of the royal engineers, and was employed in the trigonometrical survey of Scotland about 1824, when he conceived the idea of using the incandescence of lime, instead of the argand lamp, for rendering distant stations visible. The experiment was very successful. In 1825 he invented the heliostat, and, through the influence of Lord Brougham, received a pension of £300 a year. In 1835 he was made under-secretary for Ireland. Died in 1840.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Drummond, (WILLIAM,) of Hawthornden, an eminent Scottish poet, born of a noble family in 1585. He studied civil law at Bourges, in France, but soon renounced that profession for literature. In 1610 his father, Sir John, died, and left him his beautiful seat at Hawthornden, remarkable for picturesque scenery. He was of a melancholy temperament, and inclined to retirement. In 1619 Ben Jonson performed a journey of several hundred miles for the purpose of visiting Drummond, who has preserved some curious and famous notes of the conversation which passed between them. These were published after his death, and are perhaps more known and read than any of his works. Drummond has been censured for leaving these notes and betraying the confidence of his guest; but his friends say he did not intend them for publication. Southey represents Drummond as the first Scottish poet who wrote well in English. Among his most admired productions are "The River Forth Feasting," "The Praise of a Solitary Life," and his sonnets. "The sonnets of Drummond," says Hallam, "are polished and elegant, free from conceit and bad taste, in pure, unblemished English." In his forty-fifth year he married Elizabeth Logan. Died in December, 1649.

See P. CUNNINGHAM, "Life of W. Drummond," CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets," "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Drummond, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Logie Almond, a British scholar and ingenious writer, was returned to Parliament for Saint Maves in 1795, and a few years later was minister to Naples. About 1802 he was ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He published, besides other works, a good translation of Persius's Satires, (1798,) "Academical Questions," (1805,) "Odin," a poem, and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of Several Empires, States, and Cities," (4 vols., 1824-29,) a critical work of considerable merit. Died at Rome in 1828.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1805; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Drummond de Mel'fort, (LOUIS HECTOR,) COUNT OF, born in 1726, was the descendant of Maurice Drummond, noticed above. He served with distinction in the French armies as colonel, inspector-general, and lieutenant-general. He published in 1776 a valuable "Treatise on Cavalry." Died in 1788.

Dru'ry, (DREW,) an English naturalist, published a work on entomology called "Illustrations of Natural

History," (1770,) which was commended by Linnæus and others. "The exquisite work of Drury," says Sir James Edward Smith, "displays the complete insect in a degree of perfection that leaves nothing to be desired." Died in 1804.

Drury, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born in London in 1750, was head-master of Harrow from 1785 to 1805. Lord Byron, who was his pupil, has expressed in his works gratitude and respect for him. Died in 1834.

Drury, (ROBERT,) an English sailor, born about 1687. He was shipwrecked in 1702 on the coast of Madagascar, where he was kept a captive fifteen years. He returned to England and published (1722) a journal of his adventures, and an account of Madagascar, regarded as authentic.

Dru-sil'la, a daughter of Herod Agrippa, King of Judea, became the wife of Felix, the Roman governor of Judea. She was present when Saint Paul preached before Felix, in 60 A.D. (See Acts xxiv. 24.) Tacitus says that Drusilla the wife of Felix was a granddaughter of the famous Cleopatra.

Drusilla, (LIVIA.) See LIVIA DRUSILLA.

Drusius, drü'se-üs, (JAN,) a Flemish Protestant scholar and eminent biblical critic, whose proper name was VAN DEN DRIESCHE, (drees'keh,) was born at Oudenarde in 1550. He professed Oriental languages at Oxford, in England, from 1572 to 1576, and obtained a similar chair at Leyden in 1577. He was professor of Hebrew at Franeker from 1585 until his death, in 1616. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and several treatises on grammar, one of which is a Hebrew Grammar, entitled "Grammatica Linguæ sanctæ novæ."

See ABEL CURJANDER, "Vita J. Drusii," 1618; BAVLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Drusius, (JAN,) a son of the preceding, born at Leyden in 1588, was a prodigy of learning and of precocity. At the age of nine he could read Hebrew without points, and at seventeen he addressed the King of England in a Latin oration. Scaliger thought he excelled his father in Hebrew. Died in 1609.

Dru'sus, a Roman prince, was the second son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and a brother of the emperor Caligula. His disposition, according to Tacitus, was violent and unruly. He appears to have been a victim of the ambitious intrigues of Sejanus. Having been condemned to death by the senate, he was confined by Tiberius, who permitted him to die by starvation in 33 A.D.

Drusus, (CLAUDIUS NERO,) a Roman general, born 38 B.C., was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, whose second husband was the emperor Augustus. He married Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony. In the year 13 B.C. he commanded an army on the Rhine, and defeated several German tribes. Horace composed an admired ode in honour of this victory, (lib. iv. 4.) In the ensuing campaigns he extended his conquests as far as the Elbe, after which the senate gave him the surname GERMANICUS. He died at the age of thirty, leaving a fair reputation for talents and virtue. The emperor Tiberius was his brother. It is said that Augustus intended to give a portion of the empire to Drusus, who was born a few months after the marriage of the former with Livia. Drusus left two sons, Germanicus, and Claudius who became emperor.

See DION CASSIUS, books xlviii. and liv.; TACITUS, "Annals;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Drusus, (MARCUS LIVIUS,) a Roman tribune, was a colleague of Caius Gracchus in the tribuneship in 122 B.C. The senate, alarmed at the innovations of Gracchus, procured the election of Drusus because he was popular and eloquent, in order to undermine the influence of Gracchus. Drusus founded many colonies, and courted the popular favour with success, at the same time promoting the interests of the optimates. He was chosen consul for 112 B.C., obtained Macedonia as his province, and defeated the Thracian Scordisci.

See PLUTARCH, "Caius Gracchus;" LIVY, "Epitome," book lxiii.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Drusus, (MARCUS LIVIUS,) a son of the preceding, and uncle of Cato Uticensis, was called Drusus Junior. He was an ambitious politician, and a champion or

patronus of the senate, which at that period was involved in a contest with the equites respecting the judicial power. In 91 B.C. he was chosen tribune of the people, whose favour he gained by largesses and agrarian laws. The consul Philippus was arrested by his order, and the senate voted that the laws of Drusus were null. He became the leader of a conspiracy or party which designed to give the right of citizenship to the Italotes and to make other changes. He was assassinated by an unknown hand in 91 or 90 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "Brutus," "De Officiis," and "Pro Milone;" APPIAN, "De Bello Civili;" BEMMEL, "Dissertatio de M. L. Drusis Patre et Filio," 1826.

Dru'sus Cæ'sar, (see'zar,) sometimes called DRUSUS JUNIOR, a son of the emperor Tiberius, married Livia, a sister of Germanicus. His character was depraved by cruelty and other vices. Died in 23 A.D., from poison.

See TACITUS, "Annals."

Drüth'mar' or **droot'mâr'**, (CHRISTIAN,) a monk and

grammarian, who lived at Corbie, France, about 850 A.D. **Drÿ'ad,** [Gr. *δρῦς*, plural *δρῦδες*, (from *δρῦς*, an "oak" or any "tree,") Lat. DRY'ADES; Fr. DRYADES, dre'äd'.] The dryads, in classic mythology, were nymphs or goddesses presiding over woods and groves. The HAM'ADRY'ADS [from the Greek *ἅμα*, "together with"] were supposed to be attached to some particular tree, with which they lived and died.

See "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Dryades. See DRYAD.

Dryander, dre-än'der, (JOHANN,) or **Eichmann,** ik'mân, a German astronomer, born at Wetteren, in Hesse. He published esteemed works, among which are "De Cylindro" and "The Terrestrial Globe." Died in 1560.

Dryander, dre-än'der, (JONAS,) a Swedish naturalist, born in 1748, was a pupil of Linnæus. About 1780 he removed to England, where he made an excellent Catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's Library, (1793.) He wrote some botanical treatises, and was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society. Died in London in 1810.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Drÿ'den, (CHARLES,) the eldest son of the great poet, was educated as a Catholic. In 1692 he obtained an office in the palace of Pope Clement XI., but resigned it to his brother John, and returned to England. He was the author of some fugitive poems. He was drowned, while swimming in the Thames, in 1704.

Dryden, (JOHN,) a celebrated English poet, born at Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, on the 9th of August, 1631. He was the eldest son of Erasmus Driden, a rigid Puritan of gentle birth. After passing under the discipline of Dr. Busby at Westminster, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. He left college in 1657, and became a citizen of London. One of his first poetic essays was "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell," (1658,) of whom he was at that time an admirer. He hailed with alacrity the restoration of 1660, in a poem named "Astræa Redux." In 1662 he produced his first drama, "The Wild Gallant," which did not make much impression on the public mind. About 1663 he married Lady Howard, the daughter of the Earl of Berkshire. In 1667 appeared his "Annus Mirabilis," or "Year of Wonders," and a tragi-comedy entitled "The Indian Emperor." He succeeded Davenant as poet-laureate in 1668, and published his excellent prose "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," which entitled him, as Dr. Johnson observed, to be considered the father of English criticism. He afterwards produced many successful comedies and tragedies, among which are "Marriage à-la-Mode," "All for Love," (1678,) "Aurengzebe," and "Don Sebastian," (1690.) His dramas are eminent examples of genius perverted, and abound in passages of disgusting indecency. He also acquired great celebrity in satire and in lyric poetry. His "Absalom and Achitophel" (1681) is a poetical satire against the party of which Lord Shaftesbury was the master-spirit and the Duke of Monmouth the nominal head. It had a prodigious success. In reference to this poem, Hallam remarks, "The spontaneous ease of expression, the rapid transitions, the general elasticity and movement, have never been excelled." About 1686 he avowed himself a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, which was then favoured at court, and wrote

"The Hind and the Panther," an allegory in verse. The subject is the controversy between the Romish Church (the Hind) and the Church of England, represented by the Spotted Panther.

In the latter part of his life he gradually ceased to write for the stage, and acquired with a purer taste a more natural style. "He had turned his powers in a new direction," says Macaulay, "with success the most splendid and decisive. His taste had gradually awakened his creative faculties. The first rank in poetry was beyond his reach, but he secured the most honourable place in the second. . . . His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical diction of England,—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words. . . . Dryden was an incomparable reasoner in verse."

Among his later productions are translations of Juvenal and Virgil, (1697,) and the celebrated "Ode for Saint Cecilia's Day," (about 1700,) which Macaulay pronounces "his greatest work, and a master-piece of the second class of poetry." Some critics esteem it the finest ode in the language. "His translation of Virgil," says Pope, "is the most noble and spirited translation I know in any language." Brougham speaks of his prose as "the matchless prose of Dryden, rich, various, natural, animated, pointed," etc. He died on the 1st of May, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Life of Dryden," prefixed to an edition of Dryden's works, 18 vols., 1808; MACAULAY, "Essays," articles "Dryden" and "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" also, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vii. and vol. iv. chap. xx.; MALONE, "Life of Dryden;" VILLEMANN, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle;" PROF. JOHN WILSON, "Critique on Dryden," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, March, and April, 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1855; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1854, and August, 1865; "Westminster Review" for April, 1855.

Dryden, (JOHN), son of the preceding, born about 1668. He translated the 14th Satire for his father's version of Juvenal, and wrote a comedy, "The Husband his own Cuckold," (1696.) Died at Rome in 1701.

ERASMUS HENRY, the third son of the great poet, inherited the title of baronet from a kinsman of his father, and died in 1710.

Dryſ's dale, (JOHN), D.D., a Scottish divine and eloquent preacher, born at Kirkaldy in 1718. In 1766 he was appointed one of the ministers of the Tron Church in Edinburgh. Died in 1788. His sermons were published in 1793.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dschafer or Dschaafar. See MANSOOR.

Dschami. See JÂMÉE.

Dschehan- or Dschahan-Ghir. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Dschelal-Eddin. See JELÂL-ED-DEEN.

Dschemschid. See JEMSHED.

Dschengis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Dschihan-Ghir. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Dschingis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Duali- (or Douali-) al-Basree, (or -Basri), dö-âl'e âl bâs'ree, written also **Duali- (Doueli-) and Duwali-el-Basri, (Abool- (or Abû-l-) Aswed-Zâlim- (or Sâlim-) Ibn -Amroo- Ibn -Sofyân,** â'bööol âs'wed zâ'lim ib'n âm'röö ib'n so-fe-ân', an eminent Arabian grammarian and miser, born at Bassora (Basra) about 600 A.D., (or 630, according to some authorities;) died at the age of eighty-two.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber;" IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Du-âne', (WILLIAM), an American politician, born near Lake Champlain, New York, in 1760. He learned the trade of printer, and went to India about 1784. He afterwards passed several years in England. Having returned to the United States about 1795, he became editor of "The Aurora," a Democratic paper which was published at Philadelphia, and acquired much influence. He edited "The Aurora" for many years. Died in 1835. Parton, in his "Life of Jackson," says that "Jackson formed a very high idea of his character and talents."

Du-âne', (WILLIAM J.), an eminent lawyer and statesman, born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1780, was a son of the preceding. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, and practised in Philadelphia. About 1821 he represented

that city in the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was the legal adviser of Stephen Girard, whose last will he wrote in 1831. He was appointed secretary of the treasury in January or June, 1833, and was ordered by President Jackson to remove the deposits of public money from the Bank of the United States. Having refused to comply with this order, he was removed from office in September, 1833. He passed the rest of his life as a private citizen. He published "The Law of Nations Investigated in a Popular Manner," (1809.) Died in Philadelphia in 1865.

Duaren. See DOUAREN.

Duarte I., King of Portugal. See EDWARD.

Duault, dü'ö', (FRANÇOIS MARIE GUILLAUME), a French poet, born at Saint-Malo in 1757, translated "The Vicar of Wakefield," and wrote elegiac poems which are commended. Died in 1833.

Duban, dü'bôn', (FÉLIX LOUIS JACQUES), a French architect, and member of the Institute, born in Paris about 1798. He finished the Palace of Fine Arts, commenced by Debret, and was chosen architect of the Louvre in 1848.

Du Bartas. See BARTAS.

Dubayet. See AUBERT DU BAYET.

Dubellay. See BELLAY.

Dubeux, dü'bhü', (LOUIS), an Orientalist, born of French parents in Lisbon about 1795. He wrote a work entitled "Persia," ("La Perse," 1841,) and became professor of Turkish in Paris in 1848.

Dübner or Duebner, düb'ner, (FRIEDRICH), a German philologist, born in 1802, published an edition of Justin, (1831.) He afterwards edited for Firmin Didot's "Bibliotheca Græca" several authors, among whom are Arrian and Maximus of Tyre. Died in 1867.

Dubocage. See BOCCAGE.

Dubois, dü'bwä', (ANTOINE), an eminent French surgeon and physician, born at Gramat (Lot) in 1756. He was chosen royal professor in the School of Surgery in Paris in 1790, and in 1802 surgeon-in-chief of the hospital which bears his name, the Hospice Dubois. He possessed rare sagacity and dexterity, and was regarded by the French as one of the first physicians of Europe. He attended the empress Maria Louisa on the occasion of the birth of her son. His medical principles have been published by several of his pupils. Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dubois, du-bois' or dü'bwä', (EDWARD), an English satirical writer, born about 1775, published, besides other works, "The Wreath," (1799,) an edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron," (in English, 1804,) and "My Pocket-Book," a satire, (1807.) Died in 1850.

Dubois, (FRANÇOIS), a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1790. He gained the grand prize in 1819, and a first-class medal in 1831.

Dubois, (FRANÇOIS NOËL), a French botanist, born at Orléans in 1752; died in 1824.

Dubois, (FRÉDÉRIC), an able French medical writer, born at Amiens about 1796, succeeded Pariset in 1847 as perpetual secretary of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Among his works is a "Treatise on General Pathology," (2 vols., 1837.)

Dubois, (FRÉDÉRIC), a Swiss naturalist and traveller, born in 1798, published "Travels in the Crimea, Colchis, and Georgia," and became professor of archæology at Neufchâtel in 1843. Died in 1849.

Dubois, (GIRARD), a French priest, born at Orléans in 1628, wrote, in Latin, a "History of the Church of Paris." Died in 1696.

Dubois, (GUILLAUME), a French troubadour, surnamed CRETIN, wrote a "History of France" in French verse, (still in manuscript.) A collection of his songs, etc. was published in 1527. Died in 1525.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dubois, (GUILLAUME), a French cardinal and minister of state, born at Brive-la-Gaillarde, in Limousin, in 1656. In the reign of Louis XIV. he was appointed preceptor to the Duc de Chartres, (afterwards Duke of Orléans and Regent of France,) whose favour he gained by pandering to his baser passions and appetites. The appointment of his pupil to the regency in 1715 favoured the ambitious designs of Dubois, who was then made a

councillor of state, although the regent's mother entreated him not to employ one whom she stigmatized as a most arrant knave. He displayed great address and astuteness in political intrigues, and had an important part in the triple alliance of 1717. Soon after this he became minister of foreign affairs, and, in spite of his scandalous life, Archbishop of Cambrai. After much opposition, he obtained a cardinal's hat in 1721, and was made prime minister the next year. He exiled all who resisted his will, and he retained power until his death in 1725.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DUCLOS, "Mémoires secrets sur les Règnes de Louis XIV et XV;" PAUL LACROIX, "Mémoires du Cardinal Dubois," 4 vols., 1829.

Dubois, [Lat. SYLVIVUS,] (JACQUES,) a learned French physician, born at Amiens in 1478. He lectured on medicine in Paris, and in 1550 became a professor of medicine in the Collège Royal. He wrote several able professional treatises. Died in 1555.

See RENÉ MOREAU, "Vita Sylvii," prefixed to an edition of his works; BAVLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Dubois, (JEAN,) a Flemish or French medical writer, born at Lille; died at Douai in 1576.

Dubois, (JEAN,) a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1626, was a grandfather of the poet Alexis Piron. Died at Dijon in 1694.

Dubois, (JEAN ANTOINE,) ABBÉ, a French missionary, who laboured many years in Hindostan, was born in Ardèche in 1765. He wrote, in English, "The Character, Manners, Customs, and Institutions of the People of India," which was published by the East India Company in 1816. It is said to be one of the best works on that subject. Died in Paris in 1848.

Dubois, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born in Burgundy in 1753, resided for a time in Poland, where he became a councillor at court. Having returned to Paris, he became the friend and assistant of Malesherbes. After the reign of terror he held a high office in the ministry of the interior. He wrote a "Notice of the Life and Labours of Malesherbes," and other works. Died in 1808.

Dubois, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lisieux in 1773, published a voluminous work on Agriculture, entitled "Cours complet d'Agriculture," (1825-32,) and a French version of Orderic Vital's "History of Normandy," (1827.) Died in 1855.

Dubois, (PAUL,) a French surgeon, son of Antoine, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1795. He published in 1849 the first part of a "Complete Treatise on the Art of Accouchements." He was accoucheur to the empress Eugénie. Died in October, 1860.

Dubois, (PAUL ALEXIS,) a French general, born about 1754, was killed at Alla, in the Tyrol, in 1796.

Dubois, (PAUL FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist and professor, born at Rennes in 1795. He was one of the editors of the "Globe," a liberal daily journal of Paris, for several years, ending in 1830, and sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1831 to 1848. He became professor of French literature in the Polytechnic School in 1834, and succeeded Victor Cousin as director of the Normal School in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dubois, (PHILIPPE GOIBAUD—*gwá'bó'*), a French writer, born at Poitiers in 1626, was tutor of the Duc de Guise, (Louis Joseph.) He made translations of the works of Saint Augustine, and of Cicero of "De Officiis," "De Senectute," etc., which procured his admission into the French Academy in 1693. Died in 1694.

Dubois, *dü'bwá'*, (SIMON,) a Flemish painter of portraits and animals, born in Antwerp after 1622, worked in England. Died in 1708.

Dubois-Crancé. See DUBOIS DE CRANCÉ.

Dubois de Crancé, *dü'bwá' deh krón'sá'*, or **Dubois-Crancé**, (EDMOND LOUIS ALEXIS,) a French general and Jacobin, born at Charleville in 1747. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, became a partisan of Danton, and was one of the first members of the committee of public safety. He directed the siege of Lyons, from which he was recalled by the Convention on the charge of *modérantisme* in 1793. He was inspector-general and minister of war in 1799, but lost all his offices when Bonaparte obtained power. Died in 1814.

Dubois de Jancigny, *dü'bwá' deh zhón'sén'ye'*, (ADOLPHE PHILIBERT,) a French writer, a son of Jean Baptiste Dubois, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1795. He spent many years in British India, and was sent on a mission to China in 1841. He wrote several books on India, China, etc. Two of these, namely, "India," (1845,) and "China and the Birman Empire," (1850,) form part of Firmin Didot's series entitled "L'Univers."

Dubois [Lat. SYLVIVUS] **de la Boë**, *dü'bwá' deh lá bo'á'*, (FRANCISCUS,) a German or Dutch physician, of French extraction, eminent for learning and eloquence, was born at Hanau in 1614. He practised about fifteen years at Amsterdam, and obtained the chair of practical medicine at Leyden in 1658. He gave an impulse to the study of chemistry by his zeal and eloquence. "It is to Dubois," says Fournier, "that we owe the first idea of clinic instruction and the initiative in the study of pathologic anatomy." He published several works, among which is "Disputationum Medicarum decas," (1663.) Died in 1672.

See ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Dubois-Fontanelle, *dü'bwá' fón'tán'nel'*, (JEAN GASPARD,) a French dramatist and *littérateur*, born at Grenoble in 1737; died in 1812. His drama of "Éricie," against monastic vows, was prohibited by the censor.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dubos, *dü'bo'*, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in 1661; died at Luçon in 1724.

Dubos, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and negotiator, born at Beauvais in 1670. He studied public law, and was employed in many important and secret negotiations with foreign courts by De Torcy and Dubois. He wrote, besides other works, the "History of the League of Cambrai," (1712,) which Voltaire said was "profound, politic, and interesting," and "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," (1719,) which the same critic praised as "the most valuable book ever written on those subjects in any nation of Europe." He was chosen in 1722 perpetual secretary of the French Academy, into which he had been admitted in 1720. Died in 1742.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" AUGUSTE MOREL, "Étude sur l'Abbé Dubos," 1851; V. TREMBLAY, "Notice sur l'Abbé Dubos," 1848.

Dubosc. See BOSQ, DU.

Duboscq, *dü'bósk'*, (JULES,) a French optician, born in 1817, invented or improved several instruments, among which is the stereoscope.

Duboulay. See BOULAY, DU.

Dubouloz, *dü'boo'lo'*, or **Dubouleau**, *dü'boo'lo'*, (JEAN AUGUSTE,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1800.

Dubourcq, *dü'boork'*, (PIETER LODEWIJK,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and genre, born at Amsterdam in 1815.

Dubourg-Butler, *dü'boor' bü't'lair'*, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French general, born in Paris in 1778. He took an active part against Charles X. in July, 1830. Died in 1850.

Duboury, *dü'boó're'*, (LODEWIJK FABRICIUS,) a skilful Dutch painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1691. His *tableaux de boudoir* are highly prized. Died in 1775.

Dubraw, *doo'bráv*, (JOHANN,) a Bohemian historian, born at Pilsen. His family name was SKALA. He became Bishop of Olmutz, and wrote, in Latin, a "History of Bohemia," (1552,) which is accounted accurate. Died in 1553.

Dubreton, *dü'brèh-tón'*, (JEAN LOUIS,) BARON, a French general, born in Bretagne in 1773; died in 1855.

Dubreuil, *dü'bruí'* or *dü'bruh'yé'*, (ALPHONSE,) a French horticulturist, born at Rouen in 1811. He founded at Rouen the *École d'Arbres fruitiers*, the first of the kind. In 1846 he published a work on the culture of trees, entitled "Cours d'Arboriculture," (2 vols.) which has been often reprinted and translated.

Dubreul, *dü'bruí'*, (JACQUES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1528, wrote on the Antiquities of Paris. Died in 1614.

Dubufe, *dü'büf'*, (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1790. He was a fashionable portrait-painter for many years. Died in 1864.

Dubufe, (ÉDOUARD), a successful French portrait-painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris about 1818. Died in 1883.

Dubuisson, (FRANÇOIS RENE ANDRÉ), a French naturalist, born at Nantes in 1763. He became in 1810 director of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes, where he collected minerals. He published an "Essay of a Geological Method," (1819). Died in 1836.

Dubuisson, (PAUL ULRICH), a mediocre French writer of dramas, etc., was born at Laval in 1746. He was guillotined in 1794.

Duby, dü'be', (PIERRE ANCHER TOBIEN—öN'-shair' to'be'zöN'), a Swiss linguist and medallist, born in the canton of Soleure in 1721, received the title of interpreter to the Royal Library of Paris. He wrote a treatise on Medals relating to Sieges, entitled "Recueil de Pièces obsidionales." Died in 1782.

Duc. See LEDUC and DUCQ.

Duc, dük, (JOSEPH LOUIS), a French architect, born in Paris in 1802, gained the grand prize in 1825. In 1854 he was selected to enlarge the Palais de Justice.

Duc, dü, dü dik, (FRONTON), a French Jesuit, born at Bordeaux in 1558, was professor of theology at the College of Clermont in Paris. He published a good edition of the works of Chrysostom, (1609-24), edited the works of some other Fathers, and wrote a curious book on the Maid of Orleans, entitled "The Tragical History of the Pucelle de Domremy, newly divided into Acts and represented by Personages," (1581). Died in 1624.

Duca, del, (GIACOMO), an Italian architect of the sixteenth century, born in Sicily, was a pupil of Michael Angelo. Among his works are the Palazzo Panfilo, Palazzo Strozzi, and the Villa Mattei, all at Rome.

Du Camp or **Ducamp**, (MAXIME), a French writer and artist, a son of Théodore J., noticed below, was born in Paris in 1822. Having twice visited Asia Minor, Greece, etc., he published "Souvenirs et Paysages d'Orient," and an elegant work entitled "Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, and Syria," (1852.) His most important work is "Paris, ses Organes, ses Fonctions et sa Vie," (1869-75.) He was elected to the French Academy in 1880.

Du Camp, (THÉODORE JOSEPH), a skilful French surgeon, born at Bordeaux in 1793, improved the method of treating diseases of the urinary organs. Died in 1824.

Ducancel, dü'köN'sël', (CHARLES PIERRE), a French dramatist and lawyer, born in 1766; died in 1835.

Du Cange or **Ducange**, dü'köNzh', (CHARLES DU FRESNE—dü'frën'), Sieur de Cange, a French historical writer, born at Amiens in 1610. He was educated for the law, but did not practise it long. He was learned in the languages, history, geography, law, antiquities, etc., and wrote a great number of works, among which are a "History of the Empire of Constantinople under the French Emperors," "Byzantine History Illustrated," and "Glossary of Latin Words used in the Dark and Middle Ages," ("Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis,") which is highly prized. He left many manuscripts on various subjects. In 1668 he became a resident of Paris. "One is appalled," says Voltaire, "at the immensity of his learning and his labours." Died in 1688.

See DUFRESNE D'AUBIGNY, "Mémoires historiques pour servir à l'Histoire de C. du Fresne du Cange;" HARDOUIN, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Du Cange;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducange or **Du Cange**, (VICTOR HENRI JOSEPH BRAHAIN—brä'än'), a French novelist and dramatist, born at the Hague in 1783. For the liberal political opinions expressed in his novel of "Valentine," (1821,) he was imprisoned six months. He wrote, among other works, two novels, entitled "Léonide" (1823) and "La Luthérienne," (1825), and many dramas. Died in 1833.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ducarel, dü'ka-rél' or dü'kä'rél', (ANDRÉ COLTÉE—kol'tä'), a learned antiquary, born at Caen, in Normandy, about 1714. He passed his mature life in England, and was appointed commissary of Saint Catherine's and commissary of Canterbury about 1755. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Besides other works, he wrote a "Treatise on the Anglo-Gallic Medals of the Ancient Kings of England," (1757,) and "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," (1767,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in London in 1785.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Ducarla-Bonifas, dü'käR'lä' bö'ne'fäs', (MARC), a French physicist, born at Vabre in 1738; died in 1816.

Du Cart, dü kârt, or **Ducart**, (IZAAK), a Dutch painter of flowers, born at Amsterdam in 1630. He painted flowers on satin and vellum with a fidelity at that time unequalled. His productions are still prized by amateurs. Died in 1694.

Ducas. See CONSTANTINE DUCAS.

Du'cas, (MICHAEL), [Μιχαήλ δ Δούκας,] a Greek historian, who was descended from the imperial family of Ducas, and flourished about 1450. He wrote a "History of the Decadence of the Byzantine Empire, 1355 to 1453," which forms part of the collection called "Historia Byzantina." It is esteemed judicious and impartial, but is written in a barbarous style. He was living at Lesbos in 1462.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Ducasse, dü'käss', (FRANÇOIS), a French doctor of theology, eminent as a canonist; died in 1706.

Ducasse, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a successful French naval officer, born in Béarn. He was a captain in the marine when he was appointed Governor of Saint Domingo in 1691. He defended that island against the English and Spaniards, and defeated Admiral Benbow in 1702, near Sainte-Marthe. In 1703 he was made chief of a squadron, and retired from the office of governor. He was raised to the grade of lieutenant-general, and commanded the fleet which invested Barcelona in 1714. Died in 1715.

See VAN TRÉNAÇ, "Histoire de la Marine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducasse, (JEAN MARIE AUGUSTE), a skilful French physician and writer, born at Toulouse in 1786.

Ducauroy de la Croix, dü'kö'rwä' dëh lä krwä, (ADOLPHE MARIE), a French jurist, born in Normandy in 1788. He published "The Institutes of Justinian newly explained," (4 vols., 1835; 8th edition, 1851,) which had a great and durable success. Died in 1850.

Duccio di Buoninsegna, doot'cho de boo-ön-ën-sän'yä, an eminent Italian painter, born in or near Sienna, flourished between 1280 and 1340. He was a pupil of Segna or Boninsegna, and was one of the most famous artists of his time. About 1310 he produced his great work, the altar-piece of the Sienna cathedral, which represents the Virgin and many saints. — *Bellini*

Du Chaillu, (PAUL), a French traveller, born about 1830. He travelled in the interior of Africa in 1855-56, and was the first European to discover and describe the gorilla. In 1861 he published his "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." As the critics presumed to question the veracity of this work he returned to Africa in 1863-5, making further discoveries. After 1871 he travelled in Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, which he afterwards described in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," (1881.) He has issued in America numerous popular accounts of his travels.

Duchal, du-shal', (JAMES), an Irish Protestant writer on theology, born at Antrim in 1697; died in 1761.

Duchalais, dü'shä'lä', (ADOLPHE), a French antiquary and numismatist, born at Beaugency in 1814; died in 1854.

Duchange, dü'shönzh', (GASPARD), a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1662, was a pupil of Jean Audran. He was especially successful in reproducing the works of Correggio, after whom he engraved "Leda" and "Danaë." Died in 1756.

Duchanoy, dü'shä'nowä', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS), a French physician and writer, born at Vauvilliers in 1742; died in 1827.

Duchat, Le, leh dü'shä', (JACOB), a French critic and editor, born at Metz in 1658. He became a Protestant exile in 1700, and retired to Berlin, where he was appointed a judge. He published valuable editions of the works of Rabelais, (1711,) of the "Apology for Herodotus" by Stephanus, (1735,) and of other old French works. Died in 1735.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Ducatiana," 2 vols., 1738; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Duchâtel, dü'shä'tël', (CHARLES MARIE TANNEGUY—tä'n'gë'), COMTE, a French minister of state, born in Paris in 1803, was a son of a peer of France. In September, 1836, he became minister of finance, and in April,

1837, retired with Guizot, whose political opinions he approved. He was minister of the interior from October, 1840, until the revolution of 1848. Died in 1867.

Duchâtel, (FRANÇOIS.) See CHÂTEL, DU.

Duchâtel, (GASPARD,) a French Girondist, born in 1766, was a deputy from Poitou to the National Convention in 1792. In the trial of the king he voted for banishment, as the most practicable mode of saving his life. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists proscribed by the Jacobins and executed in 1793.

Duchâtel, [Lat. CASTELLA'NUS,] (PIERRE,) a French bishop and scholar, born at Arc, in the diocese of Langres. In his youth he worked with Erasmus at Bâle on editions of Greek authors. Curiosity led him to visit Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. On his return he became reader to Francis I., who said, "He is the only man of letters that I have never exhausted in discourse." He was appointed Bishop of Mâcon in 1544, grand almoner in 1547, and Bishop of Orléans in 1551. He died in 1552, leaving the reputation of a virtuous and tolerant prelate and one of the most learned and eloquent men of his age. He opposed the persecution of the Vaudois and Protestants.

See GALLAND, "Vita Castellani," 1674; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duchâtel, (TANNEGUY.) See CHÂTEL, DU.

Du Châtelet. See CHASTELLET, (GABRIELLE ÉMILIE.)

Duché, du-shâ', (JACOB,) D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, distinguished for his talents and eloquence, was born in Philadelphia about 1739. He graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1757. On the assembling of the first Continental Congress, in 1774, he was elected chaplain; and his opening prayer was remarkable for its earnestness and pathos, and contributed much towards reconciling the discordant elements of that body. He was subsequently chosen chaplain of several successive Congresses. Yet, when the British had taken Philadelphia, he not only made his peace with England, but wrote a letter to Washington urging him to follow his example. This letter Washington laid before Congress. Duché was declared a traitor, and fled to England. He afterwards returned to Philadelphia, and died in 1798.

Duché de Vancy, dü'shâ' deh vôn'se', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1668. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and a friend of Jean Baptiste Rousseau. Among his best productions are the tragedy of "Absalom," which La Harpe pronounced a work of merit, and the opera "Iphigenia in Tauris," of which Voltaire said, "It recalls a grand idea of what was most excellent in the Greek tragedy." Died in December, 1704.

Duchemin. See DUCLOS.

Duchenius. See DUCHESNE.

Duchesne, dü'shên', [Lat. DUCHE'NIUS or QUERCE-TA'NUS,] (ANDRÉ,) one of the most learned historians of France, was born in Touraine in 1584. After finishing his studies in Paris, he became geographer and historiographer to the king. His numerous and valuable works have procured for him the title of "the father of French history." Among them are "The Antiquities and Researches of the Grandeur of the Kings of France," (1609,) "Ancient Historians of the Normans," in Latin, (1619,) and "Contemporary Writers of the History of the Franks," ("Historiæ Francorum Scriptores coetanei," 1636-49.) He was run over by a carriage and killed, near Paris, in 1640.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LELONG, "Bibliothèque Historique."

Duchesne, (ANTOINE NICOLAS,) a learned French naturalist, born at Versailles in 1747, wrote a "Manual of Botany," (1764,) and other works. Died in 1827.

Duchesne, (FRANÇOIS,) a son of André, noticed above, born in Paris in 1616, cultivated history with zeal, and obtained the title of historiographer. He wrote a "History of the Chancellors of France," (1680,) and published editions of several works of his father, viz.: "The Antiquities of the Cities and Castles of France," (1647,) and "The History of the Popes," (1653.) Died in 1693.

Duchesne, (HENRI GABRIEL,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1739, published, conjointly with M. Macquer, a "Naturalist's Manual," (1771,) and a "Dictionary of Industry," (3 vols., 1776.) Died in 1822.

Duchesne, (JOSEPH,) a French physician and chemist, born in Armagnac about 1544. In 1593 he went to Paris, where he became physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. He published "Pharmacopeia dogmaticorum restituta," and other medical works. Died in 1609.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Duchesne de Gisors, dü'shên' deh zhe'zor', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French miniature-painter, born at Gisors (Eure) in 1770. He became court painter during the restoration, and painted on ivory the portraits of the royal family. In 1840 he was employed to continue for the Louvre a collection of enamels begun by Petitot. Among his master-pieces are miniatures of Napoleon I. and of the Duchess of Berry. Died in 1856.

Duchenois, dü'shâ'nvâ', (CATHERINE JOSEPHINE,) a popular French tragic actress, whose proper name was RAFFIN, was born near Valenciennes in 1777. She made her *début* at the Théâtre Français in 1803, with complete success, and continued to be a favourite actress until she retired in 1820. Died in 1835.

See A. DINAUX, "Notice biographique sur Mademoiselle Duchenois," 1836.

Duchoul, dü'shool', [Lat. CAU'LIIUS,] (GUILLAUME,) a French antiquary, born at Lyons, lived about 1550. He wrote a "Discourse on the Religion of the Ancient Romans," (1555.) His son JEAN was a naturalist, and published several treatises.

Ducis, dü'séss', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French dramatic poet, born at Versailles in August, 1733. He produced in 1769 a version of Shakspeare's "Hamlet," which was very successful. His "Romeo and Juliet" (1772) was received with equal favour. He succeeded Voltaire in the French Academy in 1778, after which he produced imitations of "King Lear" and "Macbeth," (1784.) He favoured the Revolution of 1789, but took no active part in it. His "Othello" was performed by Talma with great success in 1792. In 1795 he composed an original drama, "Abufar, or the Arab Family," which is called his master-piece. He refused a pension offered to him by Bonaparte. "Ducis," says Villemain, "was one of those men most adapted to impress the imagination and to leave a long remembrance. Amidst that sort of uniformity which involves the secondary minds of an epoch, he had something rare and original. . . . He meddled not with the petty affairs of the world, nor was his life infested with petty ambitions. A distinctive trait in his character was a noble independence. He submitted to no yoke, not even to that of his age; for in that skeptical age he was very religious. His taste and solitary choice was the reading of the Bible and Homer. This explains how he resisted the influence of the eighteenth century, and was an original thinker compared with his contemporaries." Died at Versailles in March, 1816.

See VILLEMMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" M. O. LEROY, "Études sur Ducis," 1832; CAMPENON, "Essais de Mémoires, ou Lettres sur la Vie et les Ecrits de J. F. Ducis," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducis, (LOUIS,) a French historical painter, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1775. He was a pupil of David, and was one of the artists employed in 1814 to restore pictures in the palace of Versailles. About 1817 he produced "Francis I. knighted by Bayard," which is in the palace of Compiègne, and "The Death of Tasso." He painted portraits of Napoleon I., Talma, and many others. His uncle once said to him, "I have sought to be a painter in verse; I see with pleasure that you aim to be a poet on canvas." Died in 1847.

See GUYOT DE FÈRE, "Biographie des Artistes Français."

Duck, (ARTHUR,) an eminent English civilian, born near Exeter in 1580. He became chancellor of London, and master of requests. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause. He wrote a treatise on the Civil Law of the Romans. Died in 1649.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Duck, (STEPHEN,) an English peasant-poet, born at Charlton, in Wiltshire. He was self-taught, became a clergyman, and published rude specimens of poetry. In a fit of insanity, he drowned himself in the Thames in 1756.

See JOSEPH SPENCE, "Life of S. Duck."

Ducker. See DUKER.

Duckwitz, dōök'wīts, (ARNOLD,) a German political economist, born at Bremen in 1802, has written on the commerce and customs of Germany.

Duck'worth, (SIR JOHN THOMAS,) an English admiral, born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, in 1748. He entered the navy in 1759, and became post-captain in 1780. In June, 1794, he won great distinction by his skill and courage in Lord Howe's victory over the French. About 1800 he was made rear-admiral, and two years later was commander-in-chief at Jamaica. In 1806 he defeated the French near Saint Domingo, for which Parliament voted him thanks and a large pension. As vice-admiral, he performed a daring exploit by entering the Dardanelles in 1807. He was knighted in 1813. Died in 1817.

Duclerc, (CHARLES THÉODORE EUGÈNE,) a French financier and statesman, was born in Hautes-Pyrénées, in 1812. He was minister of finance in 1848, but retired to Spain after the events of that year. In 1871 he was called from his retreat near Bayonne by being elected to the National Assembly for two different departments. In 1875 he was elected vice-president of the National Assembly, and was soon afterwards chosen a life senator. From August, 1882, to February, 1883, he was prime minister in succession to M. de Freycinet. He is a leader of the Republican Left.

Duclercq, (JACQUES,) a French chronicler, born in 1420, wrote on the events of his own time. Died after 1467.

Duclos, (CHARLES PINEAU,) a witty and ingenious French writer, born at Dinan in 1704, was liberally educated in Paris. He acquired reputation by his romances "The Baroness of Luz," (1741,) and "Confessions of Count * * *," a series of tableaux and satirical portraits. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1739, and into the French Academy in 1747, and was chosen perpetual secretary of the latter in 1755. His most admired work is a series of moral essays, entitled "Considérations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle," (1750.) He wrote a "History of Louis XI.," (about 1744,) and obtained the title of historiographer of France. His "Secret Memoirs of the Reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV." are highly praised. Died in 1772.

Duclos, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1705, wrote an ode on Enthusiasm, and translated portions of Tibullus and Horace into verse. Died in 1752.

Duclos, afterwards **Duchemin**, dü'sheh-mân', (MARIE ANNE,) a French actress, born in 1664. She married an actor named Duchemin. Died in 1748.

Duclos, (SAMUEL COTHEAU—kot'rō'), a French physician, born in Paris, was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1666, and was at one time physician-in-ordinary to the king. He wrote "Observations on the Mineral Waters of France." Died in 1715.

Ducloz-Dufresnoy, dü'klo' dü'frã'nwã', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French financier, born at Montcornet in 1734. He was elected alternate deputy to the States-General by the citizens of Paris in 1789. He wrote several able treatises on the public finances, (1790.) He perished on the scaffold in 1794. He was the putative father of the savant Walckenaer, who wrote an article on him in the "Biographie Universelle."

Ducornet, dü'kor'nã', (LOUIS CÉSAR JOSEPH,) a French painter, born at Lille in 1806. Having been born without arms, he learned to paint with his feet, and received a pension of 1200 francs in 1824. Among his works, which have gained several prizes, are "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," and "Saint Louis dispensing Justice."

Ducos, dü'ko', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French republican, born at Bordeaux in 1765. He was a deputy to the Convention from the department of Gironde in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. When the Girondist leaders were proscribed in May, 1793, he was at first omitted from the list; but, having bravely asserted their innocence in the Convention, he was consigned to the same prison with them. He suffered death, with his brother-in-law Fonfrède and others, in October, 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Ducos, (NICOLAS,) a French general, brother of Roger Ducos, noticed below, was born at Dax in 1756. He fought bravely at Arcola, etc. in 1796, and obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1802. He served with *déclat* in the campaigns from 1805 to 1808. Died in 1823.

Ducos, (ROGER,) a French lawyer and politician, born at Dax about 1750. Deputed to the Convention by the department of Landes in 1792, he was a moderate partisan of the new régime, and sat with the members of the Plain. He voted, however, for the death of the king. In 1796 he was elected to the Council of Elders, and in 1799 was chosen a member of the Directory. He appears to have favoured Siéyès in his intrigues against their colleague Barras, and he co-operated with Bonaparte in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, (November 9,) 1799, after which Ducos became Third Consul; but he soon resigned this office, and was made a senator. He was exiled as a regicide in 1816, and died the same year.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducos, (THÉODORE,) a French minister of state, a nephew of the preceding, born at Bordeaux in 1801. He was elected in 1834 to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. In the Constituent Assembly of 1848 he opposed socialism, and caused to be inserted in the constitution this phrase: "The republic is based on the family, property, and public order." He supported Louis Napoleon, and was minister of marine from December, 1851, until his death in April, 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducq or **Duc**, **Le**, leh dük or dük, (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at the Hague in 1636, was a pupil and imitator of Paul Potter. His subjects are mostly animals, robbers, and guard-rooms. In 1671 he became director of the Academy at the Hague. Died about 1695.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Ducq, dük or dük, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian painter, born at Ledeghem in 1762. He gained several prizes at the expositions of Paris, where he lived many years. In 1815 he became court painter to the King of the Netherlands. Among his master-pieces is "Venus rising from the Sea." Died at Bruges in 1829.

Ducray-Duminil, dü'krã' dü'më'në'l', (FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1761; died in 1819.

Ducrest, dü'krã', (CHARLES LOUIS,) born near Autun in 1747, was a brother of Madame de Genlis. He became a colonel in the army, and wrote on political economy. Died in 1824.

Ducrest de Villeneuve, dü'krã' deh vël'nuv', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS,) a French admiral, born near Vitry in 1777; died in 1852.

See SALVANDY, "Notice sur Ducrest de Villeneuve," 1852.

Ducruex, dü'kruh', (FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born at Saintes in 1596, wrote a "History of Canada," ("Historia Canadensis," 1664.) Died in 1666.

Ducruex, (GABRIEL MARIN,) a French priest, born at Orléans in 1743, wrote a history of Christianity, entitled "Siècles chrétiens," (10 vols., 1775.) Died in 1790.

Ducruex, (JOSEPH,) a French portrait-painter, born at Nancy in 1737; died in 1802.

Ducros, dü'kro', (PIERRE,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born in 1745. He removed to Rome, where, with the assistance of Volpato, he produced fine views of Roman scenery and monuments. In partnership with Montagnani, he published admirable views of Sicily and Malta. Died in 1810.

Du Defland. See DEFFAND, DU.

Dudevant, MADAME. See SAND, (GEORGE.)

Dudinck, dü'dink, (JOSSE,) a learned Dutchman, published a work on bibliography, entitled "Palatium Apollinis et Palladis," ("The Palace of Apollo and Minerva.")

Dudith, doo-deet', (ANDREW,) a Hungarian Reformer, born at Buda in 1533. About 1560, Ferdinand II. gave him the bishopric of Tina. In 1562 he was sent by that emperor and the clergy of Hungary to the Council of Trent, in which he spoke eloquently in favour of the marriage of priests and other reforms. He married Reyna Strazzi, resigned his bishopric, was excommunicated, and

became an avowed Protestant. He was learned in languages and sciences, and wrote numerous Latin works on theology, etc. Among them are a treatise on comets, and several poems. He translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus into Latin. Died at Breslau in 1589.

See REUTER, "Vita Dudithi," prefixed to his *Orations*, 1670; SAMUELFY, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis A. Dudithi," 1743; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Dud'ley, (AMBROSE,) Earl of Warwick, a son of the Duke of Northumberland, was born about 1530. He was condemned to death as an accomplice in his father's treason in 1553, but was pardoned. In 1557 he fought with distinction for the Spaniards at Saint-Quentin. After the accession of Elizabeth he was created Earl of Warwick, and held several high offices. Died in 1589.

Dud'ley, (BENJAMIN WINSLOW,) M.D., an American surgeon, born in Virginia in 1785. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806, and afterwards pursued his professional studies in London and in Paris. On his return to America, in 1814, he established himself as a surgeon in Lexington, Kentucky. He was successful in a multitude of difficult operations in surgery, and contributed various essays to medical journals. Died in 1870.

Dudley, (CHARLES EDWARD,) a Senator of the United States, born in Staffordshire, England, in 1780. He became a resident of Albany, New York, about 1812, and represented New York in the Federal Senate from 1828 to 1833. He erected at Albany the Dudley Observatory, to which his widow gave seventy thousand dollars or more. He died in 1841.

Dudley, (EDMUND,) an English lawyer, notorious as the minister employed by Henry VII. in extorting money from his subjects, was born in 1462. He was chosen Speaker of the Commons in 1504. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., Dudley and Empson were tried on a charge of treason, and, to appease the popular clamour, were executed in 1510. His son JOHN became Duke of Northumberland.

Dudley, (LORD GUILFORD,) the fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland, married Lady Jane Grey in 1553. He was beheaded, with his wife, in February, 1554.

Dudley, (SIR HENRY BATE,) an English clergyman, eminent as a magistrate and journalist, born at Fenny Compton in 1745. He established the "Morning Post" (1775), and the "Morning Herald," (1780,) and wrote "The Rival Candidates," (1775,) and other plays. He became rector of Willingham in 1812, and prebendary of Ely in 1816. In 1812 he was rewarded for his services as magistrate by a baronetcy. Died in 1824.

Dudley, (LADY JANE.) See GREY.

Dudley, (JOHN,) Duke of Northumberland, born in 1502, was the son of Edmund Dudley, noticed above. He was created Viscount Lisle in 1542, and afterwards appointed by Henry VIII. lord high admiral of England. On the accession of Edward VI. (1547) he became Earl of Warwick. Two years later he formed a successful conspiracy against the Protector Somerset, obtained the chief control of the government, and was made Duke of Northumberland in 1551. He persuaded Edward VI. to appoint Lady Jane Grey successor to the crown. At the death of Edward (1553) he vainly resisted the accession of Mary, and was executed for treason. Robert, Earl of Leicester, was his son.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vols. v. and vi.; also HUME'S and LINGARD'S Histories of England.

Dudley, (JOHN WILLIAM WARD,) a son of Viscount Dudley Ward, was born about 1781. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1802, and distinguished himself by his talents for business. At the death of his father, in 1823, he entered the House of Lords. He was secretary of state for a few months in the ministry of Canning formed in April, 1827. He was a friend of the poet Byron, and author of a "Life of Horne Tooke." Died in 1833.

Dudley, (JOSEPH,) born in Massachusetts in 1647, was a son of Thomas, noticed below. He became chief justice of Massachusetts in 1686, chief justice of New York in 1690, and was governor of his native province from 1702 to 1715. Died in 1720.

Dudley, (PAUL,) F.R.S., chief justice of Massachusetts, a son of the preceding, was born in 1675. He

graduated at Harvard College in 1690, and, having completed his law studies at the Temple in London, was attorney-general of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1718. In 1745 he was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. Died in 1751. He was a man of eminent talents and powerful eloquence. Upon a bequest of his was founded the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard.

Dudley, (ROBERT,) Earl of Leicester, a son of John Dudley, noticed above, was born about 1532. He married Amy Robsart about 1550. Soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, he became her chief favourite. This partiality is attributed to his handsome person, polite address, and skill in the arts of a courtier. She made him Earl of Leicester and privy councillor, and bestowed on him titles and estates with a lavish hand. His wife died in 1560, not without the strongest suspicions that she perished by violence and that Leicester was privy to her murder. (See ROBSART.) In 1578 he married the widow of the first Earl of Essex, by which act he excited the violent anger of the queen. He was suspected by many of having hastened the death of Essex. In 1585 the Earl of Leicester commanded an army sent to aid the Low Countries, which gave him the title of Governor. His operations there were not successful, and proved his incapacity as a general. When England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, in 1588, he was appointed lieutenant-general. He died in the same year. According to Hume, "he was proud, insolent, ambitious, without honour, without generosity, without humanity, and atoned not for these bad qualities by such abilities or courage as could fit him for that high trust and confidence with which she [the queen] had honoured him." Motley, while admitting that Leicester was vain, arrogant, and often unjust, says he was "always generous as the sun."

See MOTLEY'S "United Netherlands," chaps. vi. to xvi., particularly chap. vii. vol. i., and chap. x. vol. ii.; also FROUDE'S "History of England," vols. vii., viii., ix., x.

Dudley, (SIR ROBERT,) born in Surrey in 1573, was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Leicester and Lady Douglas Sheffield. He was knighted for his conduct at the capture of Cadiz in 1596. Having been outlawed for the abduction of Miss Southwell, he settled at Florence, where he lived in grand style, assumed the title of Earl of Warwick, and was made a duke of the Holy Roman Empire. He wrote a treatise on navigation, entitled "Dell' Arcano del Mare," and a few other works, and improved the harbour of Leghorn. Died in 1639, or, according to some authorities, in 1649.

See CAMPBELL'S "Lives of British Admirals."

Dudley, (THOMAS,) one of the early governors of Massachusetts, was born in Northampton, England, in 1576. He served for some time in the army, but, having joined the nonconformists, came to America in 1630 as deputy-governor of Massachusetts. He was zealous in promoting the temporal and religious interests of the colony, and was governor from 1634 to 1640, and again from 1645 to 1650. Died in 1652.

Dudoyer. See DOLIGNY.

Duebner. See DÜBNER.

Duelli, doo-el'lee, (RAIMOND,) a German priest and antiquary, born about 1670, published, besides other works, a "History of the Teutonic Knights Hospitalers of Jerusalem," (1727.) Died in 1740.

Duentzer. See DÜNTZER.

Du'er, (JOHN,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist and legal writer, born at Albany, New York, in 1782. His father, Colonel William Duer, was a soldier of the Revolution. After serving two years in the army, he embraced the profession of law, and commenced practice in Orange county, but removed to New York City about 1820. He was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the State in 1825. In 1849 he was elected judge of the superior court of the city of New York, and in 1857 succeeded Chief-Justice Oakley as presiding judge. Died August 3, 1858. His "Law and Practice of Marine Insurance," (2 vols. 8vo.) published in 1845-46, says the "London Magazine and Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence," "so far as it has gone, is the most complete and able treatise on the subject which has ever appeared in our language." He was also author of other legal works.

Duer, (WILLIAM ALEXANDER,) a jurist, brother of the preceding, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1780. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, became a judge of the supreme court of New York in 1822, and was elected president of Columbia College in 1829. He wrote a "Treatise on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States," (1856.) Died in 1858.

Duernhoffer. See DÜRNHOFFER.

Du Fail, dü'fâl' or dü'fâ'yê, (NOËL,) a French writer of tales, lived about 1550.

Dufau, dü'fô', (FORTUNÉ,) a French historical painter, born in Saint Domingo. He became a pupil of David in Paris, and a partisan of the Revolution. Among his most admired works is "Ugolino in Prison." Died in 1821.

Dufau, (PIERRE ARMAND,) a French author, born at Bordeaux in 1795. He wrote, with Guadet, a "History of France from Charles IX. to Henry IV.," (7 vols., 1821,) and other historical works. He also published a "Treatise on Statistics," which was crowned by the Academy of Sciences in 1841, and several works on political economy. From 1840 to 1855 he was director of the Royal Institution for the education of the blind in Paris.

Dufaure, dü'fôr', (JULES ARMAND STANISLAS,) a French orator and minister of state, born at Saouin (Charente-Inférieure) in 1798. He practised law in Bordeaux, and in 1834 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. In 1839 he became minister of public works in the coalition ministry of Soult, which was dissolved in March, 1840. Under the republic of 1848 he was a leader of the moderate democrats, became minister of the interior in October, and resigned in December of that year. He filled the same office for five months in 1849. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he returned to the bar and acquired a large practice. In 1871 he was returned by four departments to the National Assembly. Under M. Thiers he was minister of justice, and in 1876 and again in 1877 he was premier. Died in 1881.

Dufay, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS de Cisternay,) a French savant, born in Paris in 1698, served for a time in the army. Having been admitted into the Academy of Sciences, he retired from the service, and wrote treatises on chemistry and five other sciences, which the Academy thought worthy to be published. He originated the theory of two kinds of electricity, namely, vitreous and resinous. About 1732 he was chosen director of the Jardin des Plantes, which he greatly enlarged and rendered the finest in Europe. Died in 1739.

See FONTENELLE, "Eloge de Dufay."

Dufay, (GUILLAUME,) a French or Flemish composer, lived about 1400, and made important improvements in the art of music.

Duff, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a Scottish Presbyterian missionary, born in Perthshire about 1806. In the service of the Church of Scotland he went to India in 1830, and laboured zealously as a missionary. He published, besides other essays, a volume entitled "On India and India Missions," (1839,) which is highly esteemed. He visited the United States in 1854, sailed a second time for India in 1855, and returned to England in 1863, becoming professor of theology in the Free Kirk College at Edinburgh. He died in 1878.

Duff, (MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT,) a British politician, born in 1820. He published "Studies in European Politics." In 1857 he was elected to Parliament, as a Liberal, for Elgin. He was appointed under-secretary for India in December, 1868, remaining in office until 1874. In 1880 he became under-secretary for the colonies, until his appointment to be governor of Madras in July, 1881.

Dufferin, LADY, a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and a sister of Mrs. Norton. Her maiden name was SELINA SHERIDAN. She composed a number of popular ballads, among which is "The Irish Emigrant's Lament." She was married in 1825 to Baron Dufferin, (Price Blackwood,) who died in 1841.

Dufferin, (FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD,) LORD, a British peer, author, and scholar, only son of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1826. He published,

in 1856, "Letters from High Latitudes, being some Account of a Voyage to Iceland and Spitzbergen," which is highly praised. In 1860 he was sent by the British government as their commissioner to Syria. Between 1864-66 he was first under-secretary for India and then under-secretary for war. From 1868 he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in Mr. Gladstone's government until, in 1872, he was made an earl and appointed governor-general of Canada. Here he remained until 1878, proving himself a very popular and capable administrator. So able a public servant could not be allowed to remain idle. In 1879 he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1881 transferred to Constantinople. After the battle of Tel-el-Kebir he was entrusted for some months with the control of our administration in Egypt, from which last country he returned in April, 1883.

Duffet, Douffet, or Douffeit, (GERARD,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Liège about 1600. He studied and worked some years in Rome, and returned to Liège, where he acquired a high reputation. Among his master-pieces is a "Discovery of the Holy Cross," (at Dusseldorf.) Died about 1660.

Duf'fy, (CHARLES GAVAN,) an Irish journalist, and a leader of Young Ireland, was born in Ulster in 1816. In 1842 he founded in Dublin a journal called "The Nation," which supported the policy of O'Connell. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the government to convict him of treason-felony in 1848. In 1856 he emigrated to Australia, becoming in 1871 prime minister of Victoria. In 1873 he was knighted. In 1877 he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

Dufieu, (JEAN FERAPIED,) a French writer on physiology, born at Tence in 1737; died in 1769.

Duflos, (CLAUDE,) a French engraver with the burin, born in Paris in 1678, was the most skillful rival of François Poilly. His works are engraved with great neatness. Among them is "The Pilgrims of Emmaus," after Paul Veronese. Died in 1747.

Dufouart, (PIERRE,) a skilful French surgeon, born in 1737, was chosen in 1791 inspector-general of the hospitals of Paris. He published an excellent treatise on gun-shot wounds (1801.) Died in 1813.

Dufour, (GABRIEL MICHEL,) a French jurist, born at Moulins (Allier) in 1811. His "Treatise on Administrative Law Applied" (4 vols., 1844) is said to be the most complete on that subject.

Dufour, (GEORGES JOSEPH,) a French general, born in Burgundy, in 1758; died in 1820.

Dufour, (GUILLAUME HENRI,) a Swiss general, born at Constance in 1787, entered the French army in 1809. He wrote a "Manual of Tactics," (1842,) and other military works. He was appointed in 1847 commander-in-chief of the Swiss federal army.

Dufour, (LÉON,) a French naturalist, born about 1782, practised medicine at Saint-Sever. He published "Anatomical and Physiological Researches on the Hemiptera," (1833,) and other works.

Dufour, (PHILIPPE,) a French Protestant antiquary, born at Manosque in 1622. His family name was SYLVESTRE, which he exchanged for DUFOUR, his mother's name. He formed a cabinet of medals, and corresponded with many eminent literati. He wrote, among other works, "Moral Instructions of a Father for his Son," (often reprinted.) Died in 1687.

Dufrenoy, (ADELAÏDE,) an eminent French poetess, whose maiden name was GILLETTE-BILLET, born in Paris in 1765. She lived mostly in Paris, where her soirées were frequented by Condorcet, La Harpe, etc. Her husband having lost his fortune, she resorted to authorship for a living, and wrote several poems which entitle her to a place in the first rank of the female poets of France. Her poem "The Last Moments of Bayard" was crowned by the Institute in 1815. Died in 1825.

Dufrenoy, (PIERRE ARMAND,) an eminent French geologist, a son of Adelaïde, born at Sevran (Seine-et-Oise) in 1792. In conjunction with Élie de Beaumont, he was ordered in 1823 to make a geological survey of France, the important result of which was a large geo-

logical map, with three volumes of explanatory text, (1841.) This text develops the theories of the two authors, which are entirely accordant. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Treatise on Mineralogy," (4 vols., 1847.) A new theory propounded in his memoir "On the Volcanic Formations of the Vicinity of Naples" has become one of the laws of geology. He was a member of the Institute, inspector-general of mines, and for many years professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. Died in March, 1857.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dufresne. See **FRANCHEVILLE** and **QUINAULT**.

Dufresne, dü'frên', (BERTRAND,) a French financier, born in Béarn in 1736. He was chief clerk of finance under Necker, who made him director of the public treasury about 1790. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned by the Jacobins. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and in 1800 was appointed director-general of the treasury, which prospered under his skilful management. Died in 1801.

Dufresnoy. See **DUFRESNOY**.

Dufresnoy. See **LENGLET-DUFRESNOY** and **DUCLOZ**.

Dufresnoy, dü'frã'nwã', (ANDRÉ IGNACE JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Valenciennes in 1733. He was appointed physician-in-chief of the army of the North in 1793, but was soon discharged for an act of humanity to a royalist. He was the first who cultivated in France the *Rhus radicans*, and in one of his letters he expressed his impatience to see his dear *rhus*. This letter was intercepted by certain officious patriots, who denounced him to the Tribunal for a traitorous correspondence with the Russians. He was arrested on this charge, but was released from danger by the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1801.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Dufresnoy, written also **Dufrénoy**, (CHARLES ALPHONSE,) a French historical painter and poet, born in Paris in 1611, was the son of an apothecary. Having received lessons from Perrier and Vouet, he visited Rome and studied the works of Raphael. He went to Venice in 1653, and returned to France in 1656. He had a fair reputation for correctness of design, and was a good colorist. He wrote, in Latin verse, a critical treatise on painting, "De Arte Graphica," which was much admired, and was translated into English by Dryden. Died in 1665.

See **QUÉRARD**, "La France Littéraire," **LECARPENTIER**, "Notice sur A. Dufresnoy," 1812.

Dufresny, dü'frã'ne', or **Dufresnoy**, dü'frã'nwã', (CHARLES RIVIÈRE,) a witty French dramatist and artist, born in Paris in 1648, was a great-grandson of Henry IV., and a valet-de-chambre of Louis XIV. He had a natural talent for music and painting, excelled in landscape-gardening, and was appointed controller of the royal gardens. He wrote several successful comedies, among which are "The Spirit of Contradiction," in prose, (1700,) "The Village Coquette," in verse, (1715,) and "Le Faux-sincère." "He sparkles with wit," says La Harpe, "and his wit is perfectly original." ("Cours de Littérature.") Died in 1724.

See **VOLTAIRE**, "Écrivains du Siècle de Louis XIV.," **QUÉRARD**, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dufresse, dü'frã'ss', (SIMON CAMILLE,) BARON, a French general, born at La Rochelle in 1762; died in 1833.

Dufriche-Valazé. See **VALAZÉ**.

Dufrische. See **FRISCHE**.

Duganne, du-gan', (AUGUSTINE JOSEPH HICKEY,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born in Boston in 1823, published, among other works, a "Comprehensive Summary of General Philosophy," (1845,) and "Class-Book of Governments and Civil Society," (1859.) His principal poetical works are "Home Poems," (1844,) "The Iron Harp," (1847,) and "The Lydian Queen," a tragedy.

Du-gard', (WILLIAM,) an eminent English teacher, born in Worcestershire in 1605, became master of the Merchant-Tailors' School, London, about 1642. He published a Greek grammar, a "Lexicon Græci Testamenti," and other school-books. Died in 1662.

Dugas-Montbel, dü'gãs' mông'bêl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an excellent French Hellenist, born at Saint-Chamond in 1776, was a merchant of Lyons in early life. At the

age of thirty he began to study Greek, and settled in Paris in 1810. He produced a translation of Homer, (1815-18,) which is regarded as the best prose version in the French language. A copious commentary accompanies it. He was a free associate of the Academy of Inscriptions. He represented Lyons in the Chamber of Deputies in 1831-33. Died in 1834.

See **J. B. DUMAS**, "Éloge de Dugas-Montbel," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dugazon, dü'gã'zõn', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI **Gourgault**—goor'gõ'), a popular French comedian, born at Marseilles in 1743; died in 1809.

His wife, **LOUISE LEFÈVRE**, born at Berlin in 1755, was a successful actress. Died in 1821.

Dug'dale, (SIR WILLIAM,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, in 1605. He became a resident of London in 1638, and was appointed a *pursuivant-at-arms*, by the name of Blanch Lyon. In 1640 he was made *rouge-croix* *pursuivant-in-ordinary*. He was a royalist in the civil war. In 1655 Dugdale and Dodsworth published the first volume of their great and celebrated work on English monasteries, "Monasticum Anglicanum," (3 vols., 1655-73.) This contains a record of the history and descent of the greater part of the landed property of England. He wrote several other valuable works, among which are "The Antiquities of Warwickshire," (1656,) "Origines Juridicales," (1666,) and "The Baronage of England," (1675.) In the reign of Charles II. he was knighted, and obtained the office of *Norroy king-at-arms*. Died in 1686.

See "Life, Diary, and Correspondence of W. Dugdale," edited by **HAMPER**, 1827; "Biographia Britannica."

Dugès, dü'zhã', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, born at Mézières (Ardennes) in 1797. He became professor of pathology and operative medicine at Montpellier about 1825, and published, besides other works, a "Manual of Obstetrics," (1826,) and an able "Treatise on the Comparative Physiology of Man and Animals," (3 vols., 1838.) He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1838.

See **QUÉRARD**, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dughet, dü'gã', (GASPARD,) a distinguished landscape-painter, sometimes called **LE GUASPRES**, (lêh gãspr,) or **GASPRES POUSSIN**, (poo'sã'n'), was born of a French family at Rome in 1613. He was a pupil of the famous Nicolas Poussin, who married his sister. It is stated that he hired four houses at the same time near Rome and Tivoli, that he might observe a great diversity of scenes. He had great executive facility, and a vague, agreeable manner. His works present a great variety of composition and of effects. He painted many real scenes in the vicinity of Rome, enriched with details of his own invention. He excelled in the treatment of clouds and the foliage of trees, which he represented in their characteristic forms. Among his master-pieces is "Abraham and Isaac going to the Sacrifice." Died in Rome in 1675.

See **PASCOLI**, "Vite de' Pittori e Scultori moderni," 1730-36; **BRYAN**, "Dictionary of Painters;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dughet, (GIOVANNI,) a younger brother of the preceding, born about 1615, was also a pupil of N. Poussin. He renounced painting at an early age, and devoted himself to engraving with the burin and point. He worked in Rome, and engraved many works of N. Poussin, among which is "The Seven Sacraments."

Dugommier, dü'gõ'mé-ã', (JEAN FRANÇOIS **Cocquille**—ko'ke'yé,) a French general, born in the isle of Guadeloupe in 1736. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and went to Paris in 1792. As general of division, he commanded at the successful siege of Toulon in 1793, where Bonaparte acted under his orders. The next year he was appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and gained advantages over the Spaniards at Saint-Elme and other places. He was killed in November, 1794, at the battle of Sierra Negra, near Figuières, where the Spaniards were defeated. Bonaparte mentioned him in his last will, *honoris causâ*, and left a legacy to his son.

See **LAMARTINE**, "History of the Girondists."

Dugua, dü'güã', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Valenciennes in 1744. For his

services at the siege of Toulon in 1793 he was made a general of division. In 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. In the absence of Kleber, who had been wounded, Dugua commanded his division at the battle of the Pyramids. He went to Saint Domingo in 1801 as chief of the staff of Leclerc, and died there in 1802.

See A. DUMÈGE, "Mémoires du Général Dugua," 4 vols., 1838.

Duguay-Trouin, dü'gá' troo'án', (RENÉ,) a brave and successful French admiral, born at Saint-Malo in 1673. Having obtained command of a privateer frigate in 1691, he performed several daring exploits, and took many prizes from the English. In 1694 he was taken prisoner by an English squadron and carried into port, but soon escaped, and returned to France. He entered the royal marine in 1697, and displayed great skill and prudence as captain in the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702. Between 1703 and 1705 he cruised on the coasts of England, defeated a Dutch fleet, and captured several ships. In 1707 his squadron, united to that of Forbin, intercepted a large English convoy and took three of the ships of war by which it was escorted. He gained great glory by the capture of Rio Janeiro in 1711. In 1715 he was appointed vice-admiral, and lieutenant-general in 1728. His disposition was modest and generous. He died in 1736, leaving Memoirs of his life, which were published in 1740 and translated into English in 1742.

See, also, M. DE LA LANDELLE, "Histoire de Duguay-Trouin," 1844; ADRIEN RICHER, "Vie de R. Duguay-Trouin," 1784 and 1835; ANTOINE THOMAS, "Éloge de Duguay-Trouin," 1761; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duguernier, dü'gër'ne-á', (LOUIS,) a French portrait-painter, born about 1550, acquired celebrity in miniatures, which he painted on vellum. He painted the portraits of the most distinguished personages of his time.

Duguernier, (LOUIS,) a son of the preceding, was a skilful portrait-painter, and worked in Paris. Nagler states that he was exiled on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, (1685;) but, according to another account, he died in Paris in 1659. He left three sons who were painters, one of whom, named Pierre, was reputed the best painter on enamel of his time.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Du Guesclin or **Duguesclin**, dü'gá'klán', (BERTRAND,) a famous French captain, born near Rennes about 1314. He distinguished himself in fighting against the English, who then held many places in France. In 1356 he defeated the Duke of Lancaster at Rennes, and forced him to raise the siege. About 1364 Charles V. gave him command of an army, with which he defeated the King of Navarre. The next year he led a large army against Pedro the Cruel of Castile, who was unable to resist him until the English Black Prince came to his assistance. In a battle that followed in 1367 the Black Prince was the victor, and took Du Guesclin prisoner, but soon released him. In 1369, when the war was renewed between the French and the English, he was appointed Constable of France. After he took the command the English ceased to conquer, and in 1374 he had expelled them from nearly every province of France. Died in 1380. "He seems to have been," says Hume, "the first consummate general that had yet appeared in Europe."

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" CLAUDE MENARD, "Histoire de B. Duguesclin," 1618; GUYARD DE BERVILLE, "Vie de Duguesclin," 1767; JAMISON, "Life of Duguesclin," 1864; FRÉMINVILLE, "Histoire de Bertrand Duguesclin," 1841.

Duguet, dü'gá', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French theologian, born at Montbrison in 1649. He became a priest of the Oratory in 1667, and was attached to the principles of the Jansenists. He published many esteemed works on religion and morality, among which are "Conduct of a Christian Lady," (1725), "The Work of Six Days," (1732,) and a "Treatise on the Principles of the Christian Faith," (1736.) Died in 1733.

See ANDRÉ, "L'Esprit de J. J. Duguet," etc., Paris, 1764.

Du Haillan. See HAILLAN, D'.

Duhalde, dü'háld', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris in 1674. He was employed by his superiors to digest and edit the letters received from the foreign missionaries of the Society. The result of his

labours is a work entitled "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites des Missions étrangères," which contains much interesting and valuable information. In 1735 he published a "Historical, Geographical, and Physical Description of the Chinese Empire," the first work in which China had been described with such detail and exactness by a European. Died in 1743.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Duhamel or **Du Hamel**, dü'hám'èl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French philosopher and savant, born at Vire in 1624, became curate of Neuilly-sur-Marne. He was a diligent student of natural philosophy and other sciences, and gained reputation in 1660 by a treatise on Astronomy, ("Astronomia Physica.") At the formation of the Academy of Sciences (1666) he was chosen perpetual secretary. He published an interesting "History of the Royal Academy of Sciences," (1668,) a "Treatise on the Old and New Philosophy," for the use of colleges, (1678,) and other scientific works, which were once highly prized, but are not much read at present. Died in 1706. The above-named works are all in Latin, which he wrote with great purity and elegance.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FONTENELLE, "Eloges des Académiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Du Hamel, (JEAN MARIE CONSTANT,) a French mathematician, born in 1797, became in 1851 professor in the Faculty of Sciences. He succeeded Poisson as member of the Institute in 1840. He wrote a work on analysis, ("Cours d'Analyse de l'École Polytechnique," 1841.)

Duhamel or **Du Hamel**, (JEAN PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUILLOT—gè'yo'), a French savant and metallurgist, born at Nicorps in 1730. He made improvements in the art of mining and working metals; and, when the School of Mines was founded, about 1787, he was chosen professor of metallurgy, etc. In 1786 he was received into the Academy of Sciences. About 1795 he was chosen a member of the Institute and inspector-general of mines. He was a savant of the old school,—profound, practical, unassuming. He wrote, besides other works, a manual for miners, entitled "Subterranean Geometry," (1788,) "which," says Cuvier, "is an indispensable work, and is at the present time the manual of all who practise the art of mining in France." Died in 1816.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duhamel du Monceau, dü'hám'èl' dü môn'só', (HENRI LOUIS,) an eminent economist and botanist, born in Paris in 1700, was one of the most remarkable French savants of the eighteenth century, in respect to the extent, variety, and utility of his researches in botany, physiology, agriculture, etc. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1728, after which he wrote more than sixty memoirs, nearly all on important subjects. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Culture of Land," (1751,) a "Treatise on the Trees and Shrubs which grow in France in the Open Ground," (1755,) and one entitled "De la Physique des Arbres," (1758,) treating of the structure, anatomy, and physiology of plants. This is regarded as his most important work.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Duhan, dü'hón', (CHARLES GILLES,) a French Protestant, born in Champagne in 1685, removed to Berlin, where he became preceptor to the prince-royal, (Frederick the Great.) After the accession of that prince (1740) Duhan was made a privy councillor. Died in 1746.

Duhan, (LAURENT,) a French philosopher, born at Chartres about 1656, published "Philosophus in utramque Partem," (1694.) Died in 1726.

Duhem, dü'hèn' or dü'hém', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French Jacobin, born at Lille in 1760, was a member of the Convention, 1792-95. Died in 1807.

Duhesme, dü'hém', (PHILIPPE GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a French general, born in Burgundy in 1766. He was made general of division in 1794 for his services at Granjean and Maestricht. His passage of the Rhine at Diersheim, in 1797, was much applauded. He afterwards commanded in Italy and Spain, where he gained several

victories, and received the title of count in 1814. In the Hundred Days he took arms for Napoleon, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo, where he was massacred by a Prussian soldier, June 18, 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duigenan, döög'e-nan, (PATRICK), an Irish civilian, born in 1735, in the county of Leitrim. He was a judge, privy councillor, and member of Parliament, and wrote several political pamphlets. He promoted the Union, and opposed Catholic emancipation. Died in 1816.

Du-il'i-us or **Du-il'i-i-us**, (CAIUS), a Roman general, elected consul in 261 B.C., is noted as the first Roman who obtained a naval victory over the Carthaginians. In the first Punic war he built a number of ships after the model of one captured from the enemy. This fleet under his command defeated that of Carthage, near the Lipari Islands, in 260, on which occasion the Romans used with great advantage the new invention of grappling-irons, and boarded the ships of the enemy. He afterwards commanded the land-army, and defeated the Carthaginians in Sicily.

See POLYBIUS, book i.; DIODORUS SICULUS, book xxiii.

Duilius, (MARCUS), a Roman tribune, who, about 450 B.C., persuaded the people to assume an attitude of determined hostility to the decemvirs by withdrawing to Mons Sacer.

Duisburg, doo'is-böörG, written also **Duisbourg**, (PETER), a German chronicler, lived about 1320. He wrote a "History of Prussia."

Duiven, doi'ven, (JAN), a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Gouda in 1610; died in 1640.

Dujardin, dü'zhär'dän', (BÉNIGNE), a French author who assumed the name of BOISPRÉAUX, (bvä'prä'ö'), flourished about 1740.

Dujardin, (FÉLIX), a French naturalist, born at Tours in 1801. He cultivated geology, botany, and zoology, and became professor of mineralogy at Toulouse in 1839. Among his chief works are a "Natural History of Infusoria," (1841), and a "Manual of the Observer with the Microscope," (1843.) Died in April, 1860.

Dujardin, dü'zhär'dän', sometimes written **De Jarydyn**, (KAREL), an eminent Dutch painter, was born in Amsterdam about 1640. He is called the most excellent pupil of Berghem. He studied and worked in Rome, and returned to his native place, where he was very successful. He painted history, animals, pastoral scenes, and other familiar subjects. He excelled in colour, expression, and chiaroscuro. Some of his works are regarded as master-pieces, and bring high prices. His "Charlatan" is said to be one of the most highly-prized tableaux of that kind which the gallery of the Louvre contains. Having visited Italy a second time, he died at Venice in 1678.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Duke, (RICHARD), an English clergyman, born in Devonshire, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Gloucester. He wrote several mediocre poems, and published sermons which are commended. He co-operated with others in the translation of Ovid and Juvenal. Died in 1711.

Duker, doo'ker, (KARL ANDREAS), a German scholar, born at Unna, Prussia, in 1670. He studied under Perizonius at Franeker. In 1716 he was associated with Drakenborch in the chair of history and eloquence at Utrecht vacated by Burmann. His principal work is an edition of Thucydides, (1731), which attests his profound knowledge of Greek and was for a long time the best edition of that author. He also edited Florus, (1722.) He resigned his chair in 1734. Died at Mydrecht in 1752.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" C. SAXIUS, "Laudatio C. A. Dukeri," 8vo, 1788.

Duker, doo'ker, (KARL GUSTAVUS), a Swedish general, distinguished in the wars of Charles XII. He fought at Pultowa in 1709, when he was made prisoner. In 1712, as lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps in the isle of Rügen, and surrendered Stralsund after a brave defence in 1715. He was afterwards made a field-marshal, senator, and count. Died in 1732.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Dulac. See ALLÉON.

Dulard, dü'lär', (PAUL ALEXANDRE), a French poet, born at Marseilles in 1696; died in 1760.

Dulauloy. See RANDON.

Dulaure, dü'lör', (JACQUES ANTOINE), a French republican, known as an able and prolific writer, was born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1755. In 1788 he published the first volumes of a "Description of France." Elected to the Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king. He wrote many political pamphlets, was proscribed as a Girondist in 1793, and saved his life by flight. He was one of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796-98. He produced a "History of Paris from the Earliest Times," (10 vols., 1821,) and "Historical Sketches of the Revolution," (6 vols., 1825.) Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TAILLANDIER, "Notice sur J. A. Dulaure."

Du Laurens or **Dulaurens**, dü'lör'än', (ANDRÉ), a learned French physician, born at Arles about 1550, became first physician to Henry IV. in 1606. He published several professional works in Latin, one of which was very successful, viz., "Anatomical Description of the Human Body," (1595.) Renauldin praises the elegance of its style. Died in 1609.

See H. RODRIGUES, "Notice sur Dulaurens," etc., Montpellier, 1842.

Dulaurens, (HENRI JOSEPH), a French writer and abbé, born at Douai in 1719. Among his works are a "Satire against the Jesuits," (1761,) and "The Evangile of Reason." In 1767 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment as author of anti-religious works. Died in 1797.

Dulaurier, dü'lör'e-ä', (ÉDOUARD), a French Orientalist, born at Toulouse in 1807, became professor of the Javanese and Malay languages at Paris in 1841.

Dulcino, dool-chee'no, [Lat. DULCINUS], an Italian theologian, and leader of a sect called Dulcinists, was born at Novara. He was put to death in 1307.

Dulcis, dü'ssess', (CATHERIN), a Protestant noted as a linguist, was born in Savoy in 1540. He was professor of modern languages at Wittenberg and at Cassel, and wrote "Principles of the Italian Languages," and other works.

Dulin, dü'län', (PIERRE), a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1670, gained the grand prize in 1696, and died in 1748.

Du Lis, dü less, or **Dulis**, (CHARLES), a Frenchman descended from a brother of Joan of Arc, was born about 1560. He was a privy councillor of Henry IV. He wrote a valuable notice of the genealogy, actions, and arms of Joan of Arc, (1610.) Died about 1632.

Dulk, doölk, (FRIEDRICH PHILIPP), a German chemist, born at Schirwindt, in Prussia, in 1788, became professor of chemistry at Königsberg. He published a "Manual of Chemistry," (1834,) and other works.

Dullaert, dü'lärt, (HEYMAN), a skilful Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Rotterdam in 1636. He was a pupil of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with such success as to puzzle Houbraken and other connoisseurs. His "Hermit Kneeling" is an instance of this imitation. In consequence of feeble health, he did not produce a great number of pictures. He was skilful in many languages, wrote verses with facility, and translated Tasso's epic poem. Died in 1684.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Duller, dööl'ler, (EDUARD), a popular German poet and historian, born in Vienna in 1809. He produced a successful drama, "Master Pilgrim," (1828,) and "The Prince of Love," a poem, (1842.) He settled in Mentz (Mayence) in 1849, after which he devoted himself to history. Among his works are a "History of the German People," (2 vols., 1840,) and a continuation of Schiller's "History of the Revolt of the Netherlands," (3 vols., 1841.) He published a volume of poems, "Gesammelte Gedichte," (1845.) Died in 1853.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" WEBER, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Dulon, doo'lon, (LUDWIG), a Prussian performer on the flute, born in 1769, became blind in infancy. He composed music for the flute. Died in 1826.

Dulong, dü'lôn', (PIERRE LOUIS), a French chemist and natural philosopher, born at Rouen in 1785. He studied chemistry with Berthollet, and discovered the chloride of nitrogen in 1812. In co-operation with Berzelius, he analyzed water, and made researches in the animal heat produced by respiration and the combustion of carbon in the lungs. He succeeded Petit as professor of physique in the Polytechnic School, and in 1823 was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote memoirs on the theory of heat, the elastic force of steam, etc. Died in Paris in 1838.

See ÉTIENNE ARAGO, "Dictionnaire de la Conversation;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dulong de Rosnay, dü'lôn' deh ro'nâ', (LOUIS HENRI,) COMTE, a French general, born in Champagne in 1780; died in 1828.

Du Lorens, dü lo'rôn', (JACQUES,) a French satirical poet, born at Châteauneuf in 1583; died about 1650.

Dumaniant, dü'mã'ne'ôn', (ANTOINE JEAN,) a French comic author, whose family name was BOURLIN, (boor'-lân'), born at Clermont in Auvergne, or Clermont-Ferrand, in 1754. He lived in Paris, where for some time he performed on the stage. He wrote many comedies, some of which were successful, especially his "Open War, or Ruse against Ruse," (1786.) Died in 1828.

Dumanoir, dü'mã'nwâr', (PHILIPPE,) a French dramatist, born in Guadeloupe in 1808.

Dumanoir le Pelley, dü'mã'nwâr' leh pâ'lâ', (PIERRE ÉTIENNE RENÉ MARIE,) COUNT, a French admiral, born at Granville in 1770. As chef-de-division he conducted the convoy attached to the army which invaded Egypt in 1798. The next year he commanded one of the two ships which escorted Bonaparte back to France, and was made a rear-admiral. At the battle of Trafalgar in 1805 he commanded the vanguard, and escaped with four ships, which were taken a few days later. He was made a count in 1814, and vice-admiral in 1819. Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumaresq, du-mã-rêsk', (HENRY,) a brave British officer, born in 1792, served in the Peninsula, was severely wounded at Waterloo, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1817. Died in 1838.

Dumarest, dü'mã'râ', (RAMBERT,) a skilful French engraver of medals, born at Saint-Étienne, in Forez, in 1750. He resided in Paris, and became a member of the Institute. About the time of the Revolution his medal of J. J. Rousseau gained the first prize. He engraved the medal which the Institute gives to each of its members, and one for the Peace of Amiens. Died in 1806.

Dumarsais, dü'mã'r'sâ', (CÉSAR CHESNEAU,) an eminent French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1676, became a citizen of Paris about 1702. His works are more highly appreciated by posterity than they were by his contemporaries, and his "Treatise on Tropes or Figures" is especially commended. He also wrote a "Treatise on Logic," and "Principles of Grammar." "He was," says Voltaire, "one of those obscure sages who judge soundly of all," etc. Died in 1756.

See DE GERANDO, "Eloge de Du Marsais," 1805; D'ALEMBERT, "Eloge de Du Marsais," in the "Encyclopédie," tome vii.

Dumas, dü'mã', (ADOLPHE,) a French poet, cousin of Alexandre, noticed below, born at Bompas (Vaulseule) in 1806; died in 1861.

Dumas, (ALEXANDRE,) a celebrated French novelist and dramatist, born at Villers-Cotterets (Aisne) in 1803. His early education was very defective. At the age of twenty he went to Paris to seek his fortune, and by the favour of General Foy obtained a clerkship in the bureau of the Duke of Orléans. He produced in 1828 "Henri III," a drama, the great success of which was a triumph of the new romantic school over the classic. He wrote many other successful dramas, among which are "Antony," a tragedy, (1831,) and "Mlle. de Belle Isle," a comedy, (1837.) The immorality of "Antony" was pronounced scandalous even by the French. He excelled in the construction of plots, and exhibited a marvellous example of literary fecundity. Dumas also obtained great popularity as a novelist. Among his principal romances are "The Three Musketeers," ("Les trois Mousqu-

taires," 1844-45, 30 vols.,) and "The Count of Monte-Christo," ("Le Comte de Monte-Christo," 1845, 12 vols.) These are much admired for the *verve* and faculty of improvisation which they display. He made, it is said, a free use of the assistance of other writers in the composition of his works. Died in December, 1870.

Dumas, (ALEXANDRE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1824, and is widely known as a romancer and comic author. Among his romances are "Césarine," (1848,) and "Trois Hommes forts," (4 vols., 1850.) He produced in 1852 "La Dame aux Camélias," a comedy, which was highly applauded. His comedy "Demi-Monde" (1855) was also very successful. His works are censured as immoral. His pamphlet "L'Homme-Femme," published in 1872, created some stir. He was elected to the French Academy in 1875. His last play is a comedy "La Princesse de Bagdad."

Dumas, (ALEXANDRE DAVY DE LA PAILLETIERE—pã'yeh-tre'), a French general, born at Jérémie in 1762, was the father of Alexandre, noticed above. His mother was a negress, named Dumas. He was made a general of brigade in July, 1793, and general of division in September of that year. He defeated Wurmser at Mantua in 1796, and for his services in the Tyrol in 1797 was saluted by Bonaparte with the title of "the Horatius Coclès of the Tyrol." In 1798 he commanded the cavalry in Egypt, and was at the battle of the Pyramids. He died in 1806, having been disabled by ill health for several years.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (CHARLES LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, born in Lyons in 1765, graduated at Montpellier. In 1795 he obtained the chair of anatomy and physiology in that city. He was afterwards chosen professor of clinic medicine, dean of the Faculty, a corresponding member of the Institute, member of the legion of honour, etc. He wrote many learned works, of which the most important are "Principles of Physiology," (4 vols., 1800,) "The Future Progress of the Science of Man," (1804,) and "Doctrine of Chronic Diseases," (1812.) The last is highly praised. Died at Montpellier in April, 1813.

See PRUNELLE, "Éloge de C. L. Dumas," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French chemist and senator, born at Alais (Gard) in July, 1800. He went about 1814 to Geneva, where he studied chemistry and botany and became the scientific associate of Prévost. Having removed to Paris in 1821, he was chosen tutor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School in 1823. He married the daughter of the celebrated chemist A. Brongniart. He acquired a wide reputation by his researches on isomerism, the law of substitutions, the atomic weights of elements, and other parts of chemical philosophy. His labours have contributed greatly to simplify the study of organic chemistry. He was elected to the Institute in 1832, and became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine in 1834. He published many important works, among which are a "Treatise on Chemistry applied to the Arts," (8 vols., 1828-45,) and "Lectures on Chemical Philosophy," ("Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique," 1837.) His works are remarkable for elegance of style. From October, 1849, to January, 1851, he was minister of agriculture and commerce. He was nominated senator and vice-president of the council of public instruction about the end of 1851. France is indebted to him for the organization of a system of instruction in agriculture, and the institution of a European sanitary congress. He died in 1884.

See "Galerie historique des Membres du Sénat;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (LOUIS,) a French musician, born at Nîmes in 1676. He wrote "The Art of Music, taught and practised by the Method of the Typographic Bureau," and "La Bibliothèque des Enfants." He was tutor of the Marquis de Montcalm who fell at Quebec. Died in 1744.

Dumas, (MATHIEU,) COUNT, a French general and historian, born at Montpellier in 1753. He was aide-de-camp of Count de Rochambeau in the United States, where he served three campaigns, 1780-82. In the revolution of 1789 he was identified with the party of La

Fayette, and was charged with several important missions. In 1791 Colonel Dumas commanded the troops which guarded Louis XVI. on his return from Varennes, and was raised to the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*. He was a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791 and 1792, and was condemned to death in the reign of terror, but escaped to Switzerland. About 1800 he obtained the rank of general of brigade, and was appointed councillor of state. He became a general of division in 1805, and, as aide-major-général of Napoleon, made the campaigns of Ulm and Austerlitz, and that of Austria in 1809. He accompanied the grand army to Moscow (1812) as *intendant-général* of the administrative service. In 1814 he entered the service of Louis XVIII., and in the Hundred Days accepted a command from Napoleon. He published a narrative of the French campaigns from 1798 to 1807, entitled "*Précis des Evénements militaires*," (19 vols., 1816-26,) which is highly prized. He co-operated with La Fayette in the revolution of 1830, after which he was created a peer of France. Died in Paris in October, 1837.

See his autobiographic memoirs, entitled "*Souvenirs*," 3 vols., 1839, and English version of the same; "*Histoire des Généraux Français*;" "*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*."

Dumas, (RENÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1757, was notorious for cruelty as president of the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1793. As a partisan of Robespierre, he was guillotined, July 28, 1794.

Dumay, *dū'mā'*, (LOUIS,) a French publicist, born in the first part of the seventeenth century. He published, besides other works, "*The Science of Princes, or Considerations on Coups d'État by Naudé, with Reflections*," (1673,) which was greatly esteemed. Died in 1681.

Dumay, (PAUL,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1626, associated or corresponded with the most eminent scholars, and wrote admired Latin verses. His poem in honour of the Duc d'Enghien, entitled "*Enguineis*," (1643,) was praised by Gronovius. Died in 1711.

Dumée, *dū'mā'*, (JEANNE,) a French astronomer, born in Paris in the seventeenth century. She published a "*Discourse on the Opinion of Copernicus respecting the Mobility of the Earth*," which has some merit.

Dumerbion, *dū'mēr'be'ōn'*, (PIERRE J.,) a French general, born at Montmeillant in 1734; died in 1797.

Duméril, *dū'mā'rēl'*, (ANDRÉ MARIE CONSTANT,) a French physician and naturalist of high reputation, born at Amiens on the 1st of January, 1774, was a pupil of Cuvier. He was chosen professor of anatomy *à la faculté* in Paris in 1800, and admitted into the Institute about 1815. For four years he supplied the place of Cuvier as professor of natural history in the *École Centrale*. In 1822 he exchanged his chair of anatomy for that of physiology, and in 1825 succeeded Lacépède as professor at the *Jardin des Plantes*. He published in 1803 a "*Treatise on Natural History*," a fourth edition of which was entitled "*Eléments des Sciences naturelles*," (2 vols., 1846.) His greatest work is a "*Natural History of Reptiles*," ("*Erpétologie générale*," 9 vols., 1834-54,) in which Bibron co-operated. About 1830 he became professor of medical pathology in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris.

Dumesnil, (JEAN BAPTISTE.) See GARDIN-DUMESNIL.

Dumesnil, *dū'mā'nēl'*, (LOUIS ALEXIS LEMAÎTRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1783, wrote a "*History of Philip II. of Spain*," (1822,) and other historical works. Died in 1858.

Dumesnil, (MARIE FRANÇOISE,) a celebrated French actress, born near Alençon in 1711. She made her *début* in Paris in 1737. She was most successful in tragedy, and in the expression of fierce or sublime passions. It has been said that she created the *rôle* of Mérope in Voltaire's tragedy of that name. Voltaire, La Harpe, and other poets have paid tributes of admiration to this actress. Dorat, in his poem "*Theatrical Declamation*," speaks of her in high terms. She retired from the stage in 1776, and died about 1802.

See VOLTAIRE, "*Correspondance*;" MARMONTEL, "*Mémoires*."

Dum'mer, (JEREMIAH,) an American writer, born in Boston about 1680. He was sent to England as an agent of Massachusetts, and became a friend of Lord Boling-

broke. He wrote an able defence of the charters of New England, (1721,) and other works. Died in 1739.

Dum'no-rix, an ambitious chieftain of the *Ædui*, a nation of Gaul, was the brother of Divitiacus. He figures largely in the "*Commentaries*" of Cæsar, who, for the sake of Divitiacus, once pardoned Dumnorix for a conspiracy against the Romans. Having subsequently disobeyed the order to follow Cæsar in the invasion of Britain, he was killed by Cæsar's soldiers about 59 B.C., exclaiming, with his latest breath, "I am a free citizen of a free state."

See CÆSAR, "*De Bello Gallico*."

Dumolard, *dū'mo'lār'*, (JOSEPH VINCENT,) a French politician, born in Dauphiné in 1766; died in 1820.

Dumolin. See DUMOULIN.

Dumolinet, *dū'mo'le'nā'*, (CLAUDE,) a French priest and antiquary, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1620, wrote a "*History of the Popes by their Medals*," and dissertations on several points of antiquity. Died in 1687.

Dumon, *dū'mōn'*, (PIERRE SYLVAIN,) a French statesman, born at Agen in 1797, became minister of finance in 1847.

Dumonceau, *dū'mōn'sō'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Brussels in 1760. He entered the French army in 1792, and in 1794 fought in Holland under Pichegru, who gave him command of the Hague. He became general-in-chief in the service of the Batavian republic in 1805, obtained a marshal's bâton in 1806 or 1807, and repulsed the English at Walcheren in 1809. In 1813 he gained a victory over the Russians at Pirna. Died in 1821.

See "*Victoires et Conquêtes des Français*."

Dumont, *dū'mōn'*, (ANDRÉ,) a French Jacobin, born in Picardy in 1764, was a member of the Convention, 1792-95. He took side against Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1836.

Dumont, (AUGUSTIN ALEXANDRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1801. He gained the grand prize in 1823, and went to Rome with a pension. He executed marble statues of Poussin, (for the Institute,) Saint Louis, (for the Luxembourg,) and of several other Frenchmen. In 1838 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Among his later works are figures of Glory and Immortality, for the new Louvre, (1857.) He died in 1884.

See "*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*."

Dumont, (CHARLES HENRI FRÉDÉRIC,) a French writer, born near Abbeville in 1753, was the author of a "*Manual for Mayors*," a "*Dictionary of Forests*," ("*Dictionnaire forestier*," 1802,) and other useful works. Died in 1830.

Dumont, COMTE DE GAGES. See GAGES.

Du-mōnt', (EBENEZER,) an American general, born at Vevay, in Southern Indiana, about 1815, was a lawyer before the civil war. He became a brigadier-general about September, 1861, and gained a victory at Lebanon, Kentucky, in May, 1862. He represented the sixth district of Indiana in Congress in 1863-65, having been elected by the Republicans. Died in 1871.

Dumont, (FRANÇOIS,) a sculptor, born in Paris in 1688. He gained the first prize of the Academy at an early age, and was received as a member of the same in 1712, when he produced in marble his "*Thunderstruck Titan*," ("*Titan foudroyé*.") Died in 1726.

Dumont, (GABRIEL,) a learned Protestant minister and Orientalist, born in Dauphiné in 1680; died in 1748.

Dumont, (GABRIEL MARTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris about 1720. He was living in 1790.

Dumont, (GEORGE,) a statistical writer, born in Paris in 1725; died in 1788.

Dumont, (JACQUES EDME,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1761, was a grandson of François Dumont, noticed above, and the father of Augustin Alexandre. He adorned the Louvre, Luxembourg, and other public edifices with statues and bas-reliefs, among which are statues of Marceau, Colbert, (1808,) and Malesherbes, (1829.) Died in 1844.

Dumont, (JEAN,) a historian, born in France about 1650, became a resident of Vienna. The Emperor of Germany appointed him historiographer, and gave him the title of baron. He wrote a "*History of the Treaties of Peace of the Seventeenth Century*," ("*Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des Gens*," 8 vols., 1726,) a

"Collection of Treaties made from the Time of Charlemagne to the Present Time," and other works. Died in 1726.

Dumont, (JEAN,) a French historical painter, called "the Roman," was born in Paris in 1700, and studied in Rome. "His talent," says Auguis, "was not equal to his reputation." He was admitted into the Academy of Paris in 1728. Died in 1781.

Dumont, dü'mõn', (PIERRE ÉTIENNE LOUIS,) an eminent Swiss author, born of a French family at Geneva in 1759. He was ordained minister of a Protestant church in Geneva in 1781. In consequence of the defeat of the Liberal party in the Swiss state, he emigrated about 1782, and went to Saint Petersburg. There he gained reputation as an eloquent preacher; but, after a residence of eighteen months, he accepted an invitation from London to become the tutor of the sons of Lord Shelburne. He became intimate with Bentham and Romilly. In 1789 and 1790 he was in Paris, where he was patronized by Mirabeau, whom he assisted in composing his speeches and reports. About 1792 he returned to England, and, as secretary or coadjutor of Bentham, he began the important task of polishing and popularizing his great works on legislation, which were then in a rude and confused state. "M. Dumont was admirably qualified," says Macaulay, "to supply what was wanting in Mr. Bentham. In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations,—neatness, clearness, precision, condensation,—he surpassed all French writers." Among the works of Bentham edited by Dumont (in French) are "Traité de Législation," (1802,) and "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," (1810.) From 1814 until 1829 he lived in Geneva, where he became a member of the representative council. He died in Milan in 1829, leaving "Recollections of Mirabeau," ("Souvenirs sur Mirabeau,") since published, which, remarks Macaulay, "is a very amusing and instructive book, and a relic of a wise and virtuous man."

See MACAULAY, Review of Dumont's "Recollections of Mirabeau;" A. P. DE CANDOLLE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ecrits de M. Dumont," 1829; SIMONDE DE SISMONDI, "Notice nécrologique sur M. Dumont," 1829; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dumont de Courset, dü'mõn' deh koor-sâ', (GEORGES LOUIS MARIE,) BARON, a French botanist, born near Boulogne in 1746. At his château De Courset he formed gardens famous for their extent and beauty. He wrote a successful work entitled "Le Botaniste-Cultivateur," (1798, 5 vols.), containing a description of 8700 foreign and indigenous plants. Died in 1824.

Dumont d'Urville, dü'mõn' dü'r'vêl', (JULES SÉBASTIEN CÉSAR,) a celebrated French navigator and botanist, born at Condé-sur-Noireau, Normandy, in 1790, entered the navy in 1807. Having been raised to the rank of captain, he commanded the corvette *Astrolabe*, which was sent in 1826 to obtain tidings of *La Pérouse* and to make hydrographic observations. In this voyage he made coast-surveys of New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, etc., and found evidence that *La Pérouse* had been wrecked on one of the Solomon Islands named Vanikoro. The results of the expedition, which made rich contributions to natural history, were published under the title of "Voyage de Découvertes autour du Monde," (22 vols., 1832-34.) In 1837 he sailed with the *Astrolabe* and *Zélée* on a voyage of Antarctic discovery. In January, 1840, he discovered land, which he named *Terre Adélie*, situated in latitude 66° 30' south and longitude 138° 21' east. On his return in November, 1840, he was made a rear-admiral, and began the publication of his "Voyage au Pôle sud et dans l'Océanie," (24 vols., 1841-54.) Eleven volumes of this work were written by the other naturalists of the expedition. He was killed by a railway-accident near Versailles in May, 1842.

See DE BARINS, "Vie et Voyages de l'Amiral Dumont d'Urville," 1844; LESSON, "Notice historique sur Dumont d'Urville," 1846; ISIDORE LEBRUN, "Biographie de Dumont d'Urville," in the "Annales maritimes."

Dumortier, dü'mor'te-â', (BARTHÉLEMY CHARLES,) a Belgian botanist, was born at Tournay in 1797.

Dumoulin, dü'moo'lân', or Dumolin, dü'mo'lân', [LAT. MOLINÆ'US,] (CHARLES,) an eminent French jurist, born in Paris in 1509, was a relative of Queen Anne Boleyn. He embraced the Protestant religion, for which

he was often persecuted and was once driven out of France by violence. He resided at Paris, Orléans, Lyons, etc. In 1564 he published a work against the acts of the Council of Trent, which made a great sensation. The French estimate him as one of the greatest jurisconsults and most learned men of his time. "His name," says De Thou, "was venerated not only for his solid judgment and profound learning, but also for his probity and purity of character." He died in December, 1566, leaving several volumes of legal works.

See BRODEAU, "Vie de Dumoulin," prefixed to his works, dated 1681, 5 vols. folio; notice by DUPIN aîné in "Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde;" HENRIOT DE PANSEY, "Éloge de C. Dumoulin," 1769; NIEFÉRON, "Mémoires;" HELLO, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de C. Dumoulin," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumoulin, (ÉVARISTE,) a French journalist, born in the Gironde in 1776, favoured the popular cause in the Revolution. In 1815 he removed to Paris and became one of the editors of the "Constitutionnel," a new journal which opposed the government. His articles contributed greatly to the popularity of this journal. Next to Thiers he took the most prominent part in the protest of the journalists against the ordinances of July, 1830. Died in 1833.

Dumoulin, (PIERRE.) See MOULIN.

Dumouriez, dü'moo're-â', (ANNE FRANÇOIS DUPÉRIER — dü'pâ're-â',) a French poet, born in Paris in 1707. He was appointed commissary of war in 1732, and intendant of the army of De Broglie in 1759. He wrote "Richardet," a poem in imitation of Fortueguerri, (1766,) and other poems. Died in 1769.

Dumouriez, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French general and statesman, born at Cambrai in 1739, was a son of the preceding. In early youth he was initiated in the arts of diplomacy by an uncle who was in the foreign office. At the close of the Seven Years' war (1763) he had obtained the rank of captain and received twenty-two wounds. He served with distinction as quartermaster-general in the expedition against Corsica in 1768. About 1770 the Duke of Choiseul sent him on a secret political mission to Poland, whence he was soon recalled in consequence of the dismissal of that minister. He was then confined nearly a year in the Bastille for some political reasons or pretences, and was released in 1774. Before the Revolution he was for more than ten years commandant of Cherbourg, where he ably directed the construction of the port and the great naval works which he had planned.

In 1790 he favoured the moderate or constitutional party, and became intimate with the Girondist leaders, who discerned in him a rare combination of the qualities requisite for those critical times, both as a general and a diplomatist. His mind was at once powerful, flexible, and resolute. He possessed, besides, a spontaneous, direct, and captivating eloquence. In March, 1792, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and became the master-spirit of the government. He gained the confidence of the king, to whom he appears to have been loyal. A few weeks after Dumouriez became minister, war was declared against Austria. In June, 1792, he resigned his office, and in August of the same year became general-in-chief of the army in place of La Fayette. He defended the passes of the forest of Argonne against a superior Prussian force which was marching in triumph towards Paris. It is now admitted that the dilatory movements of the Prussian general were caused by secret negotiations pending between him and Dumouriez for the restoration of Louis XVI.

The Prussians having abandoned the invasion of France in October, Dumouriez undertook a campaign against Flanders with about 100,000 men. In November, 1792, he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Jemmapes, (the first pitched battle that had been gained by the republican army,) which was followed by the speedy conquest of Belgium. At this period, as Lamartine says, Dumouriez "was the virtual dictator of all parties," and such he might have continued if he had not striven against the tide which impelled him on to fortune." But, from loyalty to the Bourbons, hostility to the Jacobins, or some other cause, he paused in the career of victory, and plotted a counter-revolution in concert with the Austrians. Rumours of his defection having reached

Paris, the Convention sent four commissioners, in April, 1793, to summon him to their bar. On his refusal to obey this summons, they ordered his soldiers to arrest him. "This is too much!" exclaimed Dumouriez. "It is time to resist such audacity!" and the deputies were instantly seized by his hussars and taken as prisoners to the Austrian camp. His army, however, refusing to join in his designs, he was compelled to escape with a few adherents, and passed the rest of his life in exile. He was pensioned by England, and died near Henley-on-Thames, in Buckinghamshire, in 1823, leaving memoirs of his life and several political treatises.

See "Mémoires de Dumouriez," written by himself, 2 vols., 1794, and an English translation of the same, by JOHN FENWICK; also, LEMIEU, "Dumouriez et la Révolution Française," 1826; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumoustier, dü'moos'te-ä', (PIERRE,) COUNT, a French general, who was born at Saint-Quentin in 1771. For his conduct at Pultusk he was made general of brigade about 1806. After he had served several campaigns in Spain, he became general of division in 1811. He took part in the battle of Lutzen, (1813.) Died in 1831.

Dumoutier, dü'moo'te-ä', (DANIEL,) a skilful French portrait-painter, was born in Paris about 1750. He holds a high rank among the early French artists, and has left portraits of several kings, from Henry II. to Louis XIII. Died in 1631.

Dun, LORD. See ERSKINE, (DAVID.)

Dunæus, the Latin of DOWNES, which see.

Dün-bar', (GEORGE,) a Scottish scholar, born in 1774. He was professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh from 1805 until 1851. He published several useful educational works, of which the most important is an excellent "Greek and English Lexicon," (1840.) Died in 1857.

Dunbar, (WILLIAM,) one of the greatest of the early Scottish poets, was born at Salton about 1465. He became a Franciscan friar and itinerant preacher. He was afterwards employed by James IV., probably as clerk or secretary of embassy, and in 1500 he received the grant of a small pension, which was eventually increased to £80. In 1503 he produced "The Thistle and the Rose," an allegory in honour of the marriage of James IV., which is one of his best works. He excels in allegory and in didactic and humorous poetry. Sir Walter Scott thought him "unrivalled by any poet that Scotland had yet produced." Among his principal poems are "The Golden Terge or Targe," "The Merle and Nightingale," and "The Jousts between the Tailor and Souter." Died about 1530.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" ELLIS, "Specimens of Early English Poetry;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dünc'an I, King of Scotland, was the son of Beatrix, who was a daughter of King Malcolm II. After a reign of a few years' duration, he was murdered at Elgin about 1040 by Macbeth, whose story has been dramatized by Shakespeare. Duncan's son, Malcolm III., became king.

Dünc'an, (ADAM,) Viscount of Camperdown, an able British admiral, born at Dundee in 1731. He entered the navy about 1746, and was made a post-captain in 1761. He distinguished himself at Cape Saint Vincent in 1780, and was made a rear-admiral in 1789, and vice-admiral in 1795, when he commanded in the North Sea. During the war against the Dutch, an alarming mutiny broke out in the English navy in 1797, and Duncan was deserted by nearly all his ships. The mutineers having returned to their duty, he gained a decisive victory over the Dutch near Camperdown in October, 1797, for which he was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. Died in 1804. He had married the daughter of Lord-President Dundas, and left two sons.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Duncan, (ANDREW,) a Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1745. He delivered clinical lectures in the University of Edinburgh from 1773 to 1776, and wrote some medical treatises. Died in 1828.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dünc'an, [Fr. pron. dü'n'kö'n'] (DANIEL,) an eminent French physician, of Scottish descent, born at Montauban in 1649. After graduating about 1673, he lived some years in Paris. In 1685, to escape persecution as a Protestant, he retired to Geneva, and thence to Berne, where he was professor of anatomy. He practised a number of years at the Hague, and about 1714 settled in London, where he died in 1735. He was author of "La Chimie naturelle," (1680,) and of several other works.

Duncan, (HENRY,) D.D., a Scottish minister and author, born near Dumfries in 1774, was presented to the church of Ruthwell in 1799. He was the founder of savings-banks, and author of several works, among which are "The Cottage Fireside," and "The Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons," (4 vols., 1836.) Died in 1846.

See a "Memoir of Dr. Duncan," published by his son in 1848; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Duncan, (JOHN,) D.D., grandson of Daniel, noticed above, was born in 1720. He published an "Essay on Happiness," a poem, and other works. Died in 1808.

Dünc'an, (JOHNSON K.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1849. He took arms against the Union, and commanded Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans. He surrendered those forts about April 29, 1862, after the Union fleet had passed them. Died in 1863, aged about thirty-six years.

Duncan, (JOSEPH,) an American general and politician, born in Kentucky about 1790. He served with credit in the second war with Great Britain, and at its close settled in Illinois. While in the legislature of that State, he was chiefly instrumental in the passage of the law establishing common schools. He was afterwards Governor of Illinois, and from 1827 to 1835 a representative in Congress. Died in 1844.

Duncan, (MARK,) a Scottish physician, was the ancestor of Daniel, noticed above. He became principal of the Calvinist college at Saumur, France, and wrote a treatise on Logic, ("Institutiones Logicæ," 1612.) Died in 1640.

His son MARK was a distinguished poet and soldier. (See CERISANTES.)

Duncan, (PHILIP BURY,) an English scholar and philanthropist, born in South Warnborough in 1772. He lived mostly at Oxford and Bath, was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He contributed largely to charitable purposes. He wrote "Essays on Various Subjects," and other works. Died near Bath in 1863.

Duncan, (THOMAS,) a Scottish artist, born in Perthshire in 1807. He painted subjects of Scottish history. Died in Edinburgh in 1845.

Duncan, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, born at Aberdeen in 1717. He became a resident of London about 1740. His translation of Cicero's "Select Orations," with notes, and his "Elements of Logic," (1748,) were esteemed and often reprinted. In 1752 he was chosen professor of philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Died in 1760.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Duncker, döönk'ker, or **Dunker**, (BALTHASAR ANTOINE,) a painter and engraver, born at Saal, in Pomerania, in 1746. He studied and worked some years in Paris, where he painted history and landscapes. He also made etchings of paintings in the cabinet of the Duc de Choiseul. Died at Berne in 1807.

Duncker, (MAXIMILIAN WOLFGANG,) a German historian, born in Berlin in 1812. He became professor of history at Halle about 1840, and was a prominent member of the National Assembly of Frankfort in 1848. He has published "Origines Germanicæ," (1840,) a "History of Antiquity," ("Geschichte des Alterthums," 1852,) and other works.

Dun'combe, (Rev. JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1730, became vicar of Herne. He published a few sermons, "The Feminine," a poem, and a version of the emperor Julian's works. Under the signature of "Crito," he contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for many years. Died in 1785.

Duncombe, (THOMAS SLINGSBY,) an English radical legislator, born in 1796. He was elected to Parliament

in 1826, and represented Finsbury (London) from 1834 until his death. He was a witty and fluent speaker, and very popular with the voters. No man ever sat so long for any metropolitan borough. He constantly advocated the vote by ballot, extended suffrage, and other reforms. In 1858 he carried an important motion, which resulted in the relief of the Jews from political disabilities. Died in November, 1861.

See a "Life of Thomas S. Duncombe," by his son THOMAS, 2 vols., 1868.

Duncombe, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, father of the Rev. John Duncombe, noticed above, was born in London in 1690. He published several successful works, among which are a translation of Racine's "Athalie," a poetical version of Horace, (in which he was assisted by his son,) and "L. J. Brutus," a tragedy. Died in 1769.

Dün-däs', (Sir DAVID,) a British general, born in or near Edinburgh about 1735. He entered the army in 1752, was aide-de-camp to General Elliott in 1761, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1781. In 1788, after studying tactics in Prussia, he wrote "Principles of Military Movements," which were adopted as rules for the royal army. He obtained the grade of major-general in 1790, and distinguished himself at Tournay in 1794. In 1804 he was made governor of Chelsea Hospital and knight of the Bath, and in 1809 he succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the British army. Died in 1820.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dundas, (HENRY,) Lord Melville, a Scottish lawyer and statesman, born about 1740. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1775, and treasurer of the British navy in 1783. He was one of Pitt's most useful and steadfast supporters. He became a member of the cabinet as secretary of state for the home department in 1791, and a few years later exchanged that office for the place of secretary at war. Having resigned this office at the dissolution of Pitt's ministry, he was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Melville, in 1802. Lord Brougham says "he was an admirable man of business, and a skilful debater." In 1804 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty. The next year the Commons impeached him for misapplication of the public money, for which he was tried by the Lords and acquitted. Died in 1811, leaving the title to his son, Robert Saunders.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III."

Dundas, (Sir JAMES WHITLEY DEANS,) a British admiral, born in 1785, was a son of Dr. James Deans. He assumed the name of Dundas about 1808. He became rear-admiral in 1841, and commanded the fleet which operated against Russia in the Black Sea in 1854, but did not perform any important action. He resigned, or was recalled, about the end of 1854, and Sir E. Lyons succeeded to the command. Died in 1862.

Dundas, (RICHARD SAUNDERS,) a British admiral, born at Melville Castle, Scotland, in 1802, was a son of the third Viscount Melville. He entered the navy in 1817, and became a post-captain in 1824. About 1840 he served with distinction in the Chinese war. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1853, and the command of the fleet in the Baltic, *vice* Sir Charles Napier, in February, 1855. His principal exploit was the very effective bombardment of Sweaborg in 1855. He was made a vice-admiral in 1858. Died in 1861.

Dundas, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish lawyer, born in 1685, was the father of Lord Melville. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1720, and lord president of the court of session in 1748. Died in 1753.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dundas, (ROBERT,) a Scottish lawyer, son of the preceding, was born in 1713. After filling other high offices, he was appointed president of the court of session in 1760. Died in 1787.

Dundee. See GRAHAM, (JOHN.)

Dun-donald, EARL OF. See COCHRANE, (ARCHIBALD.)

Dun-don'ald, (THOMAS COCHRANE,) tenth EARL OF, a distinguished British admiral, born in 1775, was the

eldest son of Archibald, Earl of Dundonald. (See COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD.) He entered the navy in 1793, and obtained the rank of post-captain in 1801, after capturing many prizes from the French. In 1809 he commanded the fire-ships that destroyed the French fleet in the Basque Roads, and was rewarded with knighthood for that daring and successful exploit. About this time he was elected by the Whigs to Parliament, where he was an active opponent of the ministry. In 1814 he was accused of spreading a false report of Napoleon's death, which caused a great rise in the funds, and by the influence of party spirit was convicted, fined £1000, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and dismissed from the naval service. Before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, his constituents, believing him to be innocent, re-elected him to Parliament. The injustice of his condemnation was recognized many years before his death. He commanded the fleet of Chili from 1818 to 1822, and that of Brazil in 1822 and 1823. In 1827 he distinguished himself as admiral of the Greeks in their revolt against Turkey. He inherited the earldom in 1831, and was restored to his rank in the navy in 1833. He was made vice-admiral of the white in 1851, and full admiral about 1854. Died in 1860. His "Autobiography of a Seaman" has since appeared. "He performed greater actions with smaller means," says the "North British Review" for February, 1861, "than any other captain or commander recorded in history. He combined the chivalrous audacity of Sir Sydney Smith and the calculated dash of Nelson, with an originality of conception to which neither of them so much as approximated."

See, also, "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1860.

Dunfermline, BARON. See ABERCROMBY, (JAMES.)

Dungal, dŭn-gaul', a scholar and teacher, supposed to have been a native of Ireland, became a resident of France. Charlemagne having consulted him respecting an eclipse of the sun which occurred in 810, he answered in a long letter, which is extant.

Dunglison, dŭng'gli-son, (ROBLEY,) M.D., a physician and author, distinguished for his profound and varied learning, as well as for his numerous valuable contributions to medical literature, was born at Keswick, county of Cumberland, England, January 4, 1798. His medical education, begun at Keswick, was carried on in London. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the University of Edinburgh, and also a course at the École de Médecine of Paris. He graduated in medicine in 1823 at the University of Erlangen, in Germany. In 1824 he was engaged by the University of Virginia, then newly established, to fill a chair of medicine (including anatomy and physiology) in that institution, and, in accordance with this arrangement, he came to America in the autumn of the same year. He held this position until October, 1833, when he accepted the professorship of materia medica, therapeutics, etc. in the University of Maryland. In the summer of 1836 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, that chair having been newly created for him. He continued to fulfil the duties of this position with the highest credit to himself and to the institution until within a year of his death. It was owing in a great measure to his talents, reputation, and personal influence that the Jefferson College rose rapidly, from the inferior position which it had held before his accession to its faculty, to the very first rank among the medical schools of America. He died the 1st of April, 1869.

Dr. Dunglison enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison, both of whom he attended in the capacity of medical adviser. To Mr. Madison he dedicated his first important work,—his "Human Physiology." Although assiduous in the cultivation of the sciences more immediately connected with his profession, he found time to give a share of his attention to a great variety of subjects, including philology and general literature. Among the many objects of his benevolence, he took a particular and deep interest in the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, and gave liberally of his time and services, that he might lighten the privations and enhance the enjoyments of that unfortunate class for whose sake it had been established.

As a man, Dr. Dunglison was distinguished for his free-

dom from prejudice, for a dispassionate fairness in all his judgments of men and things, as well as for a liberal and kindly spirit which constantly prompted him to acts of courtesy and beneficence. His character commanded the universal respect, esteem, and confidence of that large circle who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

Among his numerous works we may name his "Human Physiology," (2 vols. 8vo, 1832; 8th edition, 1856,) his "Dictionary of Medical Science," of which the first edition appeared in 1833, "Elements of Hygiene," (1835; 2d edition, published under the title of "Human Health," 1844,) "General Therapeutics, or Principles of Medical Practice," (1836; 6th edition, 1857,) "New Remedies," (1839; 7th edition, 1856,) "Medical Student," (1837; 2d edition, 1844,) and his "Practice of Medicine," (2 vols., 1842; 3d edition, 1848.)

He made numerous contributions not only to the principal medical and surgical journals published in the United States, but also wrote articles for several of the scientific and literary periodicals of Great Britain. Of all his works his "Medical Dictionary" is probably the most widely known: its success has scarcely had a parallel in this department of literature. The number of copies sold, from the date of its first publication up to the present time, (1869,) has reached nearly 60,000. (For a particular account of Dr. Dunglison's various publications, the reader is referred to Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors.")

See the notice of Dr. Dunglison in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" for July, 1869, by DR. S. H. DICKSON; and "Memoir of Dr. Robley Dunglison," by his son, DR. R. J. DUNGLISON, 1870.

Dunham, dŭn'əm, (S. ASTLEY,) LL.D., an English author of the present century. He wrote the following able works: "History of Poland," (1830,) "History of Spain and Portugal," (1832,) "History of Europe during the Middle Ages," and "History of the Germanic Empire," (1837.) Died in 1858.

Duni, doo'nee, (EGIDIO,) a Neapolitan composer, born at Matera in 1709. He settled in Paris, and composed successful operas. Died in 1775.

Dunker. See DUNCKER.

Dŭnk'in, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an Irish poet, was a friend of Dean Swift. He published a volume of Epistles in 1741. After his death his Poetical Works were published in 2 vols., (1774.)

Dŭn'lap, (WILLIAM,) an American painter and author, was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1766. He was a pupil of Sir Benjamin West in London. On his return to America he devoted himself to portrait-painting and dramatic composition in New York, and was manager of the Park Theatre from 1798 till 1805. Thenceforth his efforts were variously directed to his profession as an artist, to literature, to the career of a theatrical manager, etc. In 1821, when Dunlap was in his fifty-fifth year, appeared his first great painting, "Christ Rejected," (18 feet by 12,) after the plan of West's picture on the same subject, and in 1828 he painted "Calvary," (18 feet by 14,) both of which were exhibited with success in the principal cities of the United States. His "History of the American Theatre" was published in 1833, and his "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States" appeared in 1834. He also wrote a "Life of Charles Brockden Brown." Died in 1839.

Dŭn'top, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished scholar, of Scottish extraction, born in 1684. He was appointed professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow in 1720. His Greek Grammar was long used in the Universities of Scotland. Died in 1742.

Dunlop, (JOHN,) a British author, born probably in Scotland. He published a "History of Fiction," (London, 1814,) which passed through several editions, a "History of Roman Literature," and "Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II.," (1834,) said to be a work of merit.

See "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1814; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1815.

Dunlop, (WILLIAM,) a brother of Alexander, noticed above, was born at Glasgow in 1692. He was an eloquent preacher, and became professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh in 1716. He published a valuable

"Collection of Confessions of Faith, Catechisms, Books of Discipline," etc. Died in 1720.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dŭnn, (SAMUEL,) an English mathematician, born at Crediton. He taught mathematics at Crediton and Chelsea, and published several works on astronomy and navigation, (1759-93.) Died in 1792.

Dun'ning, (JOHN,) Lord Ashburton, an eminent English lawyer, born at Ashburton in 1731. He was called to the bar in 1756, and a few years later was recorder of Bristol. In 1767 he was appointed solicitor-general, and soon after was returned, by the borough of Calne, to Parliament, in which he acted with the Whigs. He was very successful in his profession, and was regarded by many as the first advocate in England at that time. His style of oratory was brilliant, witty, and sarcastic; but his gestures were not graceful, and his person was the reverse of imposing. In 1780 he married Elizabeth Baring. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Ashburton, in 1782, and was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Died at Exmouth in 1783.

See SIR WILLIAM JONES's *Eulogy on Dunning*, in his *Works*, vol. iv.

Dunod, dü'no', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French antiquary, born near Saint-Claude in 1657; died in 1725.

Dunod de Charnage, dü'no' deh shär'näzh', (FRANÇOIS IGNACE,) a French jurist, born at Saint-Claude in 1679. He was appointed professor of law at Besançon in 1720. He wrote a "History of Burgundy," (1735,) which was much esteemed, and several able legal works. Died in 1752.

Dunod de Charnage, (SOPHIE ÉDOUARD,) a French administrator, born at Besançon in 1783; died in 1826.

Dunois, dü'nwä', (JEAN,) the "Bastard of Orléans," a famous French captain, born in Paris in 1402, was a natural son of Louis, Duke of Orléans, who was a brother of the king, Charles VI. He defeated the English at Montargis in 1427, and shared with Joan of Arc the honour of raising the siege of Orléans in 1429. In 1436 he made himself master of Paris. Having obtained the chief command, with the title of lieutenant-general, he conquered Normandy from the English about 1448, and expelled the same enemy from Guienne in 1453. In reward for these services, Charles VII. declared him a prince of the blood, with the title of Count of Orléans. Dunois is one of the most popular names among the national heroes of France. Died in 1468.

He left a son FRANÇOIS, Count of Dunois and Longueville, ancestor of the celebrated Duc de Longueville.

See AIMÉ-CHAMPOLLION, "Louis et Charles d'Orléans;" ANSELME, "Histoire généalogique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dunoyer, dü'nwä'yä', (ANNE MARGUERITE PETIT,) MADAME, a French writer of fiction, born at Nîmes about 1663, was a Protestant, and became an exile. She wrote "Lettres historiques et galantes," (7 vols., 1704.) Died in 1720.

Dunoyer, (CHARLES BARTHÉLEMI PIERRE,) a French economist, born at Carennac (Lot) in 1786. During the restoration he edited (with Charles Comte) the "Censeur," an able and liberal periodical. He was admitted into the Institute in 1832, and was prefect of La Somme from 1833-37. His chief work is "On the Liberty of Labour," (3 vols., 1845.)

Duns Escoto. See DUNS SCOTUS.

Duns-Scot. See DUNS SCOTUS.

Dŭns Sco'tus, [Fr. DUNS-SCOT, dü'n'sko'; It. DUNS ESCOTO, doons ês-ko'to,] (JOHN,) surnamed THE SUBTLE DOCTOR, a famous theologian and metaphysician, supposed to have been born about 1265 at Dunse, in Scotland. The Irish and English, however, claim him as their countryman. He was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and a Franciscan friar. In 1301 he was chosen professor of theology at Oxford, where he is said to have lectured to an immense class. About 1307 he professed theology in Paris. He wrote many works on metaphysics, theology, etc., and was reputed one of the greatest doctors of his time. He founded a new school, the Scotists, which for several centuries maintained a rivalry with the Thomists, or disciples of Aquinas. Died at Cologne in 1308. "The greatest of the Schoolmen," says Hallam, "were Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus. They were founders of rival sects, which wrangled with

each other for two or three centuries." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See J. COLGAN, "Tractatus de Vita Joannis Scoti," 1655; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," ALONZO DE GUZMAN, "Vida de J. Duns Scoti," 1671; LUCAS WADDING, "Vita J. Duns Scoti," Lyons, 1644.

Dunstable, dü'n'stá-b'l, or **Dunstable**, (JOHN,) an English musical composer, born at Dunstable about 1400; died in 1458.

Dün'stan, SAINT, an eminent and ambitious English prelate and statesman, born at Glastonbury in 925 A.D. He became noted for monkish austerity, and obtained the chief power in the reign of Edred, which began in 946. King Edgar made him Bishop of London, and in 959 Archbishop of Canterbury. Dunstan exerted his paramount influence in this and the next reign to secure the papal supremacy. He exalted and enriched the monks at the expense of the secular clergy, who were expelled from their livings. On the accession of Ethelred II., in 978, Dunstan lost his political power. Died in 988.

See W. ROBINSON, "Life of Saint Dunstan," 1844; EADMER, "Life of Dunstan," WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, "History," W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. chap. vii.

Dün'ster, (CHARLES,) an English clergyman, was for many years rector of Petworth. He published "Notes on Paradise Regained," and other works. Died about 1816.

Dunster, (HENRY,) an English divine, who on his arrival in Massachusetts in 1640 was chosen the first president of Harvard College. He was an excellent Oriental scholar, but was compelled to resign in 1654 for preaching against infant baptism. Died in 1659.

Dün'ton, (JOHN,) an eccentric English author and bookseller, born at Graffham in 1659. Having served an apprenticeship to a London bookseller, he opened a shop of his own in London about 1685. He married an aunt of the celebrated John Wesley. He failed in business once, or oftener. He wrote a great number and variety of curious books, among which are "The Athenian Mercury," (20 vols., 1690-96,) "The Dublin Scuffle," (1699,) and "The Life and Errors of John Dunton, with the Lives and Characters of a Thousand Persons," (1705.) He was a dissenter, a supporter of the Whig party, and a person of great fertility in projects. Died in 1733.

Düntzer, dünt'ser, or **Duentzer**, (JOHANN HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German writer and philologist, born at Cologne in 1813. Among his numerous works are "The Faust of Goethe," (2 vols., 1836,) "Homer and the Epic Cycle," (1839,) and a "Commentary on the Poems of Horace," (5 vols., 1840-44.)

Dunz, dönts, (JOHANN,) a skilful Swiss painter of portraits and flowers, was born at Berne in 1645; died in 1736.

Dupain-Montesson, dü'pán' món'tá'són', a French geometer and writer on military tactics, born about 1720; died about 1790.

Du Pan. See MALLET DU PAN.

Dupanloup, dü'pón'loo', (FÉLIX ANTOINE PHILIBERT,) a distinguished French bishop, born at Saint-Félix, Savoy, in 1802. He was naturalized in 1833, and made Bishop of Orléans in 1849. In 1854 he was elected to the French Academy. Among his works is a popular treatise on Education, ("De l'Éducation," 3 vols., 1855-57.) He took a very active part in many political and religious controversies of his time. Died in 1878.

Duparquet, dü'pár'két', (JACQUES DIEU,) a French officer, was appointed Governor of Martinique in 1638. In 1650 he planted a colony in Grenada, and soon after purchased those two islands, together with Saint Lucia, from the King of France, who gave him the title of lieutenant-general. He is praised for his kind and generous treatment of the aborigines. Died in 1658.

Dupasquier, dü'pás'ke-á', (GASPARD ALFONSE,) a French chemist, born at Chassy (Rhône) in 1793; died in 1848.

Dupaty, dü'pá'té', (CHARLES MARGUERITE JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER,) a French *littérateur* and magistrate, born at Rochelle in 1746. He was successively advocate-general and president *à mortier* in the parliament of Bordeaux. He wrote a valuable work called "Historical Reflections on the Criminal Laws," (1788,) and

"Letters on Italy," (1788,) which had a brilliant success and were often reprinted. La Harpe designated the latter as "a mélange of good sense and false wit." Died in 1788. Two of his sons became eminent, one as sculptor and the other as author.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Dupaty, (CHARLES MERCIER,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Bordeaux in 1771, was a son of the preceding. He was a pupil of Lemot in Paris, where in 1799 he gained the grand prize for sculpture for his "Pericles visiting Anaxagoras." He studied several years at Rome, and adopted the antique style with great success. In 1816 he was chosen a member of the Institute. He was patronized by the government, for which he executed a statue of Louis XIII. His "Ajax pursued by Neptune" is considered his principal work. Died in November, 1825.

See COUPIN, "Notice sur Charles Dupaty," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupaty, (LOUIS EMMANUEL CHARLES MERCIER,) a French poet, brother of the preceding, was born in the Gironde in 1775. He produced a successful comedy, "The Military Prison," (1803,) several comic operas, and a poem entitled the "Informers," ("Délateurs," 1819.) He was elected to the French Academy in 1835. Died in 1851.

Dupérac, dü'pá'rák', (ÉTIENNE,) a French architect and painter, born in Paris, published a work "On the Antiquities of Rome," which is highly prized. Died in 1601.

Duperche, dü'pársh', (J. J. M.,) a French dramatist and able translator, born about 1775. He produced many successful dramas and novels. Died in 1829.

Dupérier, dü'pá're-á', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Aix, in Provence, became a resident of Paris. His verses in honour of the king gained the prizes of the Academy in 1681 and 1683, and he acquired still higher reputation by his Latin poems. He excelled most in the ode. Ménage calls him the prince of the lyric poets of his age. Died in 1692.

See "Ménagiana."

Duperray, dü'pá'rá', (MICHEL,) a French jurist and advocate of high reputation, born at Mans about 1640; died in 1730.

Duperré, dü'pá'rá', (VICTOR GUY,) BARON, an able French admiral, born at La Rochelle in 1775. He was made captain of a frigate in 1806, and in 1808 defended himself with success against two English ships near L'Orient. In 1809 he was sent to India with one frigate, and captured several vessels of the enemy. He became baron and rear-admiral in 1810, and vice-admiral in 1826. He commanded the fleet of one hundred and three vessels of war which Charles X. sent in 1830 to attack Algiers. (See BOURMONT.) For his services in the capture of Algiers he was raised to the peerage and to the rank of admiral in 1830. Died in 1846.

See F. CHASSERIAU, "Vie de l'Amiral Duperré;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duperret, dü'pá'rá', (CLAUDE ROMAIN LAUS,) a French republican, born about 1746. In the Convention of 1792 he acted with the Girondists, and voted for the banishment of the king. He was elected as deputy, says Lamartine, as the most honest man, against his own wish. He shared the proscription of his party, and was executed in October, 1793.

Duperrey, dü'pá'rá', (LOUIS ISIDORE,) a French navigator and savant, born in Paris in 1786. He served as hydrographer in the Uranie, under De Freycinet, who made explorations in the North Pacific, 1817-20. He commanded an expedition sent out in 1822 to explore the hydrography and natural history of the islands in the Pacific. He surveyed parts of Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, etc., discovered several groups of islands, one of which received the name of Duperrey, and returned, without the loss of a man, in April, 1825. His "Voyage around the World in the Corvette La Coquille" (1826-30) is considered a very valuable contribution to the sciences. Duperrey wrote the historical part of this work, and the volumes on hydrography and physical science. He was elected to the Institute in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Notice sur les Travaux de M. L. I. Duperrey," etc., Paris, 1842.

Duperron. See ANISSON-DUPERRON.

Duperron. See ANQUETIL-DUPERRON.

Duperron, dü'pä'rõn', (JACQUES DAVY,) a learned and eloquent French cardinal, was born at Saint-Lo, in Normandy, (or, as some assert, near Berne, in Switzerland,) in 1556. He was educated as a Protestant, but became a Catholic in his youth. He acquired the favour of Henry IV., who appointed him Bishop of Evreux in 1591; and he was the chief agent in the conversion of that king to the Roman communion. He was very skilful in disputation, and in 1600 gained an advantage over Du Plessis-Mornay in a famous conference. (See MORNAY.) He obtained a cardinal's hat in 1604, and died in Paris in 1618, leaving several theological works and short poems.

See PELLETIER, "Vie du Cardinal Duperron," 1618; "Peroniana," by C. DUPUY, 1666; SULLY, "Mémoires;" LÉVESQUE DE BURGIGNY, "Vie du Cardinal Duperron," 1768; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dupetit-Thouars, dü'pèh-te' too'är', (ABEL AUBERT—ô'bair',) a French admiral, born about 1792. In 1837 he commanded the *Venus*, sent on a voyage of circumnavigation, at the end of which in 1839 he was made a rear-admiral. He obtained command of the naval forces in the Pacific Ocean. Having received some provocation from the natives of Tahiti, he seized that island in 1842, but he was recalled by Guizot, who disavowed his act. He afterwards published a "Voyage round the World in the Frigate *Venus*," (10 vols.) He was appointed a member of the board of admiralty in 1843. Died in 1864.

See "L'Amiral Dupetit-Thouars," Paris, 1844.

Dupetit-Thouars, (ARISTIDE AUBERT,) a French naval officer, born near Saumur in 1760. In 1792 he commanded a vessel sent out in search of La Pérouse, but was taken prisoner by the Portuguese, and the enterprise failed. He passed about three years in the United States, (1794-97.) In Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt he was captain of the *Tonnant*, which carried his friend Dolomieu the geologist. He displayed heroic courage at the battle of the Nile, in which he was killed, August 1, 1798. His character is said to have been very noble.

See J. DE LA GRAVIÈRE, "Guerres maritimes de la République," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupetit-Thouars, (LOUIS MARIE AUBERT,) an eminent French botanist, brother of the preceding, was born at Saumur, in Anjou, about 1756. In 1792 he made a botanical excursion to the Isle of France, where he expected to join his brother, but was disappointed. He remained there and in Bourbon about nine years, and returned home with his collections in 1802. He was elected a member of the Institute about 1820, and lived mostly in Paris. Among his publications are a "History of Plants collected in the Isles of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar," (1804,) "The French Orchard," a treatise on the culture of fruit-trees, a "Flora of the Southern Isles of Africa," and "Mélanges of Botany and Travels," (1811.) He wrote for the "Biographie Universelle" many articles on botanists and physicians. Died in May, 1831. He was author of an "Essay on the Organization of Plants," (1805,) and other treatises on vegetable physiology. He originated a new and ingenious theory of the formation of annual layers of wood, and of the production of buds.

See P. FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de A. Dupetit-Thouars," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duphot, dü'fo', (LÉONARD,) a French general, born at Lyons about 1770. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte in an embassy to Rome in 1797, and was killed the same year, in a conflict between the papal soldiers and some Roman citizens who favoured a revolution.

Dupin, dü'pân', (ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES,) an eminent French lawyer, orator, and legislator, born at Varzy (Nièvre) in February, 1783. He was one of the counsel for Marshal Ney in 1815, and signalized his courage and eloquence in the defence of many persons tried for political offences, among whom was Béranger, (1821.) In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he continued to sit for many years. He was the reporter (*rapporteur*) of the famous address of the two hundred and twenty-one deputies in March, 1830, and firmly opposed the ordinances which caused the

revolution of 1830. He was appointed procureur-général of the court of cassation, and a member of the first cabinet of Louis Philippe, to whose elevation he contributed perhaps more than any other man. Between 1832 and 1848 he was chosen president of the Chamber eight times. On the 24th of February, 1848, he presented the infant Count of Paris to the deputies and proposed that he should be recognized as successor to the throne just abdicated. He acquiesced, however, in the republic, and in the Constituent Assembly he took a prominent part in defending social order, and was president of the committee of legislation. He displayed great firmness and coolness as president of the Assembly in the stormy period of 1849-50. M. Dupin retired from public life in 1852. He had been elected to the French Academy, in place of Cuvier, in 1832. He was author of many legal and political works, among which are "Principia Juris Civilis," (5 vols., 1806,) and "Mémoires et Plaidoyers," (20 vols., 1806-30.) "He is the greatest reviser of trials," says an anonymous French biographer, "the greatest redresser of wrongs, in the world. . . . If he be not the most eloquent he is certainly the most original of our orators. At times his bonmots have created a majority or upset a cabinet." He was reappointed procureur-général of France in 1857. He died in November, 1865.

See L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "Galerie des Contemporains;" ORTOLAN, "Notice sur Dupin," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupin, (CLAUDE,) a French economist, born at Châteauroux probably about 1700. He wrote "Économiques," (3 vols., 1745,) and several other works. He died at an advanced age in 1769.

His second wife, *née* MADEMOISELLE FONTAINE, was distinguished for wit and beauty. Her house in Paris was the resort of Fontenelle, Marivaux, and other authors. She employed J. J. Rousseau, when he was yet unknown to fame, as the preceptor of her son; but she was so little aware of his talents that she never invited him to her assemblies. Died about 1800.

The authoress Madame Dudevant (George Sand) is a descendant of Claude Dupin.

See J. J. ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" GEORGE SAND, "Histoire de ma Vie."

Dupin, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE,) BARON, a French writer, born at Metz in 1767, was the author of several able works on the Statistics of the Department of Deux-Sèvres. He married the widow of Danton in 1796. Died in 1828.

Dupin, (FRANÇOIS PIERRE CHARLES,) BARON, a distinguished French geometer and senator, brother of André, noticed above, was born at Varzy (Nièvre) in 1784. He entered the navy as an engineer in 1803. In 1813 he founded the Maritime Museum at Toulon. He volunteered to defend his friend Carnot by his pen and voice in 1815; but his client avoided the trial by going into exile. In 1816 he obtained leave to visit England in order to examine the public works and military resources of that country. He published the results of these observations in an important work entitled "Travels in Great Britain between 1816 and 1821," (6 vols., 1820-24,) which was received with great favour on both sides of the Channel. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1818, and became professor of mechanics in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers about 1820. His lectures were published (in 1825-26) in three works, entitled "Geometry applied to the Arts," "Mechanics applied to the Arts," and "La Dynamie," or "Science of Force," which were very successful.

M. Dupin made an application of statistics to moral and political questions in his work "On the Productive and Commercial Power of France," ("Sur les Forces productives et commerciales de la France," 2 vols., 1827,) which was popular with the Liberal party. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1828, and acquired distinction as a speaker. In 1831 he became a councillor of state, and in 1834 was minister of marine for the space of three days. He was created a peer of France in 1837. In the Assembly of 1848 and 1849 he voted with the majority, and in 1852 he was appointed a senator. He died in 1873.

See "Notice historique sur M. le Baron C. Dupin," Paris, 1837.

Dupin, (LOUIS ELLIES,) a French theologian and historian of great merit, was born in Paris in 1657. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of philosophy in the Royal College. He composed, besides other works, a complete history of theological literature, — at least within the limits of the Church, — entitled "Bibliothèque universelle des Auteurs ecclésiastiques," (58 vols., 1686–1704.) "It is unquestionably," says Hallam, "the most standard work of that kind extant. The immense erudition requisite for such an undertaking may have rendered it inevitable to fall into some errors. . . Integrity, love of truth, and moderation distinguish this history perhaps beyond any other." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The pope, in a letter to Louis XIV., called Dupin, who had written against the papal supremacy, "a man of pernicious doctrine." He was a Jansenist. Died in Paris in June, 1719.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupin, MADAME. See DUPIN, (CLAUDE.)

Dupin, (PHILIPPE,) born at Varzy in 1795, was an able lawyer. He practised in Paris many years, and was elected a deputy in 1830 and in 1842. He was a brother of the celebrated lawyer and legislator. Died at Nice in 1846.

Dupin de Francueil, dü'pân' deh frôn'ku'l' or frôn'kuh'yé, (MARIE AURORE,) a French lady, born in 1750, was the daughter of the famous Marshal Maurice de Saxe. After the death of her first husband, Count de Horn, she was married to Dupin de Francueil, the son of Claude Dupin, noticed above. The issue of this marriage was Maurice Dupin, the father of the well-known authoress Madame Dudevant, (George Sand.) The latter in her infancy was under the care of the subject of this article, who died in 1821.

Dupinet, dü'pe'nâ', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant, lived in Lyons and Paris. He made a French version of Pliny's "Natural History," (1542,) which was highly praised by Bayle, and wrote "The Conformity of the Reformed Church of France with the Primitive Church," (1565,) besides a few other works. Died in 1584.

Duplanil, dü'plā'nèl', (J. D.,) a French medical writer, born in 1740; died in 1802.

Dupleix, dü'plā', (JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, an enterprising Frenchman, born about 1695, was the son of a director of the East India Company. Having received a liberal education and made great progress in the exact sciences, he was appointed in 1720 a member of the council at Pondicherry. Ten years later he became director of the factory at Chandernagore, in Bengal, which speedily prospered under his management. He made a large fortune by commercial operations. In 1742 he was appointed Governor of Pondicherry and of all the French possessions in India. His aspiring and capacious mind was the first that formed the project of founding a European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy. By intrigues with native princes and a few battles he became master of the Carnatic, and about 1750 was the greatest potentate in India. The English, alarmed at his success, resolved to counteract him by force, and gave the command of their troops to Captain Clive, who gained several victories over the French and their allies. Dupleix was not supported by his employers in France, who disapproved his policy. Having been superseded in 1754, he returned to Paris, where he died poor in 1763. He had spent his own fortune in the service of the Company, who refused to repay him. About 1748 he had been rewarded with the title of Marquis for his able defence of Pondicherry against the English fleet under Boscawen.

See MILL, "History of British India;" COLLIN DE BAR, "Histoire de l'Inde ancienne et moderne," 1814; CLAUDE NOËL LE FÈVRE, "Eloge de Dupleix," 1818.

Dupleix, (SCIPION,) a French historian, born at Condom in 1569. About 1619 Louis XIII. gave him the title of historiographer, and charged him to write a general history of France. He produced a voluminous work on that subject, (1621–43,) which was soon supplanted by better histories. Died in 1661.

Duplessis. See RICHELIEU, CARDINAL.

Duplessis, dü'plā'se', (JOSEPH SIFFREIN, se'frān'), a skilful French portrait-painter, born at Carpentras in

1725. He studied several years in Rome under Subleyras, and settled in Paris in 1752, where he painted with success. He was admitted into the Royal Academy in 1774. Among his best works are portraits of Dr. Franklin, Necker, and Marmontel. Died in 1802.

Duplessis, (MICHEL TOUSSAINT CHRÉTIEN,) a French monk and historian, born in Paris in 1689, was an inmate of the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Upper Normandy," (1740,) and other works. Died in 1767.

Duplessis, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE GRATET—grā'tā',) a French scholar and bibliographer, born at Janville in 1792, was professor in several colleges. He published "The Flower of French Proverbs," (1851,) and a good edition of La Rochefoucauld's "Reflections and Maxims." Died in 1853.

Duplessis-Mornay. See MORNAY.

Duplessis-Fraslin. See CHOISEUL.

Duponceau, du-pon'sō', [Fr. pron. dü'pôn'sō',] (PÉTER S.,) a lawyer and scholar, born in the Isle of Rhé, on the coast of France, in 1760, came to America in 1777 with Baron Steuben, whom he served as secretary and aide-de-camp. He quitted the army in 1780, on account of ill health, and studied law, which he practised in Philadelphia, and became eminent in his profession. Besides treatises on philology and essays on various subjects, he published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Extent of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," (1824.) He received a prize of the French Institute for a "Memoir on the Indian Languages of North America," (1835.) He was for some years president of the American Philosophical Society. Died in Philadelphia in 1844.

See "Discourse in Commemoration of Peter S. Duponceau," by R. DUNGLISON, M.D., Philadelphia, 1844.

Dupont, dü'pôn', or, more fully, **Dupont de L'Éure**, dü'pôn' deh lur, (JACQUES CHARLES,) a French Liberal legislator, born at Neubourg (L'Éure) in 1767. He was a judge under the first republic and the empire, and became president of the imperial court at Rouen in 1811. From 1817 to 1848 he constantly represented his native department in the Chamber of Deputies. He was appointed minister of justice in August, 1830, but resigned about the end of that year, after which he sat with the opposition in the Chamber. His long services and his high character for integrity caused him to be chosen president of the provisional government formed in February, 1848. He retired from public life in 1849, and died in 1855. He was respected by all parties.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans."

Dupont, (PIERRE,) a popular French song-writer, born at Lyons in 1821. He produced about 1842 a poem entitled "The Two Angels," which was crowned by the French Academy. Among his popular productions are the "Song of Bread" and the "Song of the Workers." In many of his songs he manifested republican or socialistic tendencies. Died in 1870.

See C. BAUDELAIRE, "Notice sur P. Dupont," 1849; E. DE MIRECOURT, "P. Dupont," 1854.

Dupont, or, more fully, **Dupont de l'Étang**, dü'pôn' deh lá'tôn', (PIERRE,) a French general, born at Chabannais in 1765. He became a general of division in 1797. About 1801 he defeated the Austrians under Bellegarde near the Mincio. He rendered important services at Jena in 1806, and at Friedland. In 1808 he commanded an army in Spain, and obtained some successes; but in July of that year he was defeated at Baylen, where he surrendered about 18,000 men as prisoners of war. For this disaster he was disgraced by Napoleon and condemned to an indefinite imprisonment. He was minister of war under Louis XVIII. from April to December, 1814. "In the whole French army," says Alison, "there was not a general of division who bore a higher character than Dupont," [before his Spanish campaign.] ("History of Europe.") Died in 1838.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" VEDEL, "Précis des Opérations militaires en Espagne."

Dupont, or, more fully, **Dupont de Nemours**, dü'pôn' deh neh-moor', (PIERRE SAMUEL,) a French author and economist, born in Paris in 1739. As a disciple of Quesnay, he applied himself to the study of commerce and political economy, and gained reputation by his

writings on those subjects. The prime ministers Turgot and Vergennes enlisted his talents in the public service. During the ministry of Calonne he was made councillor of state, and in 1787 he was secretary of the Assembly of the Notables. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1790, of which he was twice chosen president, and defended the king at the peril of his own life in the insurrection of August 10, 1792. He was chosen one of the Council of Elders, and a member of the Institute about 1796. From 1798 to 1802 he resided in New Jersey, United States, whither he retired to escape from persecution. He refused all the public offices that Napoleon offered him. Having emigrated in 1815 to Delaware, he died there in 1817. He had composed for the Institute many treatises on public economy, natural history, etc., and published "Philosophie de l'Univers," (1796.) His sons were proprietors of the powder-mills near Wilmington, Delaware.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Dupont de Nemours," in "Recueil de l'Académie des Inscriptions;" AIMÉ BOULLÉ, "Notice biographique sur P. Poivre et Dupont de Nemours," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Du-pōnt', (SAMUEL FRANCIS,) an able American rear-admiral, born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, in 1803, was a grandson of the preceding. He entered the navy at an early age, and gained the rank of commander in 1845. In the summer of 1861 he obtained command of the Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the large naval expedition which gained possession of Port Royal harbour, South Carolina, by a victory over two forts at the entrance, in November, 1861. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He commanded the fleet of iron-clad vessels which attacked Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and was defeated, with the loss of the monitor Keokuk sunk. Four other monitors were disabled. The flag-ship of Dupont in this battle was the Ironsides. He was relieved of the command in June, 1863, and died in June, 1865. Dupont was a man of imposing presence and great personal dignity.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Duport, dü'pōr', (ADRIEN,) an eminent French lawyer, born about 1758. He was deputed by the noblesse of Paris to the States-General in 1789, and was a prominent partisan of the new régime in the first years of the Revolution. In the National Assembly Barnave and Duport were leaders of the popular party for a time; but after the arrest of the king at Varennes, June, 1791, they became decided royalists. It is stated that he was chiefly instrumental in introducing the trial by jury into French legislation. Duport was president of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris when the insurrection of August 10, 1792, forced him to fly. He died in exile, at Appenzel, in 1798. His speech against capital punishment in 1791 is highly praised by Lamartine for its profound logic.

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire des Constituants;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Du-pōrt', (JAMES,) D.D., born at Cambridge, England, in 1606. He became eminent as a Greek scholar, and was chosen regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1632. After the restoration he was chaplain to Charles II., and Dean of Peterborough. He published "Gnomologia Homerii," Sermons, and other works. Died in 1679.

Duport, (PAUL,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1798, wrote popular comedies and vaudevilles.

Duport-Dutertre, dü'pōr' dü'tārt'r', (MARGUERITE LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a minister of state, born at Paris in 1754. In the constitutional ministry formed in November, 1790, he was minister of justice. He was attached to the party or principles of Barnave and Adrien Duport. Removed from office in March, 1792, and proscribed by the dominant party, he escaped by flight until the next year. He was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal and executed in 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Duportail, dü'pōr'tāl' or dü'pōr'tā'ye, (LEBÈGUE, leh-bäg') a French officer, who served with distinction in the United States under La Fayette, with whose political opinions he agreed. By the influence of La Fayette

he was appointed minister of war in November, 1790. The hostility and violence of the Assembly induced him to resign in December, 1791. In the reign of terror he escaped death by exile to America about 1794. He embarked for France in 1802, but died during the passage.

Dup'pa, (BRIAN,) an English divine, born at Lewis-ham in 1588. He was appointed chaplain to Charles I. in 1634, and tutor to the Prince of Wales in 1638. He became Bishop of Salisbury in 1641, and of Winchester about 1660. He published sermons and other religious works. Died in 1662.

Duppa, (RICHARD,) an English lawyer and writer, born about 1766. He published several books of travels in Europe, "The Life and Works of Michael Angelo," (1806,) "The Life of Raphael," (1816,) a "Translation of Virgil's Bucolics," and other works. Died in 1831.

Duprat, dü'prā', (ANTOINE,) a cardinal and chancellor of France, born at Issoire in 1463. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor in 1515. As the favourite minister of Francis I., he rendered himself the object of the popular odium by subverting civil and religious liberty. He procured the passage of atrocious laws against the Reformers. In 1527 he obtained a cardinal's hat. Died in 1535.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle."

Duprat, (JEAN,) a French merchant of Avignon, was a Girondist member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king in 1792. He was condemned by the Jacobins, and executed with the leaders of his party, in October, 1793, aged about thirty-six.

Duprat, (PARDOUX, pār'doo'), an eminent French jurist, born at Aubusson about 1520. He resided some years in Lyons, and wrote esteemed works on Roman law. Died in or before 1570.

Duprat, (PASCAL,) a French republican journalist, born in the department of Landes in 1812. Soon after the revolution of 1848 he co-operated with Lamennais in founding the journal entitled "Le Peuple Constituant," and was elected to the National Assembly. He was one of the chiefs of the party which made Cavaignac dictator in 1848, and was banished about 1852.

Dupré d'Aulnay, dü'prā' dö'nā', (LOUIS,) a French writer of fiction, born in Paris about 1670; died in 1758.

Dupré de Saint-Maur, dü'prā' deh sän'mōr', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, who promoted a taste for English literature in France, was born in Paris in 1695. The success of his version of "Paradise Lost" opened for him the doors of the Academy in 1733. He afterwards produced a useful work, entitled "Essay on Money, or Reflections on the Relations between Money and Articles of Food," (1746,) and "Tables of Mortality," which Buffon praised and inserted in his works. Died in 1774.

Duprez, dü'prā', (GILBERT LOUIS,) a French tenor singer of great celebrity, was born in Paris in 1806. After performing in Italy for some years, he made a successful *début* in Paris in 1837. He became the chief favourite of the Parisians, and was especially admired in the opera of "William Tell."

Dupuis, dü'pü-e', almost dü'pwe', (CHARLES,) born in Paris in 1685, was esteemed one of the best engravers of his time. He worked some years in England, and returned to Paris. The "Marriage of the Virgin," after Vanloo, is called his master-piece. Died in 1742.

Dupuis, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French philosopher and savant, born at Trie-le-Château (Oise) in 1742. He was educated in Paris, and in 1766 became professor of rhetoric in the College of Lisieux. For several years he attended the astronomical lectures of Lalande, with whom he was very intimate. He directed his researches to the origin of the figures or symbols which represent the constellations of the zodiac. The new theory which he formed was explained in a volume entitled "Memoir on the Origin of the Constellations, and on the Explanation of Mythology by Astronomy," (1781.) This work attracted much attention among the learned. A few years later he was appointed professor of Latin eloquence in the College of France, and in 1788 was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions. As a member of the Convention, 1792-95, he acted and

spoke with moderation. In 1794 he produced his celebrated "Origin of all *Cultes*, or Universal Religion," which excited much controversy by the novelty and boldness of its speculations. It is stated that the interest excited by this work caused the appointment of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. Dupuis was one of the first members of the Institute. In Bonaparte's consulate he was president of the legislative body. Among his later works is a "Mémorial on the Zodiac of Tentyra," to which he assigns a date anterior by many centuries to the first historical period. The researches of Champollion, however, appear to have fully disproved this opinion. Died near Dijon in 1809.

See DACIER, "Notice sur Dupuis," 1812; "Notice sur la Vie de Dupuis," by his widow, 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupuis, (NICOLAS GABRIEL,) a French engraver, brother of Charles, noticed above, and a pupil of Duchange, was born in Paris in 1695. His style is pure and correct. Among his admired works are "Æneas saving his Father from Burning Troy," after Vanloo, and "The Adoration of the Kings," after Paul Veronese. Died in 1771.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Dupuis, du-pwee', (THOMAS SAUNDERS,) a musical composer, born in London in 1733. He was an excellent performer on the organ. In 1779 he was appointed organist and composer of the royal chapel. He died in 1796, after which his select works were published by John Spencer, nephew of the Duke of Marlborough.

Dupuy, dü'pü-e', [Dutch, VAN DE PUTTE, vān der püt'teh,] (HENRY,) [Lat. ENRI'CUS PUTEA'NUS,] a Dutch scholar, was born at Venloo in 1574. He succeeded his teacher, Justus Lipsius, in the chair of belles-lettres at Louvain, which he filled from 1606 to 1646. He wrote many learned works on history, philosophy, etc., among which are "Historia Insubrica," and "Belli et Pacis Statera," (1633.) Died in 1646.

Dupuy, dü'pü-e', (LOUIS,) a French scholar of great learning, born in Le Bugey in 1709. He became principal editor of the "Journal des Savans," which he directed for thirty years with much critical ability. In 1756 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was made perpetual secretary in 1773, and to which he contributed many treatises. He wrote "Observations on Infinitesimals, and the Metaphysical Principles of Geometry," and other mathematical works. Died in 1795.

See DESESSARTS, "Les Siècles littéraires."

Dupuy, (PIERRE,) a French historical writer, born at Agen in 1582, became successively councillor and librarian to the king. He wrote a "Treatise on the Rights and Liberties of the Gallican Church," (1639,) a "History of the Most Illustrious Favourite, Ancient and Modern," and other works. Died in 1651.

His brother JACQUES was also royal librarian, and aided in some of the productions of Pierre. Died in 1656.

See N. RIGAULT, "Vita Petri Puteani," in the "Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum," London, 1681.

Dupuy-Dempertes, dü'pü-e' dô'n'port', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*. Died in 1770.

Dupuy des Isles, dü'pü-e' dā'ze'lā', CHEVALIER, a French poet, born in Hayti about 1770; died in 1831.

Dupuy-Montbrun. See MONTBRUN.

Dupuytren, dü'pü-e' trôn', (GUILLAUME,) BARON, a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born at Pierre-Buffière, near Limoges, in 1777. He was educated in Paris, where, in 1803, he obtained the place of second surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. He was appointed inspector-general to the University in 1808, professor of surgery in 1811, and chief surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu about 1816. On the accession of Charles X. he became first surgeon to the king. His practice was very lucrative, and his reputation more extensive than that of any French surgeon of his time. He made improvements in surgical operations, invented some valuable instruments, and was an eloquent and popular lecturer. He did not publish any extensive work, but his lectures were printed in the medical periodicals, and his opinions were reported in the works of Royer-Collard, Sanson, etc. Dupuytren was a member of the Academy of Sciences. His contribu-

tions to the knowledge of morbid anatomy form perhaps his chief title to a durable reputation. Died in Paris in February, 1835.

See VIDAL DE CASSIS, "Essai historique sur Dupuytren," 1835; PARISSET, "Éloge de Dupuytren," 1836; CRUVEILHIER, "Vie de Dupuytren," 1841; BARDINET, "Notice sur Dupuytren," 1853; ISIDORE BOURDON, "Illustres Médecins et Naturalistes," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duquerie. See CALLARD DE LA DUQUERIE.

Duquesne, dü'kên', (ABRAHAM,) a French naval hero, born at Dieppe in 1610. He had acquired a reputation for courage and talents when, in 1637, he was chosen to command a ship in the war with Spain. He rendered important services at Tarragona in 1641, and at the Cape de Gates in 1643. A few years later, as vice-admiral of the Swedish fleet, he gained several victories over the Danes. About 1650 he was made a commodore. He fought under D'Estreées against the Dutch under De Ruyter in May, 1673. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he defeated the Dutch near Catanea in 1676, where the admiral De Ruyter was killed. The king once avowed to Duquesne that his religion (Protestantism) was an obstacle to his promotion. For this reason he never received a marshal's bâton, though he was the most able and successful admiral that France had then produced. He was, however, created a marquis, and was excepted from the operation of the decree which revoked the edict of Nantes. Died in 1688.

See E. SUE, "Histoire de la Marine," ANDRÉ RICHER, "Vie du Marquis Duquesne," 1783; FERRET, "Esquisse de la Vie de Duquesne," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duquesne, (ABRAHAM,) a son of the preceding, was an able seaman. In 1690 he commanded an expedition to the East Indies, of which Challes published an account, (3 vols., 1721.)

Duquesne, (ARNAUD BERNARD d'Icard—de'kār'), a French priest, writer, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born in Paris about 1732; died in 1791.

Duquesne, (HENRI,) a son of Abraham, (the first of the name,) was born in 1652, and became a captain in the navy in 1675. He served with distinction at the battle near Catanea in 1676. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685,) he withdrew to Switzerland. He wrote "Reflections on the Eucharist," (1718.) Died in 1722.

Duquesnoy, dü'kâ'nwā', (ADRIEN,) a French lawyer, born in 1759, was deputed to the States-General by Barle-Duc in 1789, and acquitted himself with credit. He edited a journal called "The Friend of the Patriots," which was issued until August 10, 1792. In the reign of terror he was arrested, but was saved by the fall of Robespierre. Died in 1808.

Duquesnoy, dü'kâ'nwā', (FRANÇOIS,) an excellent Flemish sculptor, born at Brussels in 1594, was better known by the name of FRANÇOIS FLAMAND. About 1619 he went to Rome, where he became an intimate friend of Nicolas Poussin and worked many years. He excelled in the representation of infants, and was considered by some as the best sculptor of his time. Among his master-pieces are statues of Saint Susanna (in Rome) and of Saint Andrew, (in the basilica of Saint Peter's.) He was on his way to Paris, whither he had been invited by Richelieu, when he died at Leghorn in 1646.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Duquesnoy, (JÉRÔME,) a skillful sculptor, brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1612. He worked some years at Rome, and was appointed sculptor to Philip IV. of Spain in 1645. He was executed for some alleged crime at Ghent in 1654.

Duræus. See DURY.

Duram or **Durão**, doo-rōwn', (ANTONIO Figueira—fe-gā'e-rā,) a Portuguese Latin poet, born in Lisbon about 1617; died in 1642.

Duram or **Durão**, doo-rōwn', (JOZÉ DE SANTA RITA,) a Brazilian epic poet, born near Mariana in 1737. He was educated in Portugal, where he resided nearly all his life, and became a monk. He wrote a popular and national epic poem, entitled "Caramurú, or the Discovery of Bahia," (1781.) Died in Lisbon in 1783.

See ADOLFO DE VARNHAGEN, "Epicos Brasileiros," 1845; PEIREIRA DA SILVA, "Plutarco Brasileiro."

Duramano, doo-rā-mā'no, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian painter of flowers, flourished about 1750.

Durameau, dü'rāmō', (LOUIS JEAN JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1733. His "Contenance of Bayard" and "Saint Louis washing the Feet of the Poor" are admired. Died in 1796.

Duran, doo-rān', (DON AUGUSTIN,) an eminent Spanish author and critic, born in Madrid about 1794. He obtained an office in the department of public instruction in 1821, but was removed in 1823 for his liberal opinions. In 1828 he published an "Essay on the Influence which Modern Criticism has exercised on the Decline of the Old Drama," (*teatro antiguo*), which produced a revolution in favour of the romantic school. His "Romancero de Romances Moriscos," (5 vols., 1828-32,) (a collection of old ballads,) had great success. About 1835 he was appointed secretary or librarian in the National Library of Madrid. The work of his later years was an important history and bibliography of the Spanish drama, a work much called for.

Durand, dü'rōn', a learned French Benedictine, born at Neubourg about 1012, acquired much influence, and was consulted by William the Conqueror. He promoted a taste for religious music. Died in 1089.

Du-rand', (ASHER BROWN,) an eminent American painter and engraver, born at Jefferson, New Jersey, in 1796. He engraved Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," a number of portraits for "The National Portrait-Gallery," and other works. About 1835 he began to devote himself exclusively to painting. He became an excellent landscape-painter, and produced many pictures of American mountain-scenery. Among his paintings are "The Capture of Major André," "Primeval Forest," and "Franconia Mountains."

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists," 1867; DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America."

Durand, (CATHERINE BÉDACIER—bā'dā'se-ā'), a French novelist and poetess, wrote the "Comtesse de Mortane," (1699,) and other works. Died in Paris in 1736.

Durand, (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French architect, born at Montpellier in 1762. He restored the ancient temple at Nîmes called "Maison carrée." Died in 1840.

Durand, (DAVID,) a learned French Protestant writer, born in Languedoc about 1680. After being chaplain to a French regiment in Spain, he went about 1714 to London, where he preached about fifty years. He wrote "The Religion of Mohammed," (1721,) a "History of the Sixteenth Century," (6 vols., 1725-29,) and other works. Died in London in 1763.

See A. A. BARBIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de D. Durand," 1809; MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durand, (FRANÇOIS JACQUES,) an eloquent French Protestant preacher, born near Alençon in 1727. He became professor of history at Lausanne, and published Sermons, a "Treatise on the Statistics of Switzerland," an "Epitome of Sciences and Arts," (1762,) which had great success, and other works. Died in 1816.

See A. DELILLE, "Notice sur la Vie de F. J. Durand," 1805.

Durand or **Duranti**, doo-rān'tee, (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist, born at Puyssimon about 1230, was surnamed the "Spéculateur." In 1287 he became Bishop of Mende. He wrote a work on canon law, called "Speculum Judiciale." Died in 1296.

See S. MAIOLO, "Duranti Vita."

Durand, (JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born at Nancy in 1699; died in 1767.

Durand, (JEAN NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1760. Having received lessons from Panzeron, he became draughtsman to Boulée, the king's architect. In 1780 he gained a prize in the Royal Academy. He also obtained several of the prizes offered by the Convention in 1793 for public structures. About 1794 he was appointed professor of architecture in the Polytechnic School, for the use of which he published an important work, entitled "A Collection and Comparison of Edifices of all Kinds, Ancient and Modern," (1800,) and "Lectures on Architecture," (2 vols., 1802,) also an excellent performance. Died in 1834.

See RONDELET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. N. L. Durand," 1835.

Durand, (DOM LÉOPOLD,) a French architect and monk, born in Lorraine in 1666; died in 1749.

Durand, (PIERRE BERNARD,) a French botanist, born in Calvados in 1814; died in 1853.

Durand-Brager, dü'rōn' brā'zhā', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI,) a distinguished French marine and landscape painter, born near Dol (Ile-et-Vilaine) in 1814. In 1840 he went to Saint Helena on the staff of Prince de Joinville, and after his return published a "Description of Saint Helena," richly illustrated, (1844.) He produced a Panorama of Rio Janeiro, and received a commission to paint the principal actions and scenes of the campaign against Morocco, in which he took part about 1845. He has published several other successful works.

Durand de Maillane, dü'rōn' deh mā'yān', (PIERRE TOUSSAINT,) a French lawyer, born at Saint-Remi in 1729. Elected to the States-General in 1789, he was one of the committee who framed the civil constitution of the clergy. In the Convention of 1792 he opposed the execution of the king, and voted for his banishment. During the reign of Bonaparte he was a judge at Tarascon and Aix until 1809. He was author of several esteemed treatises on canon law. Died in 1814.

See "Notice sur Durand de Maillane," prefixed to his "Histoire de la Convention Nationale."

Durand de Saint-Pourçain, dü'rōn' deh sān'pōor'sān', (GUILLAUME,) a French scholastic doctor and bishop, born in Auvergne; died in 1334.

Durande, dü'rōnd', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French botanist, born at Dijon, became professor of botany in that city. Died in 1794.

Durandi, doo-rān'dee, (JACOPO,) an Italian poet and antiquary, born near Vercelli in 1739. He wrote numerous operas, some of which were performed with success at Turin; "Arianna," an admired pastoral; and several works on history and geography. Died in 1817.

See DE GREGORI, "Vita di J. Durandi," 1817.

Durando, doo-rān'do, (GIACOMO,) an Italian general, born at Mondovì in 1807. He was minister of war at Turin during the Crimean war, 1854-55, commanded a division at Solferino, June, 1859, and became minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Ratazzi in March, 1861.

Durando, (GIOVANNI,) a brother of the preceding, and an eminent Italian general of the present age, commanded the first corps-d'armée against the Austrians, and was wounded at Custozza in June, 1866.

Durant, dü'rōn', (GILES,) a French poet and advocate, was born at Clermont about 1550, and settled near Paris. He is supposed to have written part of the "Satire Ménippée," which promoted the cause of Henry IV. by ridiculing the League. His works, which were much admired, consist of odes, sonnets, songs, etc. Died in 1615.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Durante, doo-rān'tā, (CASTORE,) an Italian botanist, born at Gualdo, became physician to Pope Sixtus V., and wrote many works, which were once esteemed. Died at Viterbo in 1590.

Durante, (FRANCESCO,) one of the most celebrated Italian composers, was born in Naples in 1693. He was the pupil of Scarlatti, and is regarded as the founder of the modern school which produced Sacchini, Pergolesi, etc. His style was severe, his harmony pure, and his modulations natural. He confined himself mostly to sacred music. Died in Naples in 1755.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Durante Alighieri. See DANTE.

Durante da Gualda, doo-rān'tā dā gōo-āl'dā, (PIETRO,) an Italian poet, born about 1460.

Duranti. See DURAND, (GUILLAUME.)

Duranti, doo-rān'tee, (DURANTE,) COUNT, a popular Italian poet and orator, was born of a noble family at Brescia in 1718. His memory was such that he could repeat a poem which he had read or heard but once. He imitated Ariosto in satirical epistles with success, and wrote lyric verses which were celebrated through all Italy. In the latter part of his life he resided at the court of the King of Sardinia, as gentleman of the chamber. Among his principal works is a satirical poem entitled "Custom," or "Fashion," ("Uso," 1778.) Several of his orations were printed. His moral character is said to have been pure. Died in 1780.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Duranti, dü'rôn'te', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a French judge, born at Toulouse about 1534, became first president of the parliament of Toulouse in 1581. For his fidelity to the king he was massacred by a mob of furious partisans of the Catholic League in 1589. He was author of a book "On the Rites of the Catholic Church," ("De Ritibus Ecclesiæ," 1581.)

See PONSARD, "Éloge de J. Étienne Duranti," 1770; DE THOU, "Histoire."

Duranton, dü'rôn'tôn', (ALEXANDRE,) a French jurist, born at Cusset (Bourbonnais) in 1782, was the author of a "Course of French Law," (4th edition, 22 vols., 1844.)

Durão. See DURAM.

Duras. See DURFORT, (GUI ALPHONSE and LOUIS.)

Duras, de, deĥ dü'râs', (CLAIRE Lechat de Kersaint—leh-shă' deĥ kêr'sân',) DUCHESS, a French authoress, born at Brest in 1778, was a daughter of the Count de Kersaint, who was a member of the Convention and executed in 1793. She became the wife of the Duc de Duras, and the friend of Madame de Staël. After the restoration she was one of the ornaments of the French court. She produced two novels, "Ourika," (1823,) and "Edouard," which had prodigious success. Died in 1828.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits des Femmes," BARANTE, "Notice sur Madame la Duchesse de Duras," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duras, de, (JACQUES HENRI de Durfort—deĥ dü'r-for',) DUKE, a French marshal, born of a noble family of Guienne about 1624, was a nephew of the famous Turenne. He fought at the battle of Nordlingen and the capture of Landau. As lieutenant-general, he served with distinction in Italy and Flanders. He was created a marshal of France in 1675, and a duke in 1689. Died in 1704.

Duras, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) DUKE, a son of the preceding, was born in 1684. He rendered important services in the war of the Spanish succession, (1701-12,) and was made lieutenant-general in 1720. He afterwards became marshal of France, and in 1745 defeated the enemy at Elingen. Died in 1770.

Durazzo, doo-rât'so, a noble family of Genoa, which furnished many doges to the republic, and several cardinals to the Church, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Durbach, (ANNE LOUISE.) See KARSCHIN.

Dur'bin, (JOHN PRICE,) an American Methodist minister, born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1800, graduated at the Cincinnati College in 1825. He was elected chaplain of the Senate of the United States in 1831, and president of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, in 1834. After a visit to Europe, he published "Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Observations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, etc.," (2 vols., 1845.) He resigned the presidency of Dickinson College in 1845. From 1851 he was secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The year 1869 was the fiftieth of his pastoral services.

Durđent, dü'r'dôn', (RENÉ JEAN,) a prolific French writer, born at Rouen about 1776. He had great facility in composition, and wrote for the booksellers mediocre works of fiction, history, criticism, etc., which had a temporary success. Died in 1819.

Dureau de la Malle, (or de Lamalle,) dü'rô' deĥ lâ mâl', (ADOLPHE JULES CÉSAR AUGUSTE,) a learned French poet and antiquary, born in Paris in 1777. He produced in 1807 a poem entitled "The Pyrenees," and in 1811 a poetical version of the "Argonautica" of Valerius Flaccus. In 1818 he was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, which he enriched with many antiquarian treatises. Among his principal works are "Bayard, or the Conquest of the Milanese," a poem, (2 vols., 1823,) and "The Political Economy of the Romans," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1857.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dureau de la Malle, (or de Lamalle,) (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH RENÉ,) a French scholar and eminent translator, father of the preceding, was born in Saint Domingo in 1742. He was educated in Paris, where he

afterwards resided. His house was the resort of the most eminent authors, namely, Delille, D'Alembert, Marmontel, and La Harpe. In 1790 he produced an admired version of Tacitus, superior to any previously made in French. He was also successful in translating Sallust, and began a version of Livy, which, interrupted by his death, was finished by M. Noël. He was chosen a member of the legislative body in 1802, and of the French Academy in 1804. Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durel, (DAVID.) See DURELL.

Du-rel', (JOHN,) D.D., a learned English theologian, born in the isle of Jersey in 1626, was an adversary of the Puritans. He passed many years in France during the English civil war and the Commonwealth. About 1660 he became preacher at the French Church in London. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1663 or 1664, and Dean of Windsor in 1677. He wrote, besides other theological works, a "Defence of the Church of England," (1669.) Died in 1683.

Du-rell' or **Durel**, (DAVID,) D.D., an English biblical critic, born in the isle of Jersey in 1728. He became a Fellow of Hertford College, (Oxford,) and principal of the same in 1757. His "Critical Remarks on Job, Psalms, Proverbs," etc. (1772) are commended. He also published "The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses relating to the Twelve Tribes," (1764.) Died in 1775.

Dürer or **Duerer**, dü'r'er, (ALBERT OF ALBRECHT,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg on the 20th of May, 1471, was the son of a goldsmith, who designed that he should learn the same occupation. He became in 1486 a pupil of Michael Wohlgemuth, a painter of Nuremberg. In 1490 he began a tour, in the course of which he visited various countries of Germany. He returned to Nuremberg in 1494, and, to please his father, entered into an ill-assorted marriage. Soon after his return he produced a drawing of "Orpheus," which was much admired. In 1505 he visited Venice, where he remained eight months, and painted the "Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew," and other works, for which "he received," says Ruskin, "the rarest of all rewards granted to a good workman, and for once in his life was understood." During his visit to Italy he formed a friendship with Raphael. About 1508 he was appointed court painter to Maximilian I., for whom he painted "The Virgin with many Angels," and other historical pictures. He was also patronized by Charles V. as court painter.

Dürer surpassed all the painters and engravers of Germany in exuberance of imagination and in sublimity and correctness of design. He was successful in history, portraits, and landscapes. Vasari expresses the opinion that he would have equalled the great masters of Italy if he had been a native of Tuscany and had studied in Rome. Some critics regret the absence of the ideal in his works. Among his master-pieces in painting are a "Crucifixion," (1511,) "Adam and Eve," an "Adoration of the Magi," and portraits of Raphael, Erasmus, and Melancthon, who were his friends. He is the reputed inventor of the art of etching and the art of printing wood-cuts in two colours. His engravings (on copper) of "Adam and Eve," "The Knight and Death," and the "Revelation of Saint John" (on wood) are very celebrated. All his engravings are after his own designs, and are finished with great neatness and refinement. He wrote several works on geometry and perspective, and contributed to polish and purify the German language, in which those works are written. It appears that he favoured the doctrines of the Reformation. He died at Nuremberg in April, 1528. His death is said to have been hastened by domestic misery. His wife, covetous, insatiable, and imperious, would neither permit him to work in peace and quietness nor to recreate himself in the society of his friends. His gentle disposition and delicate sensibility rendered him especially liable to be thus victimized. "This artist," says Michiels, "has become the symbol of his epoch. An inexhaustible imagination, an intelligence which could observe life in its most delicate shades, a profound sentiment of grace, naïveté, and sublimity, and an earnest spirit joined to the

courage required for protracted studies, were the qualities which distinguished him."

See J. HELLER, "Das Leben und die Werke A. Dürers," 1827-31; NÄGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" A. MICHELS, "Études sur l'Allemagne;" LEOPOLD SCHEFER, "An Artist's Married Life;" G. C. NÄGLER, "A. Dürer und seine Kunst," 1837; ROTH, "Leben A. Dürers," 1791; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1833; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1861.

Duret, dü'râ', (CLAUDE,) a French naturalist and linguist, born at Moulins; died in 1611.

Duret, (FRANCISQUE,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris about 1805. He studied in Rome, and about 1831 gained a prize by his statue of "Mercury." He adorned several churches and public edifices of Paris with statues, among which are those of Molière, (in the Hall of the Institute), Richelieu, and Châteaubriand. At the Exposition of 1855 he received a grand medal. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1865.

Duret, (JEAN,) born in Paris in 1563, was a skillful physician, and a bitter partisan of the League against Henry of Navarre. He succeeded his father as professor of medicine in the Royal College, and became physician to the queen Marie in 1610, after the death of Henry IV. Died in 1629.

Duret, (LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, father of the preceding, was born at Bagé in 1527. He came to Paris in youth, and graduated in 1552. From 1568 to 1586 he was a professor in the Royal College, and was successively physician to Charles IX. and Henry III. His most important work is a commentary on Hippocrates, (1588,) which Boerhaave called "an inestimable book." Died in 1586.

See CHOMEL, "Éloge de L. Duret, Médecin célèbre," 1765; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Médicale."

Duret, (NOËL,) a French astronomer, born at Montbrison in 1590, was a professor of mathematics in Paris, and obtained the title of cosmographer to the king. He wrote a "New Theory of the Planets," (1635,) and other works. Died about 1650.

Dur'fee, (JOB,) an American jurist, born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1790. He was elected a member of Congress in 1820, and became chief justice of Rhode Island in 1835. He wrote a poem, entitled "What Cheer?" (1832,) on the adventures of Roger Williams. Died in 1847.

D'Urfey, dur'fe, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist and wit, born at Exeter, in Devonshire. He was a favourite at the court of Charles II., and author of several successful and licentious dramas. He wrote popular songs and odes, which were published with the title "Laugh and be Fat." According to Addison, his ode entitled "Joy to Great Caesar" "gave the Whigs such a blow as they were not able to recover that whole reign." Died in 1723.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Durfort, de, deh dü'r'for', (GUI ALPHONSE,) Duke of Lorges, (lorzh,) a French marshal, born in 1628, was a younger brother of the first Duke of Duras. He served as lieutenant-general in the army of his uncle Turenne, whose talents in a great measure he inherited. In 1692 he gained the battle of Pfortzheim. He had received a marshal's bâton in 1676. Died in 1703.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Durfort, de, (LOUIS,) sometimes called **Durfort-Duras, (dü'râs',)** COUNT, the youngest brother of the preceding, emigrated to England, where Charles II. gave him the title of Baron Duras. At the time of the peace of Nymwegen (1678) he was ambassador at the court of France. He was created Earl of Feversham, and became general-in-chief of the army of James II., which defeated the Duke of Monmouth in 1685 at Sedgemoor.

Durfort-Duras. See DURAS.

Durfort-Duras, de, deh dü'r'for' dü'râs', (EMMANUEL FÉLICITÉ,) DUC, born in 1715, inherited the title of duke from his father, Jean Baptiste. He became first gentleman of the chamber, a knight of the Golden Fleece, one of the forty members of the French Academy, and marshal of France. As lieutenant-general, he made all the campaigns of the Seven Years' war. He was a finished model of a courtier. Died in 1789.

Durgâ, döör'gâ, a Sanscrit word signifying "difficult of access," "impregnable," and forming the name of Siva's consort in her character of active virtue. (See PÂRVATĪ.)

Durham, dü'r'am, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in 1622. He became minister of Blackfriars' Church, Glasgow, about 1647, and was a very popular preacher. In 1650 he was appointed professor of divinity in the College of Glasgow. He was chaplain to Charles II. about 1650, and in 1651 preached a sermon before Cromwell, who rebuked him for meddling with political affairs in the pulpit. He wrote "Commentaries on Revelation," (1660,) often reprinted, "Expositions of the Ten Commandments," (1675,) and several religious treatises. His works were highly esteemed. Died in 1658.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Durham, dü'r'am, (JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON,) EARL OF, an able English statesman, born at Lambton Castle, Durham, in 1792, was a son of William Henry Lambton. He married Miss Cholmondeley in 1812, and the daughter of Earl Grey in 1816. In 1813 he was returned to Parliament, where he acted with the Whig party, of which he was one of the most liberal members. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Durham, in 1828. In 1830 he became lord privy seal in the cabinet of Lord Grey, and was one of the four persons who prepared the Reform bill of the ensuing year. He made an eloquent speech in favour of the second Reform bill. He resigned his place in the ministry in 1833, and was then created Earl of Durham. He was sent on a special mission to Russia in 1833, and was appointed ambassador to Russia in 1836. In 1838 he was sent as Governor-General to Canada, with extraordinary powers, to restore peace and order in that province, then disturbed by rebellion. He returned suddenly in December, 1839, in consequence of his disagreement with the ministry at home. He died in July, 1840, and was succeeded by his son, George Frederick, born about 1828. Lord Durham was a great favourite with the advanced Liberals.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durham, (JOSEPH,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1822. Among his works are a bust of Jenny Lind, and "Paul and Virginia," (1857.)

Durham, (Sir PHILIP CHARLES CALDERWOOD,) a British admiral, born in Fifeshire in 1763; died in 1845. See A. MURRAY, "Life of Admiral Durham," 1846.

Duringer, doo'ring-er, (MELCHIOR,) professor of ecclesiastical history at Berne, was born about 1647; died in 1723.

Düringsfeld, von, (IDA,) See REINSBERG.

Du'ris [Δούρις] OF SAMOS, a Greek historian, a brother of Lynceus, was born about 350 B.C. His most important work was a history of Greece, entitled "Macedonica and Hellenica," or "ἡ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορία," of which fragments are extant. He became chief ruler of Samos. Died after 280 B.C.

Durival, dü're'vâl', (JEAN,) a French writer, brother of Nicolas L., noticed below, was born at Saint-Aubin in 1725. He was minister to Holland in 1777. About this date he assisted Mirabeau in translating Watson's "Philip II.," into French. Died in 1810.

Durival, (NICOLAS LUTON—lü'tôn',) a French writer, born at Commercy in 1733, published a "Description of Lorraine," (4 vols., 1778-83,) which is regarded as a model for works of that kind. Died in 1795.

Durivier, dü're've-â', (JEAN,) a French engraver of medals, born at Liege in 1687. He settled in Paris, received the title of engraver to the king, and was admitted to the Academy. Died in Paris in 1761.

Durnford, (RICHARD,) an English ecclesiastic, born in 1802. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and in 1870 was consecrated bishop of Chichester.

Duroc, dü'rok', (GÉRARD CHRISTOPHE MICHEL,) Duke of Friuli, a favourite officer of the court and camp of Bonaparte, was born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1772. In the early wars of the republic he was aide-de-camp of General Lespinasse; and in 1796 he became aide-de-camp of Bonaparte, whom he followed to Egypt in 1798. During the consulate and the empire he was employed on important missions, and was sent successively to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Saint Petersburg. In these

difficult affairs he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of Napoleon, who ever treated him with confidence, and who made him marshal of his palace and Duke of Friuli. "Duroc loved Napoleon for himself," says Alison, "and possessed perhaps a larger share of his confidence than any of his other generals." He accompanied the emperor in the campaigns of 1805-06 and 1807, and was killed by his side at Mackersdorf, in Saxony, May, 1813. Bonaparte wept as he pressed the hand of the dying man, and said, "Duroc, there is another world, where we shall meet again."

See "Memorial de Saint-Hélène;" ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durocher. See GUÉRIN DU ROCHER.

Duroi. See DUROY.

Duroi, dü'rwá', (JOHANN PHILIPP), a German botanist, born in 1741; died in 1786.

Durosnel, dü'ro'nél', (ANTOINE JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI), born in Paris in 1771, became in 1809 a general of division, and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. During the Hundred Days he was second in command of the national guard of Paris. He was aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe in 1832, and was made a peer in 1837. Died in 1849.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Duroy, dü'rwá', or **Deroy**, [Lat. REGIUS,] (HENDRIK,) a Dutch physician, born in 1598 at Utrecht, where he was professor of medicine for forty years, ending at his death. He wrote, in Latin, works on Physiology, (1641,) Natural Philosophy, (1651,) and Medicine. He was involved in a quarrel with Descartes, who charged him with plagiarism. Died in 1679.

See ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Du Rozoir, dü ro'zwâr', (CHARLES,) a French editor and historical writer, born in Paris in 1790, became professor of history in the college Louis-le-Grand in 1818. He was one of the editors of Michaud's "Biographie Universelle," and of other valuable works. He published a "Programme of Roman History." Died in 1844.

Durri. See DOORREE.

Durrieu, dü're-uh', (ANTOINE SIMON,) BARON, a French general, born at Grenade (Landes) in 1775; died in 1862.

Durrius, döör're-us, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German author, born at Nuremberg in 1625, wrote, besides other works, a "Compendium of Moral Theology," which was often reprinted. Died in 1677.

Durulé, dü'rü'flá', (LOUIS ROBERT PARFAIT—pâr'flá'), a French poet, born at Elbeuf in 1742; died in 1793.

Durutte, dü'rüt', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Douai in 1767; died in 1827 or 1837.

Duruy, (VICTOR,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1811, became professor of history at the Lycée Napoléon, and published, for the use of schools, many popular historical works, among which are a "History of the Romans," (1844,) a "History of France," (1852,) and another history of Rome. (1870-76.) From 1863 to 1869 he was minister of public instruction.

Durvâsas, döör-vâ'sas, an irascible and famous Hindoo sage, who was, in his own estimation, "a very mine of penitential merit." Sakootalâ, the heroine of Kâlidâsa's drama "The Lost Ring," having failed, through absence of mind, to show him the respect he deemed his due, he cursed her; and on this curse the plot of the story turns.

See "Sakootalâ," translated by PROFESSOR M. WILLIAMS, of Oxford, 1856.

Durville. See DUMONT D'URVILLE.

Du'rÿ, [Lat. DURÆUS,] (JOHN,) a Scottish clergyman, who laboured and travelled many years to effect a union between the Lutherans and the Calvinists. He wrote "An Earnest Plea for Gospel Communion," (1654,) and other works. Died after 1674.

Duryee, dur-yá', (ABRAM,) an American officer, born in New York City in 1815. He commanded a regiment of zouaves at the battle of Great Bethel in 1861, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers the same year.

Duryer or **Du Ryer**, dü're-á', (ANDRÉ,) a French scholar, born at Marcigny, in Burgundy, lived about 1640. He was consul at Alexandria, and lived many years in

the East. He published a translation of the "Gulistan" of Saadi, (1634,) and one of the Koran, (1647,) which was very successful.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," edition of Des-maiseaux.

Duryer, (PIERRE,) a French dramatist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1605. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1646, when the celebrated Corneille was his competitor. Before that year he had produced several successful tragedies, and in 1647 appeared the tragedy of "Scévole," which is esteemed his best work. He published bad versions of the works of Cicero and of other Latin authors. Died about 1658.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Dusart, dü'sart', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1665. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Van Ostade. His favourite subjects were the life, actions, and manners of villagers and peasants. Died in 1704.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Dusaulchoy de Bergemont, dü'zô'shwá'deh bârzh'môn', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toul in 1761. He edited several journals between 1790 and 1800, and was imprisoned in the reign of terror. He wrote spirited songs and other agreeable verses, among which are "The Victories of the French Armies," (1808,) and "The Poetic Nights," (1825.) Among his prose works is "The Censor," (2 vols., 1818.) Died in 1835.

Dusaulx. See DUSSAULX.

Dusch, döosh, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German poet, born at Zelle, Hanover, in 1725. He became in 1766 director of a college in Altona, where he taught philosophy and mathematics. He excelled in didactic poetry, and in the art of enlivening dry themes of morality and philosophy by the charms of his diction. His chief poem is entitled "The Sciences," ("Die Wissenschaften.") His "Letters on the Formation of Taste" ("Moralische Briefe zur Bildung des Geschmacks," 6 vols., 1764) is called an excellent work. Died at Altona in December, 1787.

Duseigneur, dü'sân'yur', (JEAN BERNARD,) a distinguished French sculptor, born in Paris in 1808. Among his successful works is "Roland Furieux," or "Orlando Furioso," (1831.)

Du Séjour. See DIONIS.

Dush-yân'tâ, [modern Hindoo pron. döosh-yün'tâ,] a celebrated king of India, the hero of Kâlidâsa's drama of "Sakootalâ, or the Lost Ring."

See "Sakootalâ," translated by PROFESSOR M. WILLIAMS, of Oxford, 1856.

Du Sommerard, dü som'râr', (ALEXANDRE,) a French antiquary, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1779. He was appointed a member of the *cour des comptes* in 1807, and *conseiller référendaire* of the same in 1823. He devoted much time to the study and search of monuments of mediæval arts, and made a rich collection of manuscripts, arms, costumes, etc., which he deposited in the Hôtel de Cluny, now a public museum. He published, besides other minor works, "The Arts of the Middle Ages," ("Les Arts au Moyen Age," 5 vols., 1839-43,) which is highly commended. Died in 1842.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française."

Dussault, dü'sô', (JEAN JOSEPH,) an able French journalist and critic, born in Paris in 1769. He was a tutor in the college Du Plessis until the Revolution deprived him of that place. During the first republic he wrote for Fréron's "Orator of the People." In 1800 he became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," then just established, which position he held until 1817. Died in 1824.

Dussaulx or **Dusaulx**, dü'sô', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Chartres in 1728. Having published a good prose version of Juvenal, he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1776. He adopted the principles of the Revolution, and as a member of the Convention acted with moderation and opposed the execution of the king. In 1796 and 1797 he was one of the Council of Elders. He wrote several "Essays on the Passion for Gaming," and other works. Died in 1799.

See "Mémoires sur la Vie de Dussaulx," by his widow, 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dussek, dōs'sĕk, (JOHANN LUDWIG), an eminent German composer and pianist, was born at Czaslau, in Bohemia, about 1760. He performed in Paris, London, and other cities, and composed for the piano numerous concertos, symphonies, sonatas, etc., some of which were very popular. From 1806 until his death in 1812 he was in the service of Prince Talleyrand as director of music.

See FÉRTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Dussieux, dü'se-uh', (ÉTIENNE LOUIS), a French writer, born in Paris in 1815, published "Historical Geography of France," (1844), "Essay on the Invasion of Europe by the Huns," (*Hongrois*), and other works.

Dutems, dü'tôn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS HUGUES), better known as ABBÉ DUTEMS, born in Franche-Comté in 1745, became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He wrote a "Historical Picture of the Archbishops, Bishops, etc. of France," (4 vols., 1775), and a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," (3 vols., 1808.) Died in 1811.

Dutens, dü'tôn', (JOSEPH MICHEL), a French political economist, nephew of Louis, noticed below, was born at Tours in 1765. He was sent to England in 1818 by the government, to examine the inland navigation of that country, and published, in 1819, "Memoirs on the Public Works of England." His most important work is "The Philosophy of Political Economy," (2 vols., 1835,) which was severely criticised by the disciples of Adam Smith. He agrees with Quesnay in the opinion that the riches of a nation proceed from agriculture rather than from manufactures or trade. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dutens, (LOUIS), a French Protestant writer, born at Tours in 1730. In his youth, for the sake of religious liberty, he emigrated to London. He learned Greek and several Oriental languages. About 1760 he became chargé-d'affaires at the court of Turin, where he wrote "Researches on the Origin of Discoveries attributed to the Moderns," (1766), which was received with favour. About this time he was presented to the rich living of Elsdon. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Inscriptions at Paris. He published many valuable works, among which are a "Treatise on Greek and Phœnician Medals," (1773,) and "Journal of Travels to the Principal Cities of Europe," (1775.) Died in London in 1812.

See his "Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose," 2 vols., 1806; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1806.

Dutertre. See DUPORT-DUTERTRE.

Dutertre, dü'târtr', (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French Dominican, born at Calais in 1610. He was sent in 1640 as missionary to the Antilles, where he laboured eighteen years, and composed a "General History of the Antilles inhabited by the French." Died in Paris in 1687.

Duthail de la Porte, dü'tâl' (dü'tâ'ye) deh lâ port, (or **Laporte du Theil**) (FRANÇOIS JEAN GABRIEL), a French Hellenist, son of Jean Gabriel, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1742. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1770, and published translations of Callimachus (1775) and Æschylus, (2 vols., 1794.) In conjunction with Coray and Gosselin, he was employed by the government to translate the Geography of Strabo, which was half finished when he died in 1815.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice abrégée sur la Vie de M. de Laporte-Duthail," 1816.

Duthail de la Porte, (JEAN GABRIEL), a French diplomatist, father of the preceding, was born about 1683. In 1735 he was minister to Vienna, and in 1748 he was ambassador extraordinary to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Died in 1755.

Duthilloeul, dü'te'yul', (HIPPOLYTE ROMAIN JOSEPH), a French bibliographer, born at Douai in 1788, wrote several biographies, and other works.

Dutillet, (JEAN.) See TILLET.

Dutour, dü'toor', (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS), a French savant, born at Riom in 1711, was a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, and author of treatises on Magnetism, Electricity, the Diffraction of Light, etc. Died at Riom in 1784.

Du Tramblay. See DUTREMBLAY.

Dutremblay or **Du Tramblay**, dü'trôn'blâ', (ANTOINE PIERRE), BARON, a French writer, born in Paris in 1745, was the author of numerous fables. Died in 1819.

Dutrochet, dü'trô'shâ', (RENÉ JOACHIM HENRI), a French physiologist and natural philosopher, born at the château de Néon, Poitou, in 1776. He graduated as M.D. in 1806, and became military physician to Joseph Bonaparte in Spain in 1808, but returned to France in 1809. He published a series of essays on physiology, which present new ideas, and among which are "Observations on the Structure of Feathers," (1819,) and "Researches in Endosmosis and Exosmosis," (1828.) His former works appeared revised in a collection called "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire anatomique et physiologique des Végétaux et Animaux," (1837.) Died in Paris in 1847.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" ADOLPHE BRONGNIART, "Notice sur H. Dutrochet," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duvair, dü'vâr', (GUILLAUME), a French writer and moralist, distinguished for learning and probity, was born in Paris in 1556. He opposed the League, and became first president of the parliament of Provence in 1599. In 1616 he was chosen keeper of the seals. He made a French version of Epictetus, and wrote several excellent treatises on philosophy and other subjects, among which is one on "French Eloquence." He was regarded as one of the best writers of his time. Died in 1621.

See C. A. SAPEY, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Du Vair," 1847.

Duval. See ESPRÉMÉNIL.

Duval, dü'vâl', (ALEXANDRE VINCENT Pineu—pe-nuh',) a popular French dramatist, born at Rennes in 1767. He produced in 1802 "Edward in Scotland," a political drama, which was warmly applauded. He excelled in invention, in dialogue, and in variety of effects. His works are numerous, and consist chiefly of comedies and comic operas. He was elected to the French Academy in 1812 in the place of Legouvé. Died in 1842.

His brother, HENRI CHARLES, born in 1770, wrote a "History of France in the Reign of Charles VI.," (1842,) and a few other works. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BALLANCHE, "Discours de Réception à l'Académie Française."

Duval, (AMAURY PINEU), a French *littérateur*, brother of the preceding, was born at Rennes in 1760. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1811. In 1816 he was selected by the Academy of Inscriptions to replace Ginguéné in the commission of the "Histoire Littéraire de France," for which work he wrote many articles. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duval, (CHARLES), a French architect, born at Beauvais in 1800.

Duval, (EUGÈNE EMMANUEL AMAURY), a French painter of history and portraits, son of Amaury Pineu, noticed above, was born near Paris in 1808.

Duval, (JEAN PIERRE), a French legislator and advocate, who, elected to the Convention in 1792, opposed the execution of the king, was proscribed as a Girondist, and escaped by concealment. When the Convention was dissolved, in 1795, he passed into the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1819.

Duval, dü'vâl', (NICOLAAS), a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1644. He was employed at Loo by William III. of England. Died in 1732.

Duval, (PIERRE), a nephew of Nicolas Sanson, was born at Abbeville, France, in 1618. He cultivated and taught geography with success, and received the title of royal geographer. Among his numerous works are "The World, or Universal Geography," and a "Description of France," (1691.) Died in 1683.

Duval, (VALENTINE Jameray—zhâm'râ'), was born of poor parents in Champagne in 1695. In early youth he became a servant of certain hermits near Lunéville, and contracted a passion for study. The Duke of Lorraine (Leopold) sent him to college, and founded for him a chair of history at Lunéville, where Duval lectured with success. About 1730 he became librarian to Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and in 1748 he was appointed director of the imperial cabinet at Vienna. He wrote two treatises on medals and coins. Died in 1775.

See "Vie de Duval," 1788; L. BRIGHTWELL, "Bypaths of Biography;" CARL DIEHLT, "V. J. Duvals höchst merkwürdige Lebensgeschichte," 1839.

Duval, (VINCENT,) a French physician, skilled in the treatment of deformed feet, was born in Eure in 1796.

Duval le Camus, dü'vål' leh kámüss', (PIERRE,) a skilful French painter, born at Lisieux (Calvados) in 1790. He painted portraits, genre, landscapes, and familiar scenes. Among his works are "L'Ennui," (1827,) and "The Passage of the Ford," (1837.) Died in 1854.

Duval Leroy, (or **le Roy**), dü'vål' leh-rwá', (NICOLAS CLAUDE,) a French mathematician, born at Bayeux about 1730, published "Elements of Navigation," and other works. Died in 1810.

Duvau, dü'vö', (AUGUSTE,) a French botanist and *littérateur*, born at Tours in 1771, contributed to the "Biographie Universelle" the articles on Tournefort, Schiller, Lessing, Wieland, Wallenstein, and many others. Died in 1831.

Duvaucel, dü'vö'sèl', (ALFRED,) an able French naturalist, born in Paris in 1792, was a step-son and pupil of the illustrious Cuvier. He had a great facility in acquiring languages, and made extensive attainments in natural history. In 1817 he went, with the title of naturalist to the king, on a scientific excursion to India, which he explored about six years with M. Diard. They made rich collections of animals, minerals, etc. for the Museum of Paris. He died at or near Madras in 1824.

See CUVIER, "Notice sur les Voyages de M. Duvaucel," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences."

Duvaucel, (CHARLES,) a French astronomer, born in Paris in 1734; died in 1820.

Duvenède, van, vån dü'veh-nèd', (MARC,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges about 1674, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta in Rome. He returned to Bruges, and painted pictures for churches. His "Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence" is praised by Descamps. Died in 1729.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Duverdier, dü'ver'de-à', (ANTOINE,) a French bibliographer, was born at Montbrison in 1544. He was counsellor to the king, and gentleman of the chamber. He is chiefly known by his "Bibliothèque de A. Duverdier," (1585,) a catalogue of French authors. Died in 1600.

Duverdier, (GILBERT Saulnier—sõ'ne-à'), a French historian, who died in Paris in 1686.

Duvergier, dü'ver'zhe-à', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) a French jurist, born at Bordeaux in 1792, published a "Complete Collection of Laws, Decrees, etc.," (24 vols., 1824-28.) In 1855 he became a councillor of state.

Duvergier de Hauranne, dü'ver'zhe-à' deh hõ'rån', Abbé de Saint-Cyran, (se'rõn'), a noted French Jansenist theologian, was born at Bayonne in 1581. He formed a friendship with Jansenius at Louvain, and afterwards became a resident of Paris. He acquired great distinction and influence by his ascetic life and his zeal for reforms. In 1620 he was chosen Abbé de Saint-Cyran. Among his friends or disciples were Arnauld and other recluses of Port-Royal. He published several tracts against the Jesuit Garasse. In 1638 he was imprisoned by Richelieu at Vincennes. He was released in 1642, and died in 1643.

See LANCELOT, "Mémoires touchant la Vie de Monsieur de Saint-Cyran;" RACINE, "Histoire de Port-Royal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal."

Duvergier de Hauranne, (JEAN MARIE,) a French legislator, born at Rouen in 1771. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from September, 1815, until 1823, and supported liberal principles. He wrote several legal works. Died in 1831.

Duvergier de Hauranne, (PROSPER,) an eminent French statesman, a son of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1798. He was identified with the Doctrinaires in politics, and in 1831 entered the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acquired much influence. He was one of the master-spirits of the coalition formed by several shades of opposition in 1837, and maintained the maxim "The king reigns, but does not govern." He was one of the chief agitators of electoral reform in 1846 and 1847, and in the Assembly of 1848 acted with the conservatives. Having opposed the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he was exiled for a few months. He wrote a "History of Parliamentary Government in France," (2 vols., 1857.)

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans."

Duvernoy, dü'ver'ná', (THÉOPHILE,) ABBÉ, a French writer, born at Amberg in 1730, wrote a "Life of Voltaire," which had a large sale, but has not much merit. Died in 1796.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Duvernoy, dü'ver'ná', (JOSEPH Guichard—gè'shår'), an eminent French anatomist, born at Feurs, in Forez, in August, 1648. He went to Paris in his youth, and soon became distinguished as an eloquent lecturer on anatomy. His elocution was so graceful and impressive that famous actors attended his course to receive instruction in their art. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1676, and was appointed professor of anatomy in the Jardin du Roi in 1679. He wrote an excellent treatise "On the Organ of Hearing," (1683,) and other anatomical works. Died in 1730.

See "Biographie Médicale;" FONTENELLE, "Éloges des Académiciens."

Duvernoy, dü'ver'nwá', (GEORGES LOUIS,) an eminent French zoologist and anatomist, born at Montbéliard in 1777. About 1802 he was employed by Cuvier as editor of his "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," and he published the last three volumes of that work in 1805. He practised medicine at Montbéliard nearly twenty years, and became professor of natural history at Strasbourg in 1827. In 1837 he succeeded Cuvier as professor in the College of France, and in 1850 he exchanged that place for the chair of comparative anatomy. He wrote numerous and important works on anatomy and zoology, among which is "Lectures on the History of Organized Bodies," (1842,) and contributed to the "Dictionary of Natural Sciences." Died in Paris in 1855.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Duvernoy, (JEAN GEORGES,) a French anatomist and writer, born at Montbéliard in 1691. He became professor of medicine at Tübingen in 1715, and in 1725 obtained the chair of anatomy and surgery in the Academy of Saint Petersburg, which he filled until 1746. Died in 1759.

Duveyrier, dü'ver'e-à', (ANNE HONORÉ JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1788. He wrote, under the assumed name of MÉLESVILLE, many successful comedies and vaudevilles.

Duveyrier, (CHARLES,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1803, wrote "La Marquise de Sennerre," (1837,) and other popular comedies.

Duviquet, dü've'ká', (PIERRE,) a French critic, born at Clamecy in 1766. In the Revolution he acted with the popular party, and in 1798 was one of the Council of Five Hundred. From 1814 to 1830 he was employed as editor of the "Journal des Débats," for which he wrote able critiques on the drama. Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duvivier, dü've've-à', (FRANCIADIE FLEURUS, frõn'se-ád' fluh'rüss'), a French general, born at Rouen in 1794, served with distinction in Algeria from 1830 to 1840. On the formation of the republic, in 1848, he became a general of division. He was mortally wounded in a fight with the insurgents of Paris in June, 1848. He wrote several military works.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duvoisin, dü'vwá'zån', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French bishop, born at Langres in 1744. He was a professor in the schools of the Sorbonne before the Revolution, and was an exile from 1792 till 1802. About the latter date he became Bishop of Nantes. He was one of the four bishops chosen to reside with the pope during his captivity in France. Besides other works, he published "Evangelical Demonstration," and "Defence of Social Order against the Principles of the French Revolution," (1798.) Died in 1813.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Duyckinck, dü'kínk', (EVERT AUGUSTUS,) an American essayist and critic, born in the city of New York in 1816. He founded the "Literary World" in 1847, and edited it for several years. In conjunction with his brother GEORGE L., he published a valuable work entitled "Cyclopædia of American Literature, embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors," (2 vols., 1856; new edition, with Supplement, 1866.)

Duyckinck, (GEORGE LONG,) an essayist and scholar, brother of the preceding, was born in New York in 1822 or 1823. He contributed to the "Literary World" and the "Cyclopædia of American Literature," and wrote a "Life of George Herbert," (1858.) Died in March, 1863.

Duyse, van, vān doi'zeh, (PRUDENS,) a Dutch antiquary and poet, born at Dendermonde in 1805.

Duzi, doot'see, or Ducci, doot'chee, (VIRGILIO,) an Italian painter, born at Città di Castello, lived about 1600.

Dwapāyana. See VYĀSA.

Dwight, dwīt, (EDMUND,) an American merchant and patron of learning, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1780, graduated at Yale College in 1799. He was a partner of the firm which established large cotton-mills at Chicopee Falls and Holyoke. He is said to have been the first who proposed to establish normal schools in Massachusetts, and he subsequently gave ten thousand dollars towards their support. Died in 1849.

Dwight, (HARRISON GRAY OTIS,) an American missionary, born about 1803. He published "Christianity Revived in the East," (1850.) Died in 1862.

Dwight, (SERENO EDWARDS,) D.D., an American divine, son of President Dwight, was born at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, in 1786. He graduated at Yale in 1803. After practising law for nearly ten years, he studied divinity, and was several years pastor of Park Street Church, but afterwards taught school in New Haven and Boston. From 1833 to 1836 he was president of Hamilton College, New York. Died in 1850. Dr. Dwight edited the works of his great-grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, (10 vols. 8vo.) to which he added a life of the author. A volume of his discourses, with a memoir of his life, has been published by W. T. Dwight.

Dwight, (THEODORE,) an able American journalist, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1765, was a brother of Timothy Dwight, noticed below. He gained distinction as a lawyer, and was a prominent leader of the Federal party. He edited "The Hartford Mirror," an organ of the Federalists, was secretary of the Hartford Convention in 1814, and founded, about 1817, the "New York Daily Advertiser," which he edited with great ability until 1836. Died in 1846.

Dwight, (TIMOTHY,) an eminent American divine and scholar, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 14th of May, 1752, was a son of Timothy Dwight, a merchant. His mother, Mary Edwards, a daughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, was a woman of talents and rare worth. In 1765 he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1769. He acted as tutor in that college for six years, from 1771 to 1777. In 1774 he finished "The Conquest of Canaan," an epic poem, (printed in 1785.) He married a lady named Woolsey in 1777, was licensed to preach, and became a chaplain in the army the same year. Having left the army in October, 1778, he worked on a farm in Northampton for five years, during which he aided to support his mother, and preached occasionally at several adjacent villages. In 1783 he was ordained minister of the Congregational church of Greenfield, Connecticut. His salary being insufficient for the support of his family, he opened an academy, (at Greenfield,) which had a high reputation.

He was chosen president of Yale College in 1795, and was annually appointed professor of theology there for ten years. This appointment was made permanent in 1805. He also performed the functions of preacher at the chapel of the college. He published "Greenfield Hill," a poem, (1794,) and a number of occasional sermons at different times. He continued to preside over Yale College until his death, and rendered important services as a teacher of youth, for which he was eminently qualified. His principal works are "Theology Explained and Defended in a Series of One Hundred and Seventy-three Sermons," (5 vols., 1818,) which is highly esteemed, and "Travels in New England and New York," (4 vols., 1821.) "This work," says Southey, "though the humblest in its pretences, is the most important of his writings, and will derive additional value from time. . . . The remarks upon natural history are those of an observant and sagacious man who makes no pretences to science: they are more interesting, therefore, than those of a merely scientific traveller." ("London

Quarterly Review," vol. xxx., October, 1823.) He died at New Haven in January, 1817.

See his Life in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. iv., second series, by WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE; "Life of Dr. Dwight," by his son, SERENO E. DWIGHT; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and "Prose Writers of America," "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. 1.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. 1.; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit."

Dwight, (WILDER,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, a brave American officer, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1833, was a brother of General William Dwight. He died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

See "Life and Letters of Wilder Dwight," 1868.

Dwight, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Massachusetts. He served in Louisiana in May, 1863, and took part in the battle of Pleasant Hill, under General Banks, April, 1864.

Dyce, (REV. ALEXANDER,) a British editor and critic, born in Edinburgh about 1798. He became a resident of London in 1827, after which he gave proof of his critical ability in editions of Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, and other old dramatists. In 1858 he published an excellent edition of Shakspeare, in 6 vols., "which is," says the Athenæum, "the most perfect text now to be obtained, with brief annotations sufficient for all practical purposes." He wrote the lives of Shakspeare, Pope, and Akenside in a collection called the "Aldine Poets." Died in May, 1869.

See "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1859.

Dyce, (WILLIAM,) R.A., a painter of history, was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, about 1806. He began to exhibit in the Royal Academy in 1827. His picture of "Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance" (1844) procured him a high reputation and admission into the Royal Academy as associate. He was one of the artists employed to decorate the new Houses of Parliament, and painted in the House of Lords a fresco of the "Baptism of Ethelbert," which is much admired. Among his oil-paintings are a "Madonna and Child," (1846,) and "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," (1850.) Died in 1864.

Dyche, (THOMAS,) an English teacher and educational writer. Died in 1750.

Dyck, van, (ANTHONY.) See VANDYKE.

Dyck, van, vān dik, (FLORIS,) born in Haarlem in 1577, was a skilful painter of history and of fruits. The Museum of the Louvre contains two of his works, representing scenes in the life of Hagar.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Dyck, van, (PHILIP,) an excellent painter, born in Amsterdam in 1680, is regarded by the Dutch as the last of their great painters. He was a pupil of Arnold Boonen. In 1710 he settled at Middelburg, where he gained a high reputation, and imitated Gerard Dow with success. He afterwards worked at the Hague, and was employed as painter by the States of Holland. He painted portraits, history, and cabinet pictures, imitated nature with fidelity, and finished his work with care. Among his works are "Susanna and the Elders," and a portrait of the Prince of Orange. Died in 1752.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Dy'er, (SIR EDWARD,) an English poet, born about 1540. He was employed in several embassies by Queen Elizabeth, who knighted him. He associated with the famous Dr. Dee, and was reputed a Rosicrucian. His works consist of pastoral odes and madrigals.

See ELLIS, "Specimens of the Early English Poets."

Dyer, (GEORGE,) an English scholar, antiquary, and divine, born in London in 1755. Having officiated as a Baptist minister at Oxford, he became a resident of London in 1792, and applied himself with success to literary pursuits. He wrote a "History of the University of Cambridge," and edited the Greek Testament, and several plays of Euripides. He contributed the original portions (except the preface) of "Valpy's Classics," (141 vols.,) on which he was employed from 1819 to 1830, and published some poems and other works. Charles Lamb, who was his friend, has commemorated his merit as an author and a man, in his Essays. Died in 1841.

Dyer or Deyer, (SIR JAMES,) an English jurist, born at Roundhill in 1511. He became eminent in his pro-

fession, and in 1552 was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. From 1560 until his death, in 1582, he was chief justice of the common pleas. His Reports were recommended to students by Lord Coke.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Dyer, (JOHN,) a British poet, born in 1700, was the son of a Welsh solicitor. In his youth he was an itinerant painter. In 1727 he produced his "Grongar Hill," which is regarded as his best poem. "The scenes which it displays," says Dr. Johnson, "are so pleasing, the images which they raise are so welcome to the mind, that when it is once read it will be read again." He went to Italy to study painting, and wrote there "The Ruins of Rome," a poem, which was much admired. After his return he took orders, married Miss Ensor, and obtained the livings of Calthorpe, Coningsby, Bedford, and Kirkby. In 1757 he published his longest poem, "The Fleece," which was unfavourably criticised by Johnson. Dr. Drake, on the other hand, thinks "it contains a vast variety of landscapes, drawn and coloured in the most spirited and fascinating style." Dyer was a man of pure morality and amiable temper. Died in 1758.

See JOHNSON'S "Lives of the English Poets."

Dyer, (MARY,) a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, who suffered death for her religion. She was hanged on Boston Common in 1660.

See HILDRETH'S "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. xii.

Dyer, (SAMUEL,) an English scholar, born about 1725, was noted for his wit and convivial habits. He was a member of the literary club composed of Dr. Johnson and his friends. About 1758 he revised the English edition of Plutarch's "Lives," for which he made new translations of the lives of Pericles and Demetrius. Died in 1772.

Dyer, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, who, in 1662, was ejected from Cholesbury, in Buckingham-

shire, for nonconformity. His Sermons, printed in 1663-66, are said to resemble the style of Bunyan. He afterwards joined the Society of Friends. Died in 1696, aged sixty.

Dyke, (DANIEL,) an eminent English Puritan divine, who wrote a treatise "On Repentance," (1631), and Sermons, which were highly praised by Bishop Wilkins. Died about 1614.

Dymond, (JONATHAN,) an eminent English moralist and writer, born at Exeter in 1796, was a member of the Society of Friends. He became a linen-draper in his native city. He advocated the principles of peace in an able work entitled an "Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity," (1823.) He also wrote "Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind," (1829,) which has passed through numerous editions. Commenting on this work, Professor George Bush remarks, "Whether we regard the soundness and lucidness of his reasonings, the temper, candour, and wisdom of his conclusions, the elegance of his style, the felicity of his illustrations, or the singularly excellent spirit which pervades the whole, the Essays of Dymond are entitled to rank high in the highest class of ethical productions." (See Preface to the American edition of Dymond's "Essays," New York, 1834.) Died in 1828.

See a Review of Dymond's Essays, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, in the "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1831, vol. xlv.; "Christian Examiner," vol. xviii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Dzahabi, dzâh'ha-bee, or **Dzehebi**, (Ahmed, âh'-med,) a famous Arabian historian and jurist, born at Damascus in 1275; died in 1347.

Dzatee or **Dzati**, dzâ'tee, surnamed ROUMI, (roo'-mee,) a Turkish poet, born at Carasi; died in 1546.

Dzondi, dzon'dee, (CARL HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born in Saxony in 1770; died in 1835.

E.

Eachard. See ECHARD.

Eachard, êtch'ard, (JOHN,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in Suffolk in 1636. He became a Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1658, and Master of the same in 1675. He displayed a talent for ridicule in his works, among which were "The Ground and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into," (1670,) and a "Dialogue on Hobbes's State of Nature," (1672.) "I have known men happy enough at ridicule," says Dean Swift, "who upon grave subjects were perfectly stupid; of which Dr. Eachard was a great instance." Died in 1697.

See THOMAS DAVIES, "Life of J. Eachard;" "Biographia Britannica."

Eadgar. See EDGAR.

Eadie, ee'de, (JOHN,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine and biblical critic, born at Alva, in the county of Stirling, about 1814. He has published several popular works, among which are the "Biblical Cyclopædia," (6th edition, 1857,) a "Life of Dr. Kitto," and a "Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures," (20th edition, 1860.) He succeeded Dr. Mitchell as professor of biblical literature to the United Presbyterian Church in 1843. He is, or was recently, pastor of a congregation in Glasgow.

Eadmer, êd'mer, or **Edmer**, an English historian and monk, was the friend and companion of Bishop Anselm. He wrote the "Historia Novorum," or "History of his own Times" from 1066 to 1122, which contains valuable information, and the "Life of Anselm." He was elected Bishop of St. Andrew's in 1120. Died about 1124.

Eadmund. See EDMUND.

Eadred. See EDRED.

Eadward. See EDWARD.

Eadwig. See EDWIG.

Eagles, ee'glz, (Rev. JOHN,) an English writer and artist, born at Bristol about 1784. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals. A volume of his contributions to Blackwood was published, under the title of "The Sketcher," in 1856. Died in 1855.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1855.

Eames, eemz, ? (JOHN,) an English savant, wrote papers on "Natural Philosophy," etc. for the "Philosophical Transactions" from 1726 to 1742, and was associated with J. Martyn in publishing an Abridgment of the said Transactions, (1719-33.) Died in 1744.

Eandi, â-ân'dee, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO FRANCESCO GIROLAMO,) born at Saluces, Piedmont, in 1735, became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Turin in 1788. He wrote "Elements of Geometry and Physics," (1793,) and other works. Died in 1799.

Éaque, the French of ÆACUS, which see.

Eardley, erd'le, (SIR CULLING,) an English publicist, born at Hatfield in 1805. He was noted for his zealous assertion of Protestantism. Died in 1863.

Earle, erl, (JAMES,) an American portrait-painter, born in Massachusetts, studied in London. Died in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1796. He held a high rank among American artists of his time.

Earle, erl, (JOHN,) an English bishop, born at York in 1601, graduated at Oxford in 1624, and became chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles, (afterwards Charles II.,) whom he followed into exile. In 1662 he was appointed Bishop of Worcester, and in 1663 transferred to the see of Salisbury. He wrote a popular work entitled "Microcosmography," a delineation of character and manners, and translated into Latin the "Eikon Basilike." His character was excellent. Burnet says, "Earle was the man of all the clergy for whom the king had the greatest esteem." Died in 1665.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Earle, (PLINY,) an American inventor, born at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1762. He invented a machine for making cards which are used in carding wool and cotton. Died in 1832.

Earle, (THOMAS,) an American writer and philanthropist, son of the preceding, was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1791. He practised law in Philadelphia for many years. He was one of the most influential members of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837,

and in 1840 was the candidate of the Liberty party for the Vice-Presidency. Died in 1849. Among his works are treatises on penal law and on States' rights.

His brother **PLINY**, a physician, born in 1809, published in 1841 a work on the asylums for the insane in Europe.

Earlom, ɛr'lom, (RICHARD,) one of the most eminent English engravers of his time, was born in London about 1742, or, as some say, in 1728. He has probably never been surpassed as a mezzotint engraver. Among his master-pieces is "The Royal Academy." He engraved the works of many Italian and Flemish painters; he also left fruit- and flower-pieces, after Huysum, and a collection of prints after Claude Lorrain, entitled "Liber Veritatis," (3 vols., 1777-1804.) Died in 1822.

Early, (JOHN,) an eminent American divine, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Virginia in 1785. At an early age he became an itinerant preacher, and was chosen bishop in 1854. Died in 1873.

Early, (JUBAL A.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837. He commanded a division of General Lee's army at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863. In July, 1864, he invaded Maryland, and sent a body of cavalry on a raid to Chambersburg, which they burned. Having moved his army back to the Shenandoah Valley, he was defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan Creek and at Fisher's Hill on the 19th and 20th of September. On the 19th of October, 1864, he surprised the Union army at Cedar Creek, in the absence of General Sheridan; but the latter, having arrived in the afternoon, gained a decisive victory, General Early losing the greater part of his artillery and trains.

East, (Sir EDWARD HYDE,) an English jurist, born about 1764, published "King's Bench Reports, 1800-1812," which are highly commended, and another excellent legal production, entitled "Pleas of the Crown," (1803.) Died in 1847.

Eastburn, (JAMES WALLIS,) a poet and Episcopal clergyman, born in England in 1797. He became in 1818 rector of a church in Accomac county, Virginia. In conjunction with Robert C. Sands, he wrote "Yamoyden," a romantic poem founded on the history of the Indian king Philip. Died in 1819.

See "North American Review" for April, 1821.

Eastburn, (MANTON,) D.D., a bishop, brother of the preceding, was born in England in 1801. Having been brought by his parents to New York, he graduated at Columbia College in 1817. He received holy orders in 1822, and was for many years pastor of the Church of the Ascension in New York. He was appointed Bishop of Massachusetts in 1843. Died in 1872.

Eastlake, (Sir CHARLES LOCK,) an eminent English historical painter, born at Plymouth in 1793. He became a pupil of Fuseli in the Royal Academy, and visited Italy and Greece about 1818, after which he passed some years in Rome. In 1828 he produced a remarkable picture of "Pilgrims to Rome first coming in Sight of the Holy City." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1830, and president of the Royal Academy in 1850. His picture of "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem" was greatly admired for a union of refinement with earnest religious feeling. He has enriched the literature of art with valuable works, among which are a version of Goethe's "Theory of Colours," (1840,) and "Materials for a History of Oil-Painting," (1847.) Died about the end of 1865.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1848; "Gentleman's Magazine" for February, 1866.

Eastlake, (ELIZABETH RIGBY,) LADY, wife of the preceding, to whom she was married in 1849. Among her works are "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," (1841,) and "Livonian Tales."

Eastman, (CHARLES G.,) an American poet and journalist, born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1816. He became about 1846 editor of the "Vermont Patriot," published at Montpelier, and produced a volume of poems in 1848.

Eastman, (MARY HENDERSON,) an American writer, born at Warrenton, Virginia, about 1818. She published, besides other works, "Romance of Indian Life," (1852,) and "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," designed as a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Eastwick, (EDWARD B.,) an English Orientalist, born in Berkshire in 1814. He was employed in India as interpreter in the service of the East India Company. About 1845 he became professor of Oriental languages in the College of Haileybury. He has published, besides other works, "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt," (1849,) a version of "Gulistan," from the Persian, (1852,) "Lights of Canopus," (1854,) and a version of "The Four Dervishes," a Persian tale. He died in 1883.

Eaton, ee'ton, (AMOS,) a distinguished American naturalist, born in 1777, graduated at Williams College, studied law in early life, and was admitted to the bar. On the organization of the Rensselaer Institute, about 1828, at Troy, New York, he was appointed principal and senior professor, which position he held till his death in 1842. He published a text-book on botany, which passed through numerous editions, an "Index to the Geology of the Northern States," and other scientific works. By his writings and zeal in the cause of natural science he did much to promote the study of natural history in the United States in the early part of the present century.

Eaton, ee'ton, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1575, preached at Wickham Market, and wrote Antinomian treatises on Faith and Justification. Died in 1641.

Eaton, (HORACE,) born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1804, was elected Governor of Vermont in 1846, and was for several years State superintendent of common schools. Died in 1855.

Eaton, (WILLIAM,) an American soldier, born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1764. He was sent as consul to Tunis in 1798, and was involved in a series of negotiations and disputes, which he conducted with great ability and courage. After hostilities had begun between the United States and Tripoli in 1801, he made an attempt to revolutionize Tripoli by means of an army which he commanded; but a treaty of peace in 1805 rendered his attempt abortive. Died in 1811.

See a "Life of W. Eaton" in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. ix., 1st series, by C. C. FELTON.

Ebben, eb'b'en, or **Ebbon**, eb'bon, a German monk of the twelfth century, wrote a "Life of Otho, Bishop of Bamberg."

Ebbesen, eb'beh-sen, (NIELS, or NICHOLAS,) a Danish patriot, who took arms against Count Gerard, a petty tyrant, whom he killed. He afterwards defeated the army of Gerard, but lost his life in the action, in 1340.

Eb'bon, [Fr. pron. à'bôn'], a French ecclesiastic, born about 775 A.D. He became Bishop of Rheims in 816, and aided Lothaire in rebellion against Louis le Débonnaire. Died in 851.

E'bed Je'su, a Syrian writer, who became Nestorian Bishop of Nisibis about 1290. Died in 1318. Among his numerous works is "The Book of the Pearl," a treatise on the truth of the Christian religion.

Ebel, à'bel, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German geologist, born at Züllichau in 1764. He wrote a popular "Guide to Travellers in Switzerland," (1793,) an able treatise on the geology of the Alps, ("Ueber den Bau der Erde in den Alpen-Gebirgen," 1808,) and other works. Died in 1830.

Ebel, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German writer, born in 1592; died in 1627.

Ebeling, à'beh-ling', (CHRISTOPH DANIEL,) a German historian and scholar, born in Hildesheim, Hanover, in 1741, was for many years professor of history and of Greek at Hamburg. His principal work is a valuable "History and Geography of North America," (7 vols., 1796-1816.) Died in 1817.

Ebelmen, à'bél'môn', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) an eminent French chemist, born at Beaume-les-Dames in 1814. He became professor of docimacy in the École des Mines in 1845. In 1847 he was appointed an engineer of the first class, and director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, the products of which he raised to a higher state of perfection. He wrote for the "Annales des Mines" and "Annales de Physique et de Chimie" many treatises, among which was one "On the Decomposition of Rocks," (1848.) He died in 1852, a few days after he had been appointed engineer-in-chief of mines.

See M. CHEVREUL, "Notice sur Ebelmen," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eber, *ä'ber*, [Lat. *EBE'RUS*.] (PAUL), a German Protestant theologian, born at Ritzingen in 1511, was a friend of Melancthon, with whom he attended the Conference of Worms in 1541. He became professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg in 1556, and wrote, among other works, (in Latin,) an "Exposition of the Gospels," and a "History of the Jews," (1561.) Died in 1569.

See M. ADAM, "Vite Eruditorum;" BALTHASAR MENZ, "Oratio de Vita et Rebus gestis P. Eberi," 1581; G. H. SIXT, "P. Eber, der Schüler, Freund und Amtsgenosse der Reformatoren," 1843.

Eb'er-ard, a son-in-law of the emperor Lothaire, obtained about 845 A.D. the duchy of Friuli, then one of the most important fiefs of Italy. He was the father of Berenger, King of Italy.

Eberhard, *ä'ber-hart'* or *ëb'er-hart'*, (AUGUST GOTTLÖB,) a German savant and writer, born at Belzig, Prussia, in 1769. Among his prose works are stories entitled "Ferdinand Werner," (1802,) and "Hannchen and the Chickens," which had a great success. His poem "The First Man and the Earth" ("Der erste Mensch und die Erde," 1828) is praised for its noble style. Died in 1845.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Eberhard, (CHRISTOPH,) a German natural philosopher, born in 1655; died in 1730.

Eberhard, (JOHANN AUGUST), a German philosopher and elegant writer, born at Halberstadt in 1739. He published in 1772 an "Apology for Socrates," which exercised great influence in the propagation of that theological system popularly known as neology or rationalism. This work was severely criticised by Lessing and others, and hindered Eberhard's advancement in the Church. He was appointed professor of history at Halle in 1778. In philosophy he was a staunch partisan of Leibnitz, and an adversary of Kantism. He wrote, among other works, a "History of Philosophy," (1783,) and a "Dictionary of German Synonyms," (6 vols., 1793-1802,) which was universally admired. Died in 1809.

See F. NICOLAI, "Gedächtnisschrift auf J. A. Eberhard," Berlin, 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eberhard, (JOHANN HEINRICH), a German jurist, born at Hochstädt in 1743; died in 1772.

Eberhard, (JOHANN PETER), a German medical writer, born at Altona in 1727; died in 1779.

Eberhard, (KONRAD), a distinguished German sculptor, born at Hindelang in 1768. He became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Munich in 1816. Among his works are "Leda and the Swan," and a statue of Saint Michael.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Eb'er-hard or **Evrard de Bethune**, a Flemish grammarian of the twelfth century, wrote a Latin Grammar.

Eberle, *ä'ber-leh*, (ADAM), a German painter, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1805; died at Rome in 1832.

Eberlin, (DANIEL), a German musician, born at Nuremberg about 1630. He became successively soldier, chisel-master, and banker. Died at Cassel in 1685.

Ebers, (EMIL), a German painter, distinguished for humour and comic talent, born at Breslau in 1807.

Ebers, (GEORG), a German novelist and orientalist, born in 1837. In 1870 he became professor of Egyptology at Leipzig. In the course of his researches in Egypt he discovered Papyrus E, besides several important inscriptions. Since 1876 he has been partially paralysed, and from that event date his novels, by which he is well known to the British public, most of them having been translated into English by Clara Bell. Among them may be mentioned "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt," "Homo Sun," "The Sisters," and "The Emperor."

Ebersberger, *ä'bers-bërg'er*, or **Ebersperger**, *ä'bers-përg'er*, (JOHANN GEORG), a German engraver of maps, born at Lichtenau in 1695; died in 1760.

Eberstein, von, *fon ä'ber-stim'*, (WILHELM LUDWIG,) BARON, a German metaphysical philosopher, born in 1762; died in 1805.

Ebert, *ä'bërt*, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH), a distinguished German bibliographer, born at Taucha, near Leipsic, in 1791. He was appointed director of the Royal Library of Dresden in 1828. Among his principal works are a "Life of Napoleon," (1817,) and a "Universal Bibliographic Dictionary," (2 vols., 1820-30.) Died in 1834.

Ebert, (JOHANN ARNOLD), a German poet, born at Hamburg in 1723. He was for a long time professor in the Carolinum of Brunswick. His German version of Young's "Night Thoughts" (1790-95) is praised by Guizot. He translated other English works, and wrote lyric verses of some merit. Died in 1795.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ebert, (JOHANN JAKOB), a German philosopher, born at Breslau in 1737, became professor of mathematics at Wittenberg. He published "Principles of Practical Philosophy," (1784,) and other works for the instruction of youth. Died in 1805.

Ebert, (THEODOR), a German Hebraist, who was professor of Hebrew at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published several works. Died in 1630.

Eberus, (PAUL.) See EBER.

Eberwein. See EBROIN.

E'bi-on, the supposed founder of the E'BIONITES, a sect of heretics who existed in the East in the first century. They rejected the New Testament and observed the Mosaic law, but professed to be Christians. Origen and some others, however, derive the name of Ebionites from a Hebrew word signifying "poor."

See MATTER, "Histoire du Gnosticisme."

Eblé, *ëb'lá'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE), an eminent French general, born in Lorraine in 1758. As general of brigade, he directed the sieges of Ypres, Nieuwpoort, Bois-le-Duc, etc. He was made a general of division in 1793. In 1795 he made the campaign of the Palatinate, under Moreau, and in 1800 commanded the artillery at the victory of Hohenlinden. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he was chief commandant of the pontoon-train, and rendered great services at the passage of the Berezina, where it is said Bonaparte was saved by his energy and skill. He died from the effects of cold and exposure on this occasion, just as he was appointed inspector-general and commander-in-chief of the artillery of the grand army.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Ebn. See IBN.

Ebn-Koteybah. See IBN-KOTEYBAH.

Ebner, *ëb'ner*, (ERASMUS), a German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1511, was a pupil of Melancthon. He wrote Latin epigrams which were printed with those of Melancthon, and discovered that cadmium and copper fused together produce brass. Died in 1577.

Eboli, *ëb'o-lee* or *ä'bo-lee*, (AÑA de Mendoza—*dá mën-do'thá'*) PRINCESS OF, a Spanish lady, born about 1535 or 1540, became the wife of Ruy Gomez de Sylva, Prince of Eboli. She was, it is said, the mistress of Philip II., and was suspected of being an accomplice of Antonio Perez in the assassination of Escovedo. She was arrested in 1579 and imprisoned, but was soon released.

See MIGNET, "Antonio Perez et Philippe II."

Ebrard, *ä'brärt*, (JOHANN HEINRICH AUGUST), a prominent German Protestant theologian, born at Erlangen in 1818. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1847. He edited a review called "The Future of the Church," (1845-47,) and wrote, besides other works, "Christian Dogmatics," (2 vols., 1852,) and "The Divine and Human (*Gottmenschlichkeit*) in Christianity," (1844.) Many of his sermons have been published. He is, or was recently, preacher and councillor of the Consistory at Spire.

Eb're-mar, written also **Evermer**, third Patriarch of Jerusalem, was born near Thérouanne. He was raised to the dignity of patriarch in 1103. Died after 1122.

E'broin, [Lat. *EBROI'NUS*,] written also **Eberwein**, a powerful and ambitious Frank, was mayor of the palace under Clotaire III. (King of Neustria) and under Theodoric III. He was killed in 681 A.D.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Ebu. See ABOO.

Ebu-Beker. See ABOO-BEKER.

Eb'ur-ÿ, (ROBERT GROSVENOR,) LORD, an English peer, a son of the second Earl Grosvenor, was born in 1801. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1822 to 1857, and was then raised to the peerage. He supported several bills for the promotion of civil and religious liberty.

Ebu-Thalib. See ABOO-TÄLIB.

Ecatarina. See CATHERINE, Empress of Russia.

Ecbert. See EGBERT.

Eccard. See ECKHART.

Eccelino da Romano. See ROMANO.

Echelensis. See ECHELLENSIS.

Eccius. See ECK.

Eccles, êk'klz, (AMBROSE,) an Irish critic, published editions of "Cymbeline," "King Lear," and the "Merchant of Venice," with copious notes and critical essays on these dramas by himself and others. Died in 1809.

Eccles, êk'klz, (JOHN,) an excellent English musical composer, set some of Congreve's songs to music, with a success that gained great applause. Died in 1735.

Eccles, (SOLOMON,) an English musician, father of the preceding, lived about 1680.

Ecgberht or **Ecgbert.** See EGBERT.

Échard, â'shâr', (JACQUES,) a French Dominican friar, born at Rouen in 1644, wrote a work on the authors who had been members of his order, entitled "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum recensiti," (1721,) which is highly commended. Died in 1724.

Echard, etch'ard, (Rev. LAWRENCE,) an English historian, born in Suffolk about 1670, obtained Alford and other livings in Suffolk. He is the author of a "General Ecclesiastical History," (1702,) and of a "History of England to 1688," (3 vols., 1707-18,) which was once quite popular, but has ceased to be read since the publication of Rapin. Died in 1730.

Ech-el-len'sis, (ABRAHAM,) a learned Maronite, born at Eckel, Syria. After professing Syriac and Arabic at Rome, he came to Paris about 1630 to assist in the edition of Le Jay's Polyglot Bible, and received the title of interpreter to the king. He returned to Rome in 1653. He wrote an "Oriental Chronicle," and translated several other works from the Arabic. Died in 1664.

Echeverri, ðe, dà êtch-ê-vêr-ree', sometimes written **Etcheverri,** (JUAN,) the most famous of the Basque poets, born at Tafalla, in Navarre, about 1550, wrote the "Mysteries of the Faith," and other religious poems.

E-chid'na, [Gr. Ἐχίδνα,] in the Greek mythology, a daughter of Tartarus, represented as a monster, half woman and half serpent, was the mother of the Chimæra, Cerberus, the Sphinx, and other monsters.

Echinus, (SEBASTIAN.) See ERIZZO.

E-chi'on, [Ἐχίων,] a Greek painter and statuary, who lived about 350 B.C., is ranked by Pliny among the great painters, and is praised by Cicero.

E'cho, [Gr. Ἠχώ,] a nymph of classic mythology, and an attendant of Juno, was called a daughter of the Air. The poets feigned that Juno, offended by her unruly tongue, changed her into an echo, and ordained that she should not be able to speak until another had spoken, nor be silent after another had spoken to her. She was disappointed in her love of Narcissus, and pined away until nothing remained of her but her voice.

Eck, êk, **Ecklius,** êk'ke-ûs, or **Eccius,** Echinus, â'ke-ûs, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, famous as an able antagonist of Luther, was born at Eck, in Suabia, in 1486. He became a professor in the University of Ingolstadt. In 1519 he disputed against Luther at Leipsic, and in 1530 was chosen, with others, to controvert the Lutheran Confession of Faith at the Diet of Augsburg. He wrote a "Manual of Controversy," and other works. Died in 1543.

See ARNOLD, "Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historie."

Eck or **Eckius,** (LEONARD,) a German jurist, born in 1480, acquired a great reputation as a lawyer, and was employed by Charles V. Died at Munich in 1550.

Eck, van, vân êk, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch jurist, born at Arnhem. He became professor of civil and modern law at Utrecht in 1692. He wrote "Principles of Civil Law," ("Principia Juris Civilis," 1689,) and other works. Died in 1732.

Eckard. See ECKHARD and ECKHART.

Eckard, êk'kârt, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German portrait-painter of high reputation, born at Hamburg in 1769; died in 1794.

Eckart, (DIETRICH GOTTHARD,) a German jurist, born at Eilenburg in 1696; died in 1760.

Eckartshausen, von, fon êk'kârts-hôw'zen, (KARL,) a German writer, born in Bavaria in 1752, became aulic

councillor at Munich. He wrote, besides other works, "God is the Purest Love," ("Gott ist die reinste Liebe," 1784,) which had great success. Died in 1803.

Eckerbrecht, êk'ker-brêkt', (PHILIPP,) a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1594, was a pupil or friend of Kepler. Died in 1667.

Eckermann, êk'ker-mân', (JOHANN PETER,) a German *littérateur*, born at Winsen, Hanover, in 1792. He published in 1821 a volume of poems, which procured for him the friendship of Goethe, and he co-operated with that author in the complete edition of his works at Weimar. In 1832-33 he published the posthumous works of Goethe, in accordance with his last will. His "Conversations with Goethe" ("Gespräche mit Gôthe," 3 vols., 1836-48) has been translated into various languages. Died in 1854.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1836; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Eckersberg, êk'kers-bêrg', (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) an eminent Danish painter, born in Holstein about 1782, studied in Paris and Italy. He painted history, portraits, and marine pieces with great success. Among his works is "The Death of Balder." Died in 1853.

Eck'ford, (HENRY,) a distinguished naval architect, born in Scotland in 1775. He served an apprenticeship to a shipbuilder in Quebec, and in 1796 established himself in business in New York. He was soon distinguished for the superiority of his vessels in strength and speed, and in the second war with Great Britain was employed by the government to furnish fleets for the lakes. He afterwards built many vessels of war for foreign nations, established a professorship of naval architecture at Columbia College, and in 1831 accepted the appointment of naval constructor for the Ottoman Empire. Died at Constantinople, November 12, 1832.

See HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," etc., 1847.

Eckhard, êk'hârt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Quedlinburg in 1723, wrote many literary treatises. Died in 1794.

Eckhard, (JOHANN GEORG.) See ECKHART.

Eckhard, (TOBIAS,) a German Hellenist, born at Delitzsch in 1558; died in 1652.

Eckhard, (TOBIAS,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Jüterbock, Saxony, in 1662. He was rector of the Academy of Quedlinburg. He published (in Latin) a treatise on logic, "Ars Rationis," (1714,) "Technica Sacra," (1716,) a treatise on philosophy, (1717,) "Testimonies to Christ by those who were not Christians," (1725,) and other works. Died in 1737.

See C. H. ECKHARD, "Vita T. Eckhardi," 1739.

Eckhart or **Eckhard, von,** fon êk'hârt, written also **Eccard** and **Eckard,** (JOHANN GEORG,) a German historian, born at Duingen in 1674. Through the influence of Leibnitz he obtained a chair of history at Helmstedt in 1706. He succeeded Leibnitz as librarian at Hanover. To escape his creditors he retired to Cologne, where he joined the Roman Catholic Church. He afterwards became librarian and counsellor to the Bishop of Würzburg. He was author of several Latin histories, which are valued for research and criticism, viz., a "History of the Princes of Upper Saxony," (1722,) "History of the Middle Ages," ("Corpus historicum mediæ ævi," 1723,) and a work "On the Origin of the Germans," ("De Origine Germanorum," 1750.) Died in 1730.

Eckhel, êk'hel, (JOSEPH HILARY,) a pre-eminent Austrian numismatist, born at Enzersfeld in 1737, entered the order of Jesuits. Having made extensive researches in Italy and attained great proficiency in the knowledge of medals, he was appointed, in 1774, director of the imperial cabinet of medals at Vienna, and professor of antiquities. In 1775 he published an excellent work on medals, entitled "Numi Veteres." His capital work is "Doctrina Numorum Veterum," (8 vols., 1792-98,) a systematic treatise on the science of numismatics, which the perfection of the plan, the extent of the researches, and the soundness of the criticism render perhaps the best work, on the whole, which is to be found on that subject. Died in 1798.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" AUBIN LOUIS MILLIN, "Notice historique sur J. H. Eckhel," Paris, 1798; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eckhof, êk'hof, (CONRAD,) one of the most celebrated German actors, was born at Hamburg in 1720. He excelled in tragedy, and was called "the Garrick of Germany." He produced "The Desert Isle," and other comedies. Died in 1778.

Eckhout. See ECKHOUT.

Eckmühl, PRINCE OF. See DAVOUST.

Eckstein, von, fon êk'stîn, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a publicist, born at Copenhagen in 1790, was converted to Roman Catholicism. He removed to France, and edited the "Catholique," (1826-29,) in which he advocated the doctrines of De Maistre.

Écluse. See LÉCLUSE.

Écluse des Loges, de l', deh lâ'klüz' dâ lozh, (PIERRE MATHURIN,) born at Falaise, France, in 1715, was a doctor of the Sorbonne. His reputation rests chiefly on his edition of Sully's "Memoirs." Died about 1783.

Écolampade. See ÉCOLAMPADIUS.

Ec-phan'ti-dēs, [Ἐκφαντιδης,] an Athenian comic poet, who lived about 450 B.C. His works are not extant.

Ecqueville, d', dêk'vel'ye', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS,) COUNT and MARQUIS, a French general, was born of a noble family of Champagne in 1747. He emigrated in 1791, and served under the Prince of Condé, as quartermaster-general of cavalry, in 1794. Returning to France with the king, he was made lieutenant-general in 1814, and marquis in 1820. Died in 1830.

Edebali, ed-eb'â-lee, SHEIK, a Mussulman, noted for devotion and learning, born in Caramania about 1210, founded a monastery which was much frequented. Othmân, the founder of the Turkish Empire, married the daughter of Edebali. Died in 1326.

Edelinck, â'deh-link, (CASPAR,) a Flemish engraver, was a brother and pupil of Gerard, noticed below.

His brother JOHN, born about 1630, was also an engraver, and worked some time with Gerard.

Edelinck, êd'el-ink or â'deh-link', (GERARD,) a celebrated Flemish engraver, born in Antwerp in 1649, removed to Paris at an early age, and received the title of engraver to the cabinet of Louis XIV. Among his master-pieces are "The Holy Family," after Raphael, the "Crucifixion," after Lebrun, the "Virgin," after Guido, "The Combat of Cavalry," after Leonardo da Vinci, and portraits of many eminent men. His works are highly finished, and are characterized by freedom of touch, fidelity of design, and perfect harmony of execution. Died in 1707. He is reckoned among the engravers of the first class. "No one but Audran," says Ponce, "can be placed on a par with him."

His son NICOLAS engraved at Venice a "Madonna and Child," after Correggio, and other subjects. Died in 1730.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Edelmann, â'del-mân' or â'dêl'môn', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) a musical composer, born at Strasburg in 1749, was a violent revolutionist. He was guillotined in 1794, after he had procured the death of several persons.

Edelmann, â'del-mân', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German deist, born in Saxony in 1698. He wrote "The Divinity of Reason," (1742.) Guizot calls him a *fameux esprit-fort*. Died in 1767.

See WILHELM ELSTER, "Erinnerung an J. C. Edelmann," 1839; Edelmann's Autobiography, ("Selbstbiographie,") published by CARL R. W. KLOSE, Berlin, 1849.

Edema, â'deh-mâ, (GERARD,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born in Friesland about 1655, is said to have travelled in America for artistic purposes, and finally settled in England. Died about 1700.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

E'den, (Sir FREDERICK MORTON,) an English diplomatist and writer on political economy, published in 1797 "The State of England," which, says McCulloch, "is the grand storehouse of information respecting the labouring classes of England." He also wrote "Friendly Societies," "Maritime Rights of Great Britain," and other works. From 1792 to 1796 he was ambassador to Berlin, Vienna, and Madrid. Died in 1809.

Eden, (GEORGE.) See AUCLAND, LORD.

Eden, (Sir MORTON,) an English diplomatist, who was ambassador to several continental courts in the eighteenth century. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Henley, and died in 1802.

Eden, (RICHARD,) an Englishman, who was the first to publish collectively the results of maritime enterprise which followed the discovery of America. He translated, from the Latin, "Decade of Voyages," by Vertomanus, (1576,) and other works on navigation and geography. His "History of Travel in the West and East Indies" is partly original and partly translated. He is by some considered as superior to Hakluyt.

Eden, (WILLIAM.) See AUCLAND, LORD.

E-de'ni-us, (JORDAN,) a Swedish savant, born in 1624, was chosen professor of theology at Upsal in 1659. He wrote an "Epitome of Ecclesiastical History," and other works. Died in 1666.

Eder, â'der, (GEORG,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Freysingen in 1524. He was rector of the University of Vienna, and a councillor of the emperor Ferdinand. He wrote "Economy of the Scriptures," ("Economia Bibliorum," 1568,) often reprinted, and other works, mostly polemical. Died in 1586.

E'dgar or **Eadgar**, a Saxon king of England, surnamed THE PEACEABLE, was the son of Edmund I. and Elgiva, and was born in 943 A.D. He ascended the throne at the death of his brother Edwy, in 959. Dunstan, Bishop of London, and afterwards primate, early acquired an ascendancy over Edgar, and retained during the whole reign the chief control of affairs, which he directed to the aggrandizement of the church and clergy. Consequently, Edgar is pompously eulogized by the monkish chroniclers, though his morals were depraved. He married first Elfreda and then Elfrida, and founded many monasteries. It is usually said that he extirpated the wolves from England. He died in 975, and was succeeded by his son, Edward the Martyr.

See HUME's "History of England," chap. ii.

Edgar or **Eadgar Atheling**, a Saxon prince, was a grandson of King Edmund Ironside. His father Edward was exiled by Canute in 1017, and went to Hungary, where Edgar was born. At the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, Edgar was the nearest heir to the throne, and was proclaimed at London just after the battle of Hastings; but he submitted to William the Conqueror, who spared him in consideration of his feeble character. He was induced to engage in several unsuccessful revolts against the Norman king, and took refuge in Scotland at the court of Malcolm, who had married his sister. About 1091 he was received in peace at the court of William Rufus. Died about 1120.

E'dgar, King of Scotland, was the nephew of the preceding, and the son of Malcolm III, who died in 1093. Donald Bane then usurped the throne, until Edgar Atheling raised an army and deposed him, in 1097, when Edgar became king. His sister Matilda became the wife of Henry I. of England. Edgar, after a peaceful reign, died in 1107, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander I.

Edgeworth, (ABBÉ.) See FIRMONT.

Edgeworth, êj'worth, (MARIA,) a popular English authoress, born near Reading, Berkshire, January 1, 1767, was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth (see below) and his first wife, Miss Elers. In 1782 she removed with her father to his paternal estate at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, where she continued to reside nearly all the remainder of her life. She was associated with her father in several literary labours, the first result of which was a "Treatise on Practical Education," in 1798, followed by an "Essay on Irish Bulls," (1802,) which was very successful. In 1801 she began to issue a series of novels of superior merit and of good moral tendency, which were received with general and lasting favour, viz., "Castle Rackrent," "Belinda," (1801,) "Patronage," (1814,) "Ormond," (1817,) "Helen," etc., (1834.) In 1823 she made a visit to Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, who greatly admired her writings, and once said, "If I could but hit Miss Edgeworth's wonderful power of vivifying all her persons and making them live as beings in your mind, I should not be afraid." Besides the above-named works, she published several volumes, respectively entitled "Moral Tales," (1801,) "Popular Tales," (1804,) and "Tales of Fashionable Life," (1809-12,) and co-operated with her father in the "Parent's Assistant" and "Early Lessons." "The

writings of Miss Edgeworth," says Lord Jeffrey, "exhibit a singular union of sober sense and inexhaustible invention, and a minute knowledge of all that distinguishes manners or touches on happiness in every condition of human fortune." Died in May, 1849.

See "Edinburgh Review," July, 1809, (vol. xiv.,) July, 1812, (vol. xx.,) and August, 1817, (vol. xxviii.,) SIR WALTER SCOTT'S critique in the "Edinburgh Review," January, 1814, (vol. xxii.,) also "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1867; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1811.

Edgeworth, (RICHARD LOVELL,) an ingenious English author and philosopher, born at Bath in 1744, was the father of Maria Edgeworth, the popular novelist. Much of his childhood was passed at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, where his father's estate was situated. While a student at Oxford, when he was only about nineteen, he married Miss Elers, with whom he resided for some time in Berkshire, where he formed an intimacy with Thomas Day and Dr. Darwin. He was distinguished by his genial character, versatile talents, and mechanical ingenuity. In 1780 he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1782 he fixed his residence permanently at Edgeworthstown, where he was actively engaged in the education of his numerous children and in the duties of magistrate, legislator, and author. Besides the works in which his daughter co-operated, (see EDGEWORTH, MARIA,) he wrote "Professional Education," "Letter on the Telegraph," and Memoirs of himself, and contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" treatises on mechanics and natural philosophy. In the course of his life he married four wives, two of whom were sisters, named Sneyd. Died in 1817.

Edgeworth, (ROGER,) an English Catholic divine, was chancellor of Wells in 1554. He published a volume of sermons. Died about 1560.

Ed-gi'va, or Ogive, Queen of France, was a daughter of Edward, King of the West Saxons, and a granddaughter of Alfred the Great. She was married to Charles the Simple of France in 919. Louis d'Outre-Mer was her son.

Edinburgh, DUKE OF. See ALFRED.

Edison, (THOMAS ALVA,) an American inventor, was born in Ohio in 1847. Among his numerous inventions we may mention the phonograph, the electric pen, the carbon telephone, and a system of telegraphy.

Ed'tha, SAINT, daughter of Edgar, King of England, and Wilfrida, took the monastic vows at the age of fifteen, and died about 984 A.D., aged twenty-three.

Editha or E'dith, an Anglo-Saxon queen, was a daughter of Earl Godwin, and was married in 1044 to King Edward the Confessor. Her virtues and accomplishments have been highly celebrated by historians and poets. King Edward is said to have treated her with neglect and severity.

Edmer. See EADMER.

Edmondcs, ed'múnz, or Ed'monds, (Sir CLEMENT,) an English writer, born in 1566, obtained some places at court. He wrote "Observations on the Commentaries of Cæsar," (1600-1609.) Died in 1622.

Edmondcs or Edmonds, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman, born at Plymouth in 1563, was employed with success in negotiations with several European courts in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In 1616 he was chosen privy councillor. His letters and papers were published by Dr. Birch. Died in 1639.

Edmonds. See EDMONDES.

Ed'monds, (JOHN W.,) an American painter, born in Hudson, New York, in 1806. In 1835 he commenced sending paintings in oil to the exhibitions of the Academy. Among these were "Sparking," "The City and Country Beaux," "Dominie Sampson," etc. In 1840 he embarked for Europe, and spent the subsequent winter and spring in Rome. Since his return he has followed his profession in New York.

See TUCKERMAN'S "Book of the Artists."

Edmonds, (JOHN WORTH,) an American jurist and advocate of spiritualism, born at Hudson, New York, in 1799. He graduated at Union College, and subsequently practised law in New York. Being appointed, in 1843, one of the inspectors of State prisons, he effected an important reform in prison-discipline. He became one of the circuit judges of the State in 1845. He pub-

lished in 1853 his principal work, entitled "Spiritualism," (2 vols.) He died in 1874.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Ed'mond-son, (HENRY,) an English scholar, born in 1607, wrote "Lingua Linguarum," (1655,) and a work on Latin Homonyms and Synonyms. Died in 1659.

Edmondson, (JOSEPH,) an English writer and antiquary, was appointed Mowbray herald-extraordinary in 1764. He wrote a "Companion to the Peerage," (1776,) a "Complete Body of Heraldry," (1780,) and several other esteemed works. Died in 1786.

Edmonstone, (Sir ARCHIBALD,) a British writer, born in 1795, published a "Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt," (1822,) "The Progress of Religion," a poem, (1824,) and other works.

Ed'mund THE MARTYR, King of the East Angles, born in 840 A.D., began to reign in 855. In 870 he was defeated in battle by the Danes under Hingur and Hubba, who took him prisoner and put him to death.

Edmund or Eadmund I., King of the Anglo-Saxons, born about 922, was the son of Edward the Elder and Edgiva his wife, and grandson of Alfred the Great. He succeeded his half-brother, Athelstane, in 941, and married Elgiva. His brief reign gave evidence of his courage, prudence, and other kingly qualifications. He was assassinated by Liof, an outlaw, at a feast in 946. He left two infant sons, Edwy and Edgar, and was succeeded by his brother Edred.

See HUME'S "History of England," chap. ii.

Edmund or Eadmund II, surnamed IRONSIDE, a king of England of the Saxon dynasty, born in 989 A.D., was the son of Ethelred II., who died in 1016. Before this event, Edmund had signaled his valour in battle against the Danish invaders under Canute, and at his accession he found the greater part of the kingdom in the power of that enemy. After the Danes gained a victory at Assandun, Edmund and Canute agreed by a treaty to divide the kingdom, of which the former received the southern and the latter the northern part. Edmund survived this treaty about a month, and, as Hume thinks, was murdered in 1016, when Canute became master of the whole kingdom. Edmund's half-brother, Edward the Confessor, afterwards became king. Freeman calls Edmund "a true king of men, a hero worthy to wield the sword of Ælfred [Alfred] and Æthelstan."

See FREEMAN, "History of the Norman Conquest," vol. i. chap. v., p. 419; HUME, "History of England," chap. iii.; TURNER, "History of the Anglo-Saxons."

Edmund OF LANGLEY, Duke of York, born in 1341, was the fifth son of Edward III. of England, and was the head of the house of York, famous in the war of the Roses. He married Isabella of Castile, and left two sons, Edward and Richard. Died in 1402.

Edmund, SAINT, an English prelate, sometimes called EDMUND RICH and EDMUND OF PONTIGNY, born at Abingdon, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1234. He is said to have been the first who taught logic at Oxford. Died in 1242, and was canonized in 1249.

Edmund Plan-tag'e-net, Earl of Kent, the son of Edward I. of England, was born in 1301. In the reign of Edward II. he aided the Queen, Isabella, to depose the king and to crown the young prince Edward III. He was executed on a charge of treason in 1330.

Edmunds, (George F.,) an American lawyer and statesman, born in Richmond in 1823. In 1876 he was elected Senator, and has since been thrice re-elected. He was elected President of the Senate in March, 1883.

Ed'red or Eadred, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the younger son of Edward the Elder, and brother of Edmund I., whom he succeeded in 946 A.D. In this reign the ambitious Dunstan acquired the ascendancy, which he maintained through several ensuing reigns. He died in 955, and was succeeded by his nephew Edwy.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. ii.

Edrees or Edris, ed-rees', I., a descendant of Alce, son-in-law of Mohammed, was the founder of the dynasty of the Edrisites or Edrisides, which reigned in Africa nearly two hundred years. When his party was defeated by the Abbassides in 784 A.D., he fled to Barbary, or Mauritania, where he was recognized as imam, or chief, about

789. He was poisoned in 793 by an emissary of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Edrees or **Edrîs II.**, a son of the preceding, born in 793, succeeded to the throne, and is represented as a learned, wise, and just ruler. He founded the city of Fez, and reigned in peace. He died in 828, and was succeeded by his son Mohammed.

See IBN-KHALDOUN, "Histoire des Berbères," translated by SLANE, 1854.

Edreesee or **Edrîsî**, ed-ree'see, an eminent Arabian geographer, born at Ceuta, Africa, about 1100, was a descendant of the dynasty above named, which ceased to reign in 919. He lived at the court of Roger II. of Sicily, for whom he made a silver terrestrial globe and wrote his celebrated treatise on Geography, (1154.) In 1619 Gabriel Sionita and J. Hesronita published a Latin version of an abridgment of Edreesee's Geography; and since that time the manuscript of the entire work has been found and translated into French by M. Jaubert, (1836-40.)

See HAJI-KHALFA, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Ed'ric, Duke of Mercia, was a treacherous minister of Ethelred II. When England was invaded by the Danes, he deserted, and fought against the Anglo-Saxon king. He was put to death by Canute.

Ed'ridge, (HENRY,) an English painter of landscapes and miniatures, born at Paddington in 1768; died in 1821.

Edrîs. See EDREES.

Edrîsî. See EDREES.

Edward or **Eadward I.**, surnamed **THE ELDER**, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the third son of Alfred the Great and Alswitha. At the death of Alfred, in 901 A.D., he was acknowledged as his successor by the Wittenagemote. He inherited his father's military talents, and found abundant occasion to exercise them. He defeated his cousin Ethelwald, who raised an army to contest his title to the throne, and waged a successful war against the Northumbrians and Danes. He married two or three wives, the last of whom was Elgiva, and left three sons, Athelstane, Edmund, and Edred, who all reigned successively. Died in 925.

See HUME's "History of England," chap. ii.

Edward or **Eadward II.**, surnamed **THE MARTYR**, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the eldest son of Edgar, and great-grandson of the preceding. He was born about 960 A.D., and succeeded his father in 975. His step-mother, Elfrida, took measures to obtain the crown for her son Ethelred; but she was defeated by Saint Dunstan, the primate of England. A council having been assembled during this reign at Calne to decide between the secular clergy and the monks of Saint Dunstan, the part of the floor on which the former sat suddenly gave way. The monks claimed this as a miracle in their favour, and consequently prevailed. Edward was assassinated by order of Elfrida in 978, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Ethelred II.

See HUME's "History of England," chap. ii.

Edward or **Eadward III.**, surnamed **THE CONFESSOR**, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the son of Ethelred II., (by his second wife, Emma of Normandy,) and was half-brother of Edmund Ironside. He was born at Islip about 1004. When England was invaded by the victorious Danes, Edward and his mother found refuge with the Duke of Normandy, and remained there till 1040. Canute, having conquered England, married Edward's mother, Emma, in 1017. When Hardicanute died, in 1042, Edward, who was the half-brother of the late king, was proclaimed his successor. In 1044 he married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, but with the express condition that she should not share his bed; hence he was canonized with the title of "Confessor." He showed partiality to the Normans, and in his reign a powerful Norman party was formed in the island. He died, without issue, in January, 1066, and was succeeded by his wife's brother, Harold, whose title was disputed by the Duke of Normandy. Edward was the last of the Saxon line that reigned in England.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. iii.; JEROME PORTER, "Life of Saint Edward, King and Confessor," 1710.

Edward I., King of England, surnamed **LONGSHANKS**, born at Westminster in 1239, was the eldest son of Henry III. and Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence. He was married in early youth to Eleanor of Castile. In 1263 he took a prominent part in the civil war between his father and the barons under the Earl of Leicester, who took him prisoner in 1264. Having escaped from custody in 1265, he gained a complete victory over Leicester at Evesham. After the end of this civil war, his next important enterprise was a crusade to the Holy Land in 1271, where he maintained his reputation for prowess. On his homeward journey he found that his father had died, in 1272, and he was crowned soon after his arrival, in 1274. He began the conquest of Wales in 1277, and completed it in 1282, when Llewellyn, prince of that country, was slain in battle. In 1291, the numerous competitors for the throne of Scotland, then vacant, having referred their claims to Edward as lord paramount, he decided in favour of John Baliol, and received from him the oath of fealty, thus paving the way to the conquest of that kingdom. The Scotch in 1294 took arms to regain their independence; but Edward speedily overpowered them, dethroned Baliol, and seized the kingdom. The celebrated and heroic William Wallace renewed the contest in 1297, gained a victory at Stirling, and expelled the English troops from all the Scotch fortresses. The war was alternately suspended by truce and feebly prosecuted until 1303, when Edward invaded Scotland with a large army and effected its temporary subjection. Wallace was taken, and hanged in London in 1305. Edward died in 1307, while on his march to Scotland, where Robert Bruce had again raised the national standard against him. He was one of the most able, ambitious, and politic princes that ever filled the English throne; but his character was deeply disgraced by his vindictive treatment of Wallace and by other acts of injustice. His reign is rendered memorable by the confirmation of the Great Charter, the institution of the House of Commons, and great improvement in common law.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xiii. and xiv.; also, the character of Edward I. in GARDINER'S "History of England from 1603 to 1616," pp. 15 and 16; BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xviii.-xxii.

Edward II., King of England, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, was born at Caernarvon, Wales, in 1284. In his minority he became subject to the pernicious influence of his favourite, Piers Gaveston, who was banished in 1300 by Edward I. In 1301 Edward was created Prince of Wales, and in July, 1307, he became king. One of his first acts was to recall Gaveston from exile and create him Earl of Cornwall. In 1308 he married Isabella, daughter of Philip V. of France, a corrupt and ambitious woman. The insolence of Gaveston, who had acquired a complete ascendancy over his imbecile king, provoked the barons to form a league against that favourite, who was executed in 1312. In 1314 Edward invaded Scotland with a large army, which in the same year was routed with great loss by Bruce at Bannockburn, and Scottish independence was thus secured. The king's new favourite, Hugh Spencer or Despencer, involved him in another quarrel with his barons. The queen, who hated the favourite and despised her consort, put herself at the head of a powerful party, who took arms in 1326 with the avowed purpose of removing Spencer from power. The king being generally deserted, the queen's party easily prevailed; Spencer was executed, and Edward was dethroned and confined in prison. The king's son, a minor, was proclaimed in Parliament as Edward III., under the regency of Isabella and her favourite, Roger de Mortimer, the latter of whom is charged with causing the murder of the deposed king, which was perpetrated, with circumstances of great atrocity, in Berkeley Castle in 1327.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xiv.; FALKLAND, (HENRY CARV.), "History of King Edward II.," 1680.

Edward III., King of England, born at Windsor in 1312, was the eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France. He was proclaimed king on January 25, 1327, under the nominal regency of twelve nobles and bishops, while the queen and Mortimer exercised the power in reality. In 1328 Edward married Philippa of Hainault, and concluded a treaty of peace with Robert Bruce, King

of Scotland. In 1330 the young king ordered the arrest of Mortimer, who after trial was put to death. The queen-mother was at the same time confined to her own house, and ceased to exercise political power. After the death of King Robert, Edward, in violation of the treaty, supported Edward Baliol in his pretensions to the Scottish throne, and in 1333 defeated the Scotch at Halidon Hill, when Baliol became for a time master of Scotland. But repeated invasions by the English were required in the ensuing years to prevent his expulsion; for the Scotch detested him as a vassal and partisan of the English king.

The attention of Edward was diverted from Scotland by a new and important project, namely, the conquest of France, the crown of which he claimed by inheritance, as nephew of the late king, Charles IV., (who left no male issue,) while Philip VI. was recognized as the lawful heir by the French people. Hostilities began in 1340 by a sea-fight in which the English were victorious, after which a long truce was concluded. Renewing the war in 1346, Edward, with his son the Black Prince, invaded France and gained a great victory at Crécy. After a long siege, Calais was surrendered to the English king, (1347,) who was prevented from a disgraceful act of vengeance against six citizens, who offered their lives as a sacrifice for the city, only by the entreaties of Queen Philippa. A truce of about eight years followed the reduction of Calais.

In September, 1356, the Black Prince gained a complete victory at Poitiers, where the French king John was taken prisoner. In 1360 a treaty of peace was made, by which Edward retained several French provinces. Charles V., having become King of France, renewed the war in 1370, and in a few years recovered nearly all that the English had conquered. The Black Prince died in 1376, and King Edward in 1377, leaving the crown to his grandson, Richard II. The reign of Edward, though arbitrary, was very popular with his subjects, elated with the glory which attended his military enterprises, and favoured with domestic peace and prosperity.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xv. and xvi.; ROBERT HOWARD, "History of the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.," 1690; WILLIAM LONGMAN, "Life and Times of Edward III.," 2 vols., 1869; VIDALIN, "Edouard III et la Régence, ou Essai sur les Mœurs du XIVe Siècle," Paris, 1843.

Edward IV., King of England, born at Rouen in 1441, was the son of Richard, Duke of York, who was a grandson of Edmund of York, a younger son of Edward III. This Richard also inherited from his mother the title of Earl of March, and with that title all the right to the throne transmitted by Lionel of Clarence, another son of Edward III. The subject of this article, then styled the Earl of March, first appears on the scene of the civil wars of York and Lancaster in 1460, when his army defeated the Lancastrians near Northampton, and took the king (Henry VI.) a prisoner. In the same year his father, the Duke of York, was defeated and killed in the battle of Wakefield, at which Edward was not present. Having gained a battle at Mortimer's Cross, he entered London, was received with favour and acclamation, and was proclaimed king, March 4, 1461. His bravery, personal beauty, affability, and other popular qualities contributed much to his success.

But Margaret of Anjou, the ambitious and indomitable queen of Henry VI., soon raised another army to renew the contest. At Towton, in 1461, the Lancastrians were defeated with great loss, and Margaret escaped to Scotland. In 1464 the Lancastrian army was again defeated, at Hexham, Henry VI. was made prisoner, hostilities were suspended for several years, and the war appeared to be terminated. In 1464 Edward married Elizabeth Woodville, a person of rather obscure condition, by which he gave great offence to the nobility, especially to the Earl of Warwick, "the King-Maker," a great leader of the Yorkist party. This nobleman, conspiring with Queen Margaret, compelled Edward to retire to Holland in 1470, when Henry VI. was released from the Tower to assume again the form of royalty. The next year Edward returned with an army, gained a victory at Barnet, where Warwick was slain, and recovered the throne. At the great battle of Tewkesbury, May, 1471, the Lan-

castrians were finally defeated, and Margaret, with her son, fell into the hands of the victor. She was confined in the Tower, and her son was murdered in Edward's presence. Such was the tragical end of the War of the Roses, in which the old nobility of England was almost annihilated. The subsequent events of this reign were unimportant. Edward died in 1483, leaving the crown to his son, Edward V.

Edward IV. is described by Hume as "a prince more splendid and showy than either prudent or virtuous; brave, though cruel; addicted to pleasure, though capable of activity in great emergencies." He forms a prominent character in Bulwer's "Last of the Barons."

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xxii.; WILLIAM HABBINGTON, "History of King Edward IV.," 1640.

Edward V., King of England, the eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born in Westminster in 1470, and succeeded his father on the 9th of April, 1483. His uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, by the will of the late king, became regent during the minority. This wicked and crafty usurper, aspiring to wear the crown himself, obtained possession of the young king and his brother, whom he secretly ordered to be put to death. They disappeared in June, 1483; and it is generally reported and believed that they were suffocated with pillows in the Tower of London.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xxiii.; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England," 1861; W. HEF-WORTH DIXON, "Her Majesty's Tower," 1869.

Edward VI., King of England, born at Hampton Court, October 12, 1537, was the only surviving son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. He succeeded his father January 28, 1547, the government during his minority being confided, by the will of Henry VIII., to sixteen executors, who elected for their president the young king's uncle, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. The latter, who was created Duke of Somerset and assumed the title of lord protector, led an army against the Scotch in order to compel the fulfilment of a certain treaty by the marriage of Edward VI. with Mary Stuart. The English gained a victory at Pinkie in 1547, but did not effect their purpose. Somerset favoured the Protestant religion, and used effectual measures to establish it. The "Bloody Statute," and other acts, of the former reign were repealed in Parliament, images were removed from the churches, and the Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be used, (1548.) About 1550 the Protector was supplanted by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, whose son married Lady Jane Grey, a member of the royal family of Tudor. When the death of the young king was evidently at hand, he was induced by Northumberland to settle the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey. Died in 1553.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xxxiv. and xxxv.; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England," 1861; SHARON TURNER, "History of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth," 1829; VAN DER HOLK, "Leven van Edward de Seste," 1690.

Ed'ward [Port. DUARTE, doo-ar'tá] I., King of Portugal, was a son of John I., whom he succeeded in 1433. His mother was an English princess, Philippa of Lancaster. He is said to have been a moderate, wise, and enlightened prince; but his reign was not prosperous. He died young, in 1438, leaving the throne to his son, Alfonso V.

See LOPEZ, "Elogios dos Reys de Portugal."

Edward, Prince of Wales, surnamed THE BLACK PRINCE, (so called from the colour of his armour,) a heroic and idolized representative of the spirit of chivalry, was the eldest son of Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault. He was born at Woodstock in 1330, and at the age of fifteen accompanied his father in the invasion of France. He commanded the main body of the English at the victory of Crécy, the glory of which was ascribed to him, and then adopted the motto *Ich dien*, ("I serve,") which is still worn by his successors. In 1356 he alone commanded at the battle of Poitiers, where he won applause both by his military skill and his humanity to the vanquished. He married his cousin Joanna, daughter of the Earl of Kent, in 1361, and, being created Prince of Aquitaine, held his court at Bordeaux. On account of his declining health, he returned to England

in 1371, and died in 1376. His son became King Richard II.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xvi.; ARTHUR COLLINS, "Life of Edward, Prince of Wales," 1740; G. P. R. JAMES, "History of the Life of Edward the Black Prince," 1839.

Edward [Port. DUARTE] OF BRAGANZA, a Portuguese prince, born in 1605, was brother of John IV., who became King of Portugal in 1640. At this time Edward was lieutenant-general in the army of the emperor Ferdinand III. The Spanish court, jealous of his military talents, persuaded the emperor to deliver him into their power. He was imprisoned at Milan in 1641, and died in 1649.

See GOUVERA, "Perfidia de Alemania y de Castilla en la Prision y Proceso de Don Duarte," 1652.

Edward, (CHARLES,) THE PRETENDER. See CHARLES EDWARD.

Edward Plan-tag'e-net, born in 1475, was a son of George, Duke of Clarence, and was styled Earl of Warwick. He was confined in the Tower by Henry VII. in 1485, and executed, as an accomplice of Perkin Warbeck, in 1499.

Edwardes, éd'wardz, (Sir HERBERT BENJAMIN,) a distinguished English officer, born in Shropshire in 1819 or 1820. He entered the army of the East India Company in 1840, and fought at Moodkee and Soobraon in 1845. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant, he gained a decisive victory over the Dewan Moolraj, near the Chenab, in 1848. For this service he was made an extra Companion of the Bath. He published in 1851 "A Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848-9." He was appointed commissioner of Peshawur in 1853, and knighted in 1866. Died in December, 1868.

Edwards, (AMELIA BLANDFORD,) an English novelist, born about 1830. Among her novels are "My Brother's Wife," (1855); "Debenham's Vow," (1870); "Monsieur Maurice," (1873.)

Edwards, (BELA BATES,) an American theologian, born in Southampton, Massachusetts, in 1802, graduated at Amherst College in 1824. He founded the "American Quarterly Observer" in 1833. In 1837 he became professor of Hebrew, and in 1848 professor of biblical literature, at Andover Seminary. Died in 1852.

Ed'ward's, (BRYAN,) M.P., an English writer, born at Westbury in 1743, removed in 1759 to Jamaica, where he remained many years and became a wealthy planter. He published in 1793 a "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies," an interesting and well-written work, which acquired great popularity. He also wrote a "History of Saint Domingo." Returning to England, he was elected to Parliament in 1796, and died in 1800.

Edwards, (EDWARD,) an English artist, born in London in 1738, was an excellent draughtsman. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1773, and teacher of perspective in that institution in 1788. He wrote a "Treatise on Perspective," (1803), and "Anecdotes of English Painters," (1808.) Died in 1806.

Edwards, (EDWARD,) an English bibliographer, born in London in 1812, published about 1860 a valuable work entitled "Memoirs of Libraries, together with a Practical Hand-Book of Library Economy." He has written many other works on public libraries.

Edwards, (GEORGE,) an eminent English naturalist and artist, born at Westham or Stratford, Essex, about 1693. Having travelled on the continent, he applied himself after his return to the study of natural history, supporting himself by drawing and colouring figures of animals. In 1743 he began to issue his excellent "Natural History of Birds," with coloured plates, which was received with favour and procured his admission to the Royal Society in 1757. He wrote, also, "Gleanings of Natural History," (1763.) Died in 1773.

See "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of G. Edwards," London, 1776.

Edwards, (GEORGE,) M.D., an English writer on politics and political economy, born in 1751, lived in London. Among his numerous productions are "Political Interests of Great Britain," and "Means adequate to the Present Crisis." Died in 1823.

Edwards, (GUILLAUME FRÉDÉRIC,) M.D., a brother of Milne-Edwards, born in Jamaica in 1777, was a distinguished physiologist and ethnologist. He lived in

Bruges and in Paris. His "Physiological Characters of Human Races considered in Relation with History" (1839) placed him in the first rank of French ethnologists. He became a member of the Institute in 1832. He wrote (in French) "On the Influence of Physical Agents on Life," (1824,) and other scientific works. Died near Paris in 1842.

Edwards, (HENRY MILNE.) See MILNE-EDWARDS.

Edwards, (JOHN,) D.D., a learned English Calvinistic divine, born at Hertford in 1637, was a son of Thomas Edwards, author of "Gangræna." He became minister of Trinity College Church, Cambridge, in 1664. He wrote, besides many other works, "The Authority, Style, and Perfection of the Books of the Old and New Testaments," (3 vols., 1693-96,) and "Theologia Reformata," (2 vols., 1713.) Died in 1716.

Edwards, (JONATHAN,) D.D., an English divine, born at Wrexham in 1629, became rector of Hinton in 1681. He wrote a "Preservative against Socinianism," (1698-1703.) Died in 1712.

Edwards, (JONATHAN,) the greatest metaphysician that America has produced, and one of the greatest that ever lived, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, the 5th of October, 1703. His father, Timothy Edwards, was the minister at East Windsor, and was a man of rare learning for those times. Jonathan was the only son out of thirteen children. He began the study of Latin when he was but six years old. At a very early age he wrote essays and other compositions, indicating an inquiring mind and reasoning powers of an uncommon order for one so young. When he was ten, he wrote a paper ridiculing the idea, which some one had advanced, of the materiality of the soul. While still a child, he was the subject of deep and earnest religious impressions. In a letter written at the age of twelve, he speaks of "a very remarkable outpouring of the Spirit of God" in his native place, in which event he evidently felt a deep interest. He entered Yale College in 1716, and before leaving that institution as a graduate, in 1720, he is said to have completely reasoned out for himself his great doctrine of the freedom of the will. After his conversion, which, according to his view of the subject, did not take place until his seventeenth year, the whole universe seemed changed in his sight; God's excellency, wisdom, purity, and love were revealed to him "in the sun, moon, and stars, in the clouds and blue sky, and in the grass, flowers, and trees, in the water and in all nature." After taking his degree, he remained two years in New Haven, studying for the ministry; and before he had completed his nineteenth year he began to preach to a Presbyterian congregation in the city of New York. In less than a year he returned to New Haven, and in September, 1723, took his degree of master of arts. In 1724 he became a tutor in Yale College, where he remained about two years. In February, 1727, he became pastor of a church at Northampton, and not long after was married to Miss Sarah Pierrepont, of New Haven, who in her unaffected and fervent piety, in the purity, sweetness, and elevation of her character, and in her entire devotion to what she felt to be right, may be said to have been his perfect counterpart. After many years of comparative happiness,—not that happiness which results from the enjoyment of indolent ease, but from duties laboriously, conscientiously, and faithfully performed,—his faith and virtue were destined to undergo a great trial. A lax custom had crept into the Church of admitting to the communion-table all those professing with the congregation, without inquiring whether they were truly regenerate, and without regard to the spiritual consistency of their life or character. Edwards believed it to be required of him to insist on a purer and higher standard. At length, after years of opposition, he was driven forth, like Calvin, (whose religious views and entire devotion to duty he so ably represented,) from his chosen field of gospel labour, not knowing whither he should go, and without any outward means of support for his numerous family. He was soon after offered the situation of missionary to the Housatonic Indians at Stockbridge. His friends in Scotland sent, it is said, a considerable contribution for the support of his family, and his scanty income was eked out by the industry of his wife and daughters, whose delicate

handiwork was sent to Boston to be sold. It was during this period of his life that he elaborated and wrote out his celebrated work on the Freedom of the Will. In this work he exhibits a power of close and subtle reasoning which perhaps has never been equalled by any other writer. Whatever we may think of his doctrine that philosophic necessity is compatible with freedom of the will, rightly defined, and with human responsibility, we may safely assume that, as the ultimate interests of truth are necessarily promoted by all true philosophic investigation, they must be best promoted by that investigation which is the most thorough and exhaustive. In the reasoning of Edwards we see what the perfection of human logic can accomplish, and are thus enabled to discern more clearly its just limitations and necessary deficiencies.

About the close of 1757 Edwards left his field of labour among the Indians, and reluctantly accepted the position of president of Princeton College, in New Jersey. He died there, of the smallpox, in March, 1758.

In person, Edwards was tall (above six feet) and slender. He is said to have been, in middle life, much emaciated by intense and constant application to study. "He had," says his grandson, "a high, broad, bold forehead, and an eye unusually piercing and luminous; and on his whole countenance the features of his mind—perspicacity, sincerity, and benevolence—were so strongly impressed, that no one could behold it without at once discovering the clearest indications of great intellectual and moral elevation." (See "Life," by Sereno E. Dwight.)

He left a great number of miscellaneous writings. The titles of his principal works are the following: "A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections," (published in 1746;) "An Inquiry into the Qualifications for Full Communion in the Church," (1749;) "An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions respecting that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency;" etc., (1754;) (this is his most celebrated work, of which we have spoken above;) "The Great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin Defended," (about 1757;) "The History of Redemption," (1774;) "A Dissertation concerning the End for which God created the World," (1789;) and "A Dissertation concerning the True Nature of Christian Virtue," (1788.)

See SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT, "Life of Jonathan Edwards," 1830; SAMUEL HOPKINS, "Life of Jonathan Edwards;" SAMUEL MILLER, "Life of Jonathan Edwards," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. viii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Edwards, (JONATHAN,) an eminent minister, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1745, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1765, and was tutor at Princeton College for two years, (1767-68.) In 1769 he became pastor of the church at White Haven, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained until 1795, when he was dismissed on account of his religious opinions. He was appointed president of Union College, Schenectady, in 1799. He was a man of superior talents and great penetration. He published a number of sermons and treatises on theology. Died at Schenectady in August, 1801.

See a "Memoir of J. Edwards," by TRVON EDWARDS, his grandson; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit."

Edwards, (JONATHAN W.,) an eminent American lawyer, grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1772. He graduated at Yale, with distinguished honours, in 1789. On taking his second degree, in 1791, he attacked with so much ability the law granting a double portion of an estate to the eldest son (if the father died intestate) as to cause its repeal. He practised at Hartford. Died in 1831.

Edwards, (JUSTIN,) D.D., an American divine and author, born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1787. He graduated at Williams College in 1810, and was afterwards for fifteen years pastor at Andover, and two years in Boston, when he resigned his ministerial charge and devoted himself to the cause of temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, and to educational and literary labours. He was for six years president of the theological seminary at Andover. As secretary of the American Temperance Society, he prepared the "Tem-

perance Manual," of which about two hundred thousand copies have been printed. He was also one of the founders of the Boston Tract Society. Died in 1853.

Edwards, (NINIAN,) an American judge and Senator, born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1775. He became chief justice of Kentucky, and Governor of Illinois in 1809. He represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States from 1818 to 1824, and became Governor of that State in 1826. Died in 1833.

Edwards, (RICHARD,) an English dramatic poet, born in Somersetshire in 1523, was a Fellow of one of the Oxford Colleges. He was the principal contributor to the "Paradise of Dainty Devises," and author of "Damon and Pythias," a tragedy, acted in 1566. His poems were once popular. Died about 1566.

Edwards, (THOMAS,) an English Presbyterian theologian, was a violent opponent of the Independents, against whom he wrote his "Gangræna," (1646,) a very vituperative work. He also wrote a "Treatise against Toleration," (1647.) He was driven out of the country, and died in Holland in 1647.

Edwards, (THOMAS,) an English critic, born in or near London in 1699, was a student of law, but did not practise. He gained distinction by his "Canons of Criticism," (1747; 7th edition, 1765,) in which he amused the public at the expense of Warburton on the subject of an edition of Shakspeare published by the latter. Died in 1757.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Edwards, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Coventry in 1729, became rector of a church in that place in 1758, and vicar of Nuneaton about 1770. He published, besides other works, a "New English Translation of the Psalms from the Original Hebrew," (1755,) and "Selecta Theocriti Idyllia," (1779.) Died in 1785.

Edwards, (TRYON,) an American theologian, a son of Jonathan W., noticed above, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1809. He graduated at Yale College in 1828, and became pastor of a church at New London, Connecticut, in 1845. He published several religious works.

Edwards, (WILLIAM,) an English engineer and architect, noted as a builder of bridges, was born in Glamorganshire in 1719; died in 1789.

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. ii., 1839.

Edwin, King of Northumbria, was the son of King Ella, who died about 590 A.D. He began to reign in 617, and became one of the most powerful princes of the island. In his reign Christianity became the established religion. He was defeated in battle and slain by Penda, King of the Mercians, in 633 A.D.

See HUME'S "History of England," chap. i.

Edwin, (JOHN,) an excellent English comedian, born in London in 1749, first appeared on the public stage in 1765. He performed many years with success, especially in ludicrous characters. Died in 1794.

See J. WILLIAMS, "Eccentricities of John Edwin," London, 1781.

Edwý, written also **Eadwig,** King of the Anglo-Saxons, born about 938 A.D., was the eldest son of Edmund I., who died in 946. Edwy became king at the death of his uncle Edred in 955. He appears to have incurred the enmity of Dunstan and the monks by marrying Elgiva, who was rather nearly related to him by blood. Edwy banished Dunstan, and the friends of the latter retaliated by murdering Elgiva and instigating a successful rebellion in favour of the king's brother, Edgar. Died or was killed in 958.

See HUME'S "History of England," chap. ii.

Edzardi, êt-sar'dee, (ESDRAS,) a German Orientalist, born in 1629 at Hamburg, where he taught Hebrew with a high reputation. Died in 1708.

His son GEORG ELEAZAR (1661-1727) was an eminent professor of Oriental languages at Hamburg.

Edzardi, (SEBASTIAN,) a German theologian, brother of the preceding, born at Hamburg in 1673; died in 1736.

Eeckhout, van den, vån den ak'hówt, written also **Eckhout, (ANTON,)** a Flemish painter of flowers and fruit, born at Bruges about 1656. He went with Louis de Deyster to Italy, where he produced many pictures, the figures of which were painted by Deyster. He afterwards

worked with success in Lisbon, where he was assassinated in 1695. The author of the deed was never discovered. His works present an immense variety of flowers, and are highly prized.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Eckhout, van den, (GERBRAND,) an excellent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1621. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Rembrandt, and excelled both in history and portraits. His compositions, in the opinion of Descamps, are rich and judicious. He had a rare and superior talent for expressing the character in the countenances of his portraits. Among his master-pieces are "Christ in the midst of the Doctors," "Abraham dismissing Hagar," and a portrait of his own father. Died in 1674.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Elkhanian. See ILKHANIAN.

Ète, the French of ÆETES, which see.

Effen, van, vān êf'fēn, (JUSTUS,) a popular Dutch *littérateur*, born at Utrecht in 1684. In 1711 he began to issue, weekly, in imitation of Addison's "Spectator," "The Misanthrope," in French, which was continued to the end of 1712. He was chief editor of the "Literary Journal," an able review, published in French at the Hague, (1715-18.) He was employed as secretary of embassy to London in 1715, and again about 1727, and made successful French translations of "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Tale of a Tub." From 1731 to 1735 he issued, in Dutch, the "Hollandsche Spectator," another happy imitation of the model English essayist, which obtained more permanent popularity than his other works. The most of his publications were anonymous. Died in 1735.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1854.

Effiat, (HENRI COIFFIER.) See CINQ-MARS.

Effiat, d', dâ'fe-â', (ANTOINE Coiffier—kwâ'fe-â'), MARQUIS, a French general and statesman, born in 1581. After serving several years in the army, he was sent as ambassador to London in 1624, and was appointed superintendent of finances in 1626. As lieutenant-general, he commanded in Piedmont in 1630, and was made marshal of France the next year. He was a friend of Lord Bacon, who left him a legacy. He died in 1632, leaving a high reputation for civil and military talents. He had three sons, one of whom was Henry, Marquis of Cinq-Mars.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français," chap. xxiii.

Effing-ham, LORD, an English nobleman, who resigned his commission in the British army, about 1775, rather than fight against the cause of American liberty.

Eg'bert, Ec'bert, or Ecgbert, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, born about 678 A.D., was a brother of the King of Northumberland. He became Archbishop of York in 732. Died in 766.

Egbert or Ecgbert, surnamed THE GREAT, King of the West Saxons, (Wessex,) was a descendant of Cerdic, the first king of Wessex. After passing some years at the court of Charlemagne, he became king in 800 A.D. In 823 he defeated the Mercians at Ellendune, and in a few years completed the conquest of Mercia and Northumbria. By his prudent policy and military success all the states of the Heptarchy were first united into one kingdom, whose limits were nearly identical with those of England proper. This occurred in 827. In 835 an army of Danes invaded the island and were defeated by Egbert. He died in 836, or, according to Hume, in 838, leaving the throne to his son, Ethelwulf.

See HUME's "History of England," chaps. i. and ii.; FREEMAN'S "Norman Conquest."

Egede, êg'eh-dēh, (HANS,) the founder of the Danish missions of Greenland, was born at Harstad, in Norway, in 1686, and was ordained pastor of Vaagen in 1707. Having for many years cherished the desire of converting the Greenlanders, he obtained the assistance of the king, Frederick IV., and a trading-company was formed to co-operate with the mission. In 1721 Egede sailed with one ship and forty-five persons. They were kindly received by the natives, many of whom were converted. The Danes were unable to subsist without frequent supplies from the mother-country, and the trading-company

was dissolved in 1727. Egede pursued his purpose with constancy through great hardships and privations, until the death of his wife in 1735. Some Moravian missionaries having arrived to continue the work, he then returned to Copenhagen, where he became superintendent of a seminary for the Greenland mission, with the title of bishop, and wrote a narrative of his enterprise. Died in 1758.

See HOST, "Literary History of Denmark under Christian VII.," (in German;) LUND, "Biskop H. Egedes Levnet," 1778; BODEMANN, "H. Egede der Apostel der Grönländer," 1853; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Egede, (PAUL,) a son of the preceding, born in 1708, was a fellow-labourer in the mission above named, and remained in Greenland until 1740. He then returned to Copenhagen, was chosen a member of the College of Missions in 1775, and Bishop of Greenland in 1776. Died in 1789.

Egée, the French of ÆGEUS, which see.

Egenod, êzh'no', (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Orgelet in 1697; died in 1783.

Egéon, the French of ÆGEON, which see.

E-gé'ri-a, sometimes, but very rarely, written Ægeria, [Fr. ÉGÉRIE, ázhá're'] a nymph in Roman mythology, and one of the Camenæ, was regarded as a prophetic divinity, from whom Numa derived inspiration or instruction in relation to religion and forms of worship. According to tradition, Numa had interviews with her in a grove, and when he died she melted away in tears into a fountain.

Egérie. See EGERIA.

Egerton, (FRANCIS HENRY.) See BRIDGEWATER, EARL OF.

Eg'er-ton, (FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER,) Earl of Ellesmere, an English nobleman and author, born in London, January 1, 1800, was the second son of the first Duke of Sutherland. His family name was GOWER. He assumed the name of Francis Egerton, instead of his patronymic Francis Leveson Gower, in 1833, on becoming heir to part of the estates of the last Duke of Bridgewater. He became a lord of the treasury in 1827, secretary for Ireland in 1828, and secretary at war in 1830. He gained literary distinction by translations of "Faust" and of several poems of Schiller and Körner, and published admired original poems, among which are the "Camp of Wallenstein" and "The Pilgrimage." His gallery of paintings in London was one of the richest owned by any individual in the kingdom. In 1846 he was created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. Besides the poems and translations above named, he wrote "Mediterranean Sketches," (1843,) and other works. Died in 1857.

His wife, LADY FRANCES, accompanied him in a voyage up the Mediterranean in 1840, and published a "Tour in the Holy Land."

See article on Lord Ellesmere in "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1847.

Egerton, (JOHN,) an excellent English prelate, born in London in 1721, was the son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, and a descendant of Lord Ellesmere the chancellor. He was appointed Bishop of Bangor in 1756, of Lichfield in 1768, and of Durham in 1771. Died in 1787. He was the father of the Earl of Bridgewater, the patron or originator of the "Bridgewater treatises."

See F. H. EGERTON, "Life of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, with a Sketch of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham," etc.

Egerton, (SCROOP,) first Duke of Bridgewater, an English nobleman, born in the seventeenth century, was a descendant of Lord-Chancellor Egerton. By inheritance he was the fourth Earl of Bridgewater, and in 1720 he was raised to the rank of duke. His son FRANCIS, who inherited his title, became eminent for his services in inland navigation.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Egerton, (THOMAS,) Lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor of England, born in Cheshire in 1540, was the son of Sir Richard Egerton. Having become eminent in his profession, he was chosen solicitor-general in 1581, and attorney-general in 1592. After holding several other high offices, he attained the dignity of keeper of the great seal in 1596. He enjoyed a high degree of favour with Queen Elizabeth to the end of her reign. After the ac-

cession of James I., in 1603, he was created Baron of Ellesmere and lord high chancellor. He was made Viscount Brackley in 1616. In 1617 he resigned the great seal, and was succeeded by Lord Bacon. He was esteemed an excellent judge and a great orator, "especially when he was provoked." During his last illness the king offered him the title of Earl of Bridgewater, with a pension; but he declined both, saying, "These things were now to him but vanities." Died in 1617. His son JOHN became the first Earl of Bridgewater.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" F. H. EGERTON, "Life, etc. of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere."

Egg, (AUGUSTUS,) A.R.A., an English painter, born in London in 1816. He has illustrated with success comic scenes from the works of Shakspeare, Le Sage, and others. Among his works are "Peter the Great sees Catherine, his Empress, for the First Time," and the "Life and Death of Buckingham," (1855.) Died in 1863.

Egg, êk, (JOHN CASPAR,) a Swiss economist, born at Ellikon in 1738; died in 1794.

Eggeling, êg'geh-ling' or êk'eh-ling, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Bremen in 1639, became professor of history in his native city. His principal work is a "Treatise on Various German Antiquities," ("De Miscellaneis Germaniæ Antiquitatibus," 1694-1700.) Died in 1713.

Egger, à'kair' or êg'zhair', (ÉMILE,) a French linguist, born in Paris in 1813. He published editions of Varro, Longinus, and other classics, and wrote, besides other works, "Elementary Notions of Comparative Grammar," which reached the fifth edition in 1854 and is highly commended. In 1855 he was chosen professor of Greek at the Faculté des Lettres, Paris.

Eggers, eg'gers, (JACOB,) a Swedish or Livonian engineer and military officer, born at Dorpat in 1704. He published a military lexicon of engineering, artillery, etc., entitled "Kriegs- Ingenieur- Artillerie- See- und Ritter-Lexikon," (2 vols., 1757.) Died in 1773.

Eggstein, eg'ges-tin', (HENRI,) an eminent printer, worked at Strasburg in 1471.

Eggleston, (EDWARD,) an American writer and preacher, was born in 1837. He has been editor of several magazines, and is the author of "The Hosier Schoolmaster," (1871.)

Eg'il, an Icelandic poet and warrior of the tenth century, who was captured by Eric, King of Norway, and saved his own life by improvising an ode on the exploits of that king, which Malte-Brun says is still extant.

Egill, a Scandinavian warrior of the seventh or eighth century, who is said to have performed a feat of archery exactly like the celebrated exploit of William Tell.

Eginard. See EGINHARD.

Egineta or **Egina**, PAUL OF. See PAULUS ÆGINETA.

Eg'in-hard, written also **Eginard**, **Eginhardt**, and **Einhard**, ân'hard, an eminent French historian of the ninth century, was born in Austrasia, or East France. He was a pupil of Alcuin, and was appointed secretary to Charlemagne. The romantic story of his courtship and marriage of Charlemagne's daughter Emma is now discredited. (See EMMA.) After the death of that king he passed into the service of his successor, Louis le Débonnaire, and spent many of his last years in a monastery. He wrote the "Life of Charlemagne," "Annals of the French Kings from 741 to 829," and numerous Letters. Died about 844.

See SMINCKIUS, "De Vita et Scriptis Eginhardi," 1711; TEULET, "Notice sur Eginhard," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1840; J. FRESÉ, "De Einhardi Vita et Scriptis Specimen," 1846.

Eginhardt. See EGINHARD.

Eg'in-ton, (FRANCIS,) an English artist, born about 1737, was distinguished for his skill in painting on glass, and made improvements in that art. He executed many admired historical works in the English cathedrals. Died in 1805.

Egistiche, the French of ÆGISTHUS, which see.

Egizio, à-jèt'se-o, (MATTEO,) COUNT, an Italian savant, born in Naples in 1674, was well versed in law and antiquities. In 1735 he was secretary of embassy in Paris, and on his return to Naples was chosen keeper of the Royal Library. He wrote a few antiquarian treatises. Died in 1745.

Eglantine. See FABRE D'ÉGLANTINE.

Eglinger, êg'ling'er, (NICHOLAS,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Bâle in 1645; died in 1711.

Eglinger, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Bâle in 1638; died in 1673.

Eg'lin-ton and **Win'ton**, (ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE,) fifteenth EARL OF, a British peer, born at Palermo in 1812, succeeded to the earldom in 1819. He produced a great sensation by a famous tournament at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, in 1839, in which Louis Napoléon took part, with many of the British nobility. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland during the short administration of Lord Derby, 1852-53, and again in 1858-59. In politics he acted with the Conservatives. Died in 1861.

Egloff, êg'lof, (LOUISE,) a Swiss poetess, born at Baden in 1803, was either born blind or became so in infancy. A volume of her poems was published in 1823. Died in 1834.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Egloffstein, von, fon êg'lof-stîn', (KARL AUGUST,) a German general, born at Egloffstein in 1771. He entered the French army in his youth, and served with distinction in Germany and Spain. He commanded a brigade in the Russian campaign of 1812. Died in 1834.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Égly, d', dà'gle', (CHARLES PHILIPPE Monthénault —môn'tá'nō'), born in Paris in 1696, wrote a History of Naples. Died in 1749.

Egmond. See EGMONT, (LAMORAL and PHILIP.)

Egmond, van, vãn êg'mont, (JUSTUS,) a Dutch historical painter of high reputation, born at Leyden in 1602. He worked in France, and was patronized by Louis XIV. Died at Antwerp in 1674.

Eg'mond or **Eg'mont, van**, [Dutch pron. vãn êg'mont; Fr. D'EGMOND, dêg'môn',] (KAREL,) a Dutch prince, born at Gâvre in 1467, was the son of Adolph, Duke of Gelderland. He began to rule that duchy in 1492, and defended it successfully against Maximilian of Germany. In 1507 he invaded Brabant, and took several cities; but his progress was arrested by the treaty of Cambrai. Nearly all his life was spent in war against the Austrians, which he conducted with great ability, and ended in 1528 by rendering homage to Charles V. Died in 1538.

See PONTANUS, "Historia Geldricæ;" DUJARDIN, "Histoire des Provinces unies."

Egmond, van, (MAXIMILIAN,) Count of Buren, an able general of Charles V., was born probably in Flanders. He commanded an imperial army in 1536 against Francis I., and took Saint-Pol. "He was," says De Thou, "great in war and great in peace." He died in 1548, leaving no issue but a daughter, who was the first wife of William, Prince of Orange.

See DE THOU, "Histoire," vol. v.

Egmont, EARL OF. See PERCEVAL, (JOHN.)

Eg'mont, (JOHN,) COUNT OF, and Duke of Gelderland, formed a conspiracy against the Count of Holland about 1415, and was condemned to death, but escaped by flight. Died in 1452.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Egmont or **Egmond**, [Fr. pron. êg'môn',] (LAMORAL, lâ'mó'râl'), COUNT OF, Prince de Gâvre, and Baron of Fiennes, one of the most illustrious nobles of the Low Countries, was born in Amsterdam in 1522. He was a descendant of the Dukes of Gelderland. In 1546 Charles V. conferred on him the order of the Golden Fleece. He married at an early age Sabina, Duchess of Bavaria. Appointed commander of cavalry in the Spanish army, he defeated the French at Saint-Quentin in 1557, and the next year gained the important victory of Gravelines. Though he continued constant in his support of the Catholic Church, he used his great influence in favour of peace and moderate measures in the contest between the Spanish court and the Reformers. This conduct, together with his extraordinary popularity, provoked the vindictive jealousy of Philip II., who sent to Flanders, with vice-regal power, the Duke of Alva, Egmont's personal enemy. Egmont was arrested, with Count Horn, tried for treason, and executed, in 1568, after several

German princes had made earnest efforts to save his life. His death became the signal of a general revolt against Philip II., which resulted in the independence of the United Provinces. It is also the subject of an admired tragedy by Goethe. Motley, who has had access to the most various and ample sources of information, takes a less favourable view of Egmont's character than most other historians. (See "Rise of the Dutch Republic," more especially the remarks on Egmont's character near the end of chap. ii. Part iii.)

See BERCHT, "Geschichte des Grafen Egmont," 1810; P. J. BRUNELLE, "Éloge du Comte d'Egmont," 1820; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vols. i. and ii.

Egmont, (PHILIP,) COUNT OF, son of the preceding, born in 1558, served in the army of Philip II., who sent him at the head of a small force to fight for the League against Henry IV. of France. When in Paris a certain official made to him a public address and began to eulogize his father, Egmont checked him by saying, "Say no more of that rebel: he deserved his fate." He was killed at the battle of Ivry in 1590.

His brother CHARLES, Count of Egmont, married Marie of Lens, Baroness of Aubignies, became a chevalier of the Golden Fleece, and was constantly attached to the cause of the Prince of Orange. He died at the Hague in 1620. The posterity of Lamoral became extinct in the person of Procope François, Count of Egmont, a general in the French army, who died in 1707, aged thirty-eight.

Egnatius. See EGNAZIO.

Egnazio, ên-yât'se-o, [Lat. EGNA'TIUS,] the assumed name of GIOVANNI BATTISTA Cipelli, (che-pel'lee), an Italian orator and author, born at Venice about 1475. He was professor of eloquence in Venice about thirty years, (1520-50.) His lectures were very popular, and are said to have attracted a class of five hundred students. He edited the poems of Ovid, and wrote, in Latin, several works, including an "Epitome of the Lives of the Roman Emperors," which has some merit. Died in 1553.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Eg're-mont, (GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNDHAM,) EARL OF, an English nobleman, born in 1751, inherited that title at the age of twelve. He was eminent for his public spirit and his liberality as a patron of native artists. Died in 1837.

Eguia, de, dà à-gee'â, (FRANCISCO RAMON,) a Spanish general, born at Durango in 1750; died in 1827.

Égyptus, the French of ÆGYPTUS, which see.

Ehingen, von, fon ä'ing-en, (GEORGE,) a German traveller and knight-errant, born about 1435. He fought with distinction against the Moors in Spain and Portugal. He wrote a narrative of his travels in Europe, Palestine, etc., (1600.)

Ehinger, ä'ing-er, (ELIAS,) a German theologian, born in 1573, was professor and rector at Augsburg, and published several theological works. Died in 1653.

See JACOB BRUCKER, "Commentatio de Vita et Scriptis E. Ehingeri," 1724.

Ehlers, ä'lers, (MARTIN,) a German novelist, born in Holstein in 1732, became professor of philosophy at Kiel in 1776. His chief work is "Considerations on the Morality of our Enjoyments and Pleasures," (2 vols., 1790.) "All his thoughts," says Guizot, "are those of a wise man. He presents a number of important truths with clearness and simplicity." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1800.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750-1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Ehninger, en'ing-er, ? (JOHN W.), an American painter, born in the city of New York in 1827, studied in Paris. His forte is genre. Among his works are "The Foray," "Ars celare Artem," "Lady Jane Grey," and familiar rural scenes.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Ehrenberg, ä'ren-bêrg', (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German naturalist, celebrated for his microscopic researches, was born at Delitzsch, in Prussian Saxony, in 1795. He studied medicine at Leipsic, and took his degree in 1818. His first writings were treatises on fungi and

other cryptogamous plants. At the expense of the Berlin Academy, he made with Dr. Hemprich a scientific excursion to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, in which they spent about six years, (1820-26.) On his return to Berlin he was appointed adjunct professor of the Faculty of Medicine. He published his observations in "Scientific Travels through Northern Africa and Western Asia," (1828,) and in several special treatises entitled "Physical Symbols of Birds, Insects," etc., ("Symbolæ physicæ Avium, Insectorum," etc., 1828-34.) In 1829 he accompanied Humboldt in an excursion to the Ural and Altai Mountains. Having turned his attention to the study of animalcula, he made remarkable discoveries with the microscope. He published in 1838 a description of the structure and habits of infusoria, in his great work "The Infusoria as Perfect Organisms," ("Die Infusionsthierchen als vollkommene Organismen.") He wrote other works, in which he announced that cretaceous and calcareous strata and large portions of mountains are composed of the skeletons of infusoria or microscopic organisms. His "Mikro-Geologie," (1854-56,) treating of this department of geology, is among his most important works.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ehrenberg, (FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born at Elberfeld in 1776, became court preacher in 1834.

Ehrenheim, ä'ren-him', (FREDRICK WILHELM,) BARON OF, a Swedish statesman, born at Broby in 1753. In 1794 he was minister at the court of Denmark, and a few years later he obtained the portfolio of foreign affairs. When Gustavus IV. was dethroned, in 1809, Ehrenheim retired from the public service. He wrote an excellent treatise on "General Physics and Meteorology," and a few other works. Died in 1828.

Ehrenmalm, ä'ren-målm', (ARVID,) a Swedish traveller, who published in 1742 a "Journey through Nordland and Lapland," etc.

Ehrenpreus, ä'ren-prê-öös, (CARL,) a Swedish statesman, born at Årebro in 1692. He was employed by Charles XII. as secretary at Bender about 1710, and after his return to Sweden was made a senator and a count. Died in 1760.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ehrenschild, ä'ren-shilt', (CONRAD BIERNAN,) a Danish statesman, born in 1629; died in 1698.

Ehrenschild or **Ehrenschoeld**, ä'ren-shölt', or **Ehrenskjold**, ä'rens-chölt', (NILS,) a Swedish admiral, born in 1674. In 1714 or 1715 he commanded the Swedish fleet which was defeated in the Gulf of Finland by a superior Russian fleet, in which Peter the Great served as rear-admiral. Died in 1728.

Ehrensteen. See EHRENSTEN.

Ehrensten, ä'ren-stên', written also **Ehrensteen**, (EDUARD,) a Swedish statesman and author, born at Locknevid in 1620, was the son of Philip Bononius. In 1653 he became secretary of the king, Charles Gustavus, and, having subsequently received letters of nobility, he took the name of Ehrensten. He was appointed secretary of state in 1659, and chancellor of the court in 1671. He wrote "De Forma Substantiali," (1642,) and other works, which are commended. Died in 1686.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ehrenstral, ä'ren-strå'l', (DAVID CLÖCKER,) a painter of history and portraits, born at Hamburg in 1629, studied in Italy. In 1661 he was appointed painter to the court of Sweden. Died in 1698.

Ehrensward. See EHRENSWÄRD.

Ehrensward. See EHRENSWÄRD.

Ehrensward or **Ehrensward**, ä'ren-swêrd', (AUGUST,) COUNT OF, a Swedish field-marshal, born in 1710, made himself famous by devising and organizing a new plan of national defence,—a fleet of transport-vessels and gun-boats,—which was employed with success on several occasions. He also planned the fortifications of Sveaborg. Died in 1773.

See GEYER, "History of Sweden;" AXEL M. ARBIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. Ehrensward," 1774.

Ehrensward or **Ehrensward**, (CARL AUGUST,) a Swedish admiral and artist, a son of the preceding, was born about 1745. He visited Italy about 1780, and after

his return published an account of his travels, illustrated with fine engravings by himself. He was admiral of the fleet in 1789, and fought against the Russians. Died in 1800.

Ehret, *ā'rēt*, (GEORG D.), a German artist, distinguished for his skill in drawing and painting plants, was born in Baden in 1710. He worked some time in Bâle, from which he removed to Paris, where he was employed by Bernard de Jussieu. He became intimate with Linnaeus in Holland, and designed the figures of his beautiful "Hortus Cliffortianus," (1737.) In 1740 he went to England, where he worked for the Royal Society and published a series of engravings of plants, (1748-59.) Died in 1770.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ehrhardt, *ār'hart*, (SIGISMUND JUST), a German historian and preacher, born in 1733. He wrote on the early history of Lower Saxony, and "On the Origin and Antiquities of Schmalkalden." Died in 1793.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ehrhart, *ār'hart*, (BALTHASAR), a German botanist, was born at Memmingen. His chief work is an "Economic History of Plants," of which five volumes had appeared at his death in 1756. It was continued and completed by P. F. Gmelin.

Ehrhart, (FREDERICK), a Swiss botanist, born at Holarbanc about 1745, learned the trade of apothecary, and in the study of botany was a pupil of Linnaeus at Upsal. From 1787 to 1792 he issued "Fragments of Natural History," in 7 vols. He received in 1787 the diploma of botanist to his Britannic Majesty. Died in 1795.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ehrmann, *ēr'môn'* or *ār'mân*, (FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS), a French writer, born about 1740, published "Elements of Physics," (1779.) Died in 1800.

Ehrmann, *ār'mân*, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), a German medical writer, born at Strasburg in 1740; died about 1800.

Ehrmann, *ār'mân*, (MARIANNE), a Swiss authoress, whose maiden name was BRENTANO, (*brēn-tā'no*), born at Rapperschwyl in 1755. She was married to T. F. Ehrmann, a geographer. She wrote works for the instruction of women, among which were "Amelia, a True Story," (1787,) and "The Solitary of the Alps," (1794.) "Her style is clear and easy," says Guizot; "her reflections are always just, and often new. All her writings are pervaded by an excellent morality." Died in 1795.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Eichendorff, *von*, fon *ī'ken-dorf*, (JOSEPH,) BARON, a popular German poet and novelist, born at Lubowitz, near Ratibor, in 1788. He became *referendar* of the government at Breslau in 1816, and afterwards councillor (*regierungs-rath*) at Königsberg and Berlin. He wrote several tragedies and novels, some of which are considered master-pieces. Among the latter are "Presentiment and Reality," (1815,) and "Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts," ("From the Life of a Good-for-Nothing," 1824; translated into English by C. G. Leland in 1866.) His songs are admired for melody and tenderness. Died in 1857.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Eichens, *ī'kens*, (FRIEDRICH EDUARD), an eminent German engraver, born in Berlin in 1804. He pursued his studies in Paris and Italy, where he acquired reputation by engravings of "The Daughter of Titian" and Raphael's "Vision of Ezekiel." He returned to Berlin about 1832, and was admitted into the Royal Academy. His "Adoration of the Magi," after Raphael, is admired.

Eichhoff, *ā'kof*, (FRÉDÉRIC GUSTAVE), a French philologist, born at Havre in 1799. He studied Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, and wrote, among other works, a "Comparison of the Languages of Europe with those of India," (1836.) In 1855 he was chosen inspector-general of the classes of living languages in the lycées (*lycées*) of France.

Eichhorn, *īk'horn*, (HEINRICH), a German medical writer, graduated in 1822; died in 1832.

Eichhorn, (JOHANN ALBRECHT FRIEDRICH), born in Prussia in 1779, was minister of public instruction and worship from 1840 to 1848. Died in 1856.

Eichhorn, (JOHANN CONRAD), a German naturalist, born at Dantzig in 1718, wrote on aquatic animals. Died in 1790.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Eichhorn, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), an excellent German scholar and biblical critic, born at Dörenzimmern, Hohenlohe-Oehringen, on the 16th of October, 1752. He was professor of Oriental languages at Jena from 1775 to 1788. In the latter year he obtained the chair of Oriental and biblical literature at Göttingen, where he taught until his death. He edited a periodical called a "General Repository of Biblical Literature," (10 vols., 1787-1801,) and published many important works, among which are an "Introduction to the Old Testament," (3 vols., 1783,) and an "Introduction to the New Testament," (2 vols., 1804-10.) His "Primitive History" ("Urgeschichte," 3 vols., 1790-93) is admired for style and erudition. He left a "Universal History," (5 vols., 1799,) a "History of Literature from its Origin to the Most Recent Times," (6 vols., 1806-12,) "The Primitive History of the House of Guelph," (1817,) and other historical works. As a biblical critic he favours rationalism or philosophic skepticism. Died in 1827.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" T. C. TYCHSEN, "Memoria J. G. Eichhorn," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eichhorn, (KARL FRIEDRICH), an eminent Prussian juriconsult and historian, born at Jena in 1781, was a son of the preceding. He became professor of German law at Berlin in 1811, and at Göttingen in 1817. In 1828 he resigned his chair on account of ill health. About 1833 he was appointed a member of the council of state at Berlin, and of the commission of legislation. Among his principal works is a "History of the States and Law of Germany," (4 vols., 1808-18,) which has passed through eight editions, and an "Introduction to German Civil Law," (*Privatrecht*.) Died at Cologne in 1854.

Eichler, *īk'ler*, (GOTTFRIED), a German painter of portraits and history, was born at Augsburg about 1675. He studied under Carlo Maratta in Rome, and returned to Augsburg, where he received the title of court painter. Died in 1757.

Eichler, (GOTTFRIED), a son of the preceding, born in 1715, was a skilful designer and engraver on copper. Died in 1770.

Eichler, (MATTHIAS GOTTFRIED), a son of the preceding, born in 1748, lived at Berne. He engraved "The Deluge," after Poussin, and many other historical pieces and landscapes. Died about 1818.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Eichmann. See DRYANDER, (JOHANN.)

Eichner, *īk'ner*, (ERNST), a German musician and composer, born at Manheim in 1740; died in 1777.

Eichstad, *īk'stāt*, (LORENZ), a German medical writer, born at Stettin; died in 1660.

Eichstädt, *īk'stāt*, (HEINRICH KARL ABRAHAM), a German philologist, born at Oschatz in 1772. He was professor of eloquence at Jena, edited the "Literary Gazette," and published "Questiones Philologicae," (1796,) and an edition of Lucretius, (1801.) Died in 1848.

Eichwald, *īk'wält*, (EDWARD), a Russian naturalist, of German extraction, born at Mittau in 1795. He was appointed professor of zoology and obstetrics at Kazan in 1823, after which he made an excursion to the Caspian Sea and Persia. About 1838 he became professor of mineralogy and zoology in Saint Petersburg; he afterwards explored the scientific resources of parts of Russia and Italy. He wrote a treatise, in German, "On the Natural History of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia," (1830,) a "Fauna Caspio-Caucasia," (1841,) "The Primitive World of Russia," ("Die Urwelt Russlands," 4 vols., 1840-47,) and other works.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Eimmart, *īm'märt*, or **Eimart**, *ī'märt*, (GEORG CHRISTOPH), a German painter, born in 1597; died at Ratibon in 1660.

Eimmart, (GEORG CHRISTOPH), an ingenious German artist and astronomer, born at Ratibon in 1638. He painted portraits and history with success at Nuremberg, where he settled in 1660. He made astronomical obser-

ventions, and left many volumes of manuscripts on astronomy, meteorology, etc. Died in 1705.

Einari, i-ná're, (GISSUR,) the first Protestant Bishop of Skalholt, Iceland, received lessons from Luther at Wittenberg, and, returning home, became the leader of the Reformation in that island.

Einari, written also **Einaron**, (HALFDAN,) an Icelandic savant, became in 1755 rector of the Latin School at Holum. His most important work is "Sciagraphia," or "Sketch of the Literary History of Iceland," in which he notices four hundred and five writers. Died in 1784.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Einaron. See EINARI.

Einem, von, fon i'nem, (JOHANN JUSTUS,) a German writer and teacher, published a "Sketch of the Life of Luther," (1730,) and other works.

Einhard. See EGINHARD.

Einherjar, i-nhá're-ar, or **Einherjar**, [from *einu*, "one," "single," hence "singled out" or "chosen," and *heri*, (allied to the German *Herr*), "lord," "hero,"] in the Norse mythology, the name given to the chosen heroes who are admitted to Valhalla. (See ODIN and VALKYRIA.)

Einsiedel, von, fon i'n'see-del, (FRIEDRICH HILDEBRAND,) a German writer and politician, born at Leipsic in 1750; died in 1828.

Eioub or **Eiub**. See AIYOUB.

Eira, i'rá, or **Eir**, ir, [etymology unknown,] in the Norse mythology, the goddess of medicine,

Eirene, i-ree'ne, [Gr. *Εἰρήνη*; Lat. PAX; Fr. LA PAIX, lã pá,] the goddess of peace, in classic mythology, was called a daughter of Jupiter and Themis. Altars and statues were raised in her honour at Athens, and a magnificent temple was erected to her in Rome by Vespasian.

Eiselen, i'zèl-èn, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German publicist, born at Rothemburg in 1785, became professor of law at Halle in 1829. He wrote a "Theory of Political Economy," (1843.)

Eisen, á'zôn', (CHARLES,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1721; died in 1778.

Eisen von Schwarzenberg, i'zèn von shwárt'sen-bèrg', (JOHANN GEORG,) a German physician and writer on theology, etc., was born at Bolsingen in 1717. He promoted the abolition of serfdom in Livonia. Died in 1779.

Eisengrein, i'zèn-grin', (MARTIN,) a German theologian, born in 1535, lived at Ingolstadt. Died in 1578.

Eisenhart, i'zèn-hart', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German jurist, born at Spire in 1720. He published "Institutes of German Private Law," ("Institutiones Juris Germanici privati," 1753,) and other legal works. "His style is clear and precise," says Guizot, "his discussions are animated, and give proof of equal sagacity and judgment." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1783.

See J. C. WERNSDORF, "Memoria J. F. Eisenharti," 1783; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Eisenmann, i'zèn-mân', (GOTTFRIED,) a German medical writer and liberal politician, born at Würzburg in 1795. He was imprisoned for political reasons from 1832 to 1841. Among his works is a treatise "On Rheumatism," (3 vols., 1841-43.)

Eisenmenger, i'zèn-mèng'er, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German philologist and Hebraist, born at Mannheim in 1654. He became professor of Oriental languages at Heidelberg in 1700, and published "Judaism Unveiled," (1700,) which is regarded as a libellous work by the Jews and others. Died in 1704.

See A. T. HARTMANN, "J. A. Eisenmenger und seine jüdischen Gegner," 1834.

Eisenschmid, i'zèn-shmit', (JOHANN KASPAR,) a skillful mathematician, born at Strasburg in 1656, was chosen in 1699 an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He wrote a treatise on "The Figure of the Earth," and several other works. Died in 1712.

Eisinga, i'sing-hã, (EISE,) born in Holland in 1744, was a councillor of state, and noted as the inventor and maker of a remarkable planetarium. He died at Francer in 1828.

Eiyub. See AIYOUB.

Ekama, á'ká-mã, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch mathematician, born in Friesland in 1773; died in 1826.

Ekber. See AKBAR.

Ekeberg, êk'eh-bèrg', (ANDERS GUSTAF,) an eminent Swedish chemist, born at Stockholm in 1767. He made some chemical discoveries, and taught chemistry at Upsal. Died in 1813.

Ekeberg, (CARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish captain and savant, born in 1716, made several voyages to India and China, and gained distinction by his useful observations. He published an "Account of the Rural Economy of the Chinese," (1754,) and a "Voyage to India in 1770-71." For his treatise on Inoculation he received medals and pensions from several foreign powers. Died in 1784.

See A. SPARRMAN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. G. Ekeberg," 1791.

Ekeblad, êk'eh-blåd', (CLAUDIUS,) COUNT OF, a Swedish statesman, born about 1700, was chosen in 1761 minister of foreign affairs. His opponents, styled the party of Caps, prevailed in 1766, and he lost his place, but recovered it in 1769, when the Hats, or French party, were in the ascendant. Died in 1771.

See HOEFKEN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. Ekeblad," 1773.

Ek'ins, (JEFFERY,) an English parson, born in Cheshire. He translated from the Greek "The Loves of Medea and Jason," by Apollonius of Rhodes. Died in 1791.

Ekström or **Ekstroem**, êk'ström, (DANIEL,) a Swedish mechanician and mathematician, born at Ekesog in 1711. He made excellent mathematical instruments. Died in 1755.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" P. WARGENTEN, "Gedächtniss auf Daniel Ekstroem."

Elagabale. See ELAGABALUS.

El-a-ga-bã'lus or **El-a-gab'a-lus**, or **He-li-o-ga-bã'lus**, [Fr. ELAGABALE, á'lã'gã'bã'l', or HÉLIOGABALE, á'le'o'gã'bã'l',] (MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Antioch in 204 A.D., was supposed to be the natural son of Caracalla. His original name was Varius Avitus Bassianus; but, having become a priest in the Temple of the Sun, (the Syrian Elagabal,) he adopted the name of that idol. In 218 he was proclaimed by the army as successor to Caracalla, and, having defeated his rival Macrinus, he assumed the name of M. A. Antoninus. His reign was short, and was disgraced by cruelty, extravagance, and infamous vices. He was assassinated by his soldiers in 222, and was succeeded by Alexander Severus.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LAMFRIDIUS, "Elagabalus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Elbée, d', dèl'bã', (GIGOT, zhe'go'), a Vendean general-in-chief, born of a French family at Dresden in 1752. He resided in France when the Revolution began, and put himself at the head of a body of royalists in March, 1793. His army joined that of Cathelineau and defeated the republicans at Fontenay and Saumur. On the death of Cathelineau, in June, Elbée was chosen general-in-chief. He was defeated at Luçon, and gained a decisive victory over Marceau at Chantonay. He lost a great battle and was desperately wounded at Chollet, in October. Having been taken prisoner, he was shot, by order of a court-martial, in January, 1794.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" DE COURCELLES, "Histoire des Généraux Français."

Elbene. See DELBENE.

El'bert, (SAMUEL,) an American officer, born in South Carolina in 1743, served with distinction as colonel in the Revolutionary war, and was chosen Governor of Georgia in 1785. Died in 1788.

Elbeuf or **Elbœuf**, d', dèl'buf', (CHARLES,) DUKE, born about 1556, was a son of René de Lorraine, noticed below. Died in 1605.

Elbeuf, d', (CHARLES,) a son of the preceding, born in 1596, became Duke of Elbeuf, and married in 1619 an illegitimate daughter of Henry IV. Died in 1657.

Elbeuf, d', (EMMANUEL MAURICE,) PRINCE, a grandson of the preceding, born in 1677, entered the service of the Emperor of Germany. He became owner of a villa at Portici, and there ordered some excavations which resulted in the discovery of Herculaneum. Died in 1763.

Elbeuf, d', (RENÉ de Lorraine—dèh lo'rãn'), MARQUIS, a son of Claude, Duc de Guise. Died in 1566.

Elbœuf. See ELBEUF.

Elburcht, van, (JAN), a Dutch painter, born at Elburg about 1550, worked at Antwerp. He painted landscapes, storms at sea, and scriptural subjects.

El'cho, (FRANCIS WEMYS CHARTERIS DOUGLAS,) LORD, now EARL WEMYSS, (Weemz,) a British politician, was born in 1818. He represented East Gloucestershire in the House of Commons from 1841 to 1846, and then Haddington until his succession to the peerage in 1883. He is a Liberal-Conservative. He has taken a leading part in aiding the Volunteer movement.

Elci, (ANGELO,) COUNT, an Italian philologist, born in Florence in 1764. He published a fine edition of Lucan's "Pharsalia," and some satires. Died in 1824.

El'dad the Danite, a Jewish traveller, lived in Arabia in the ninth century. He travelled in China, Persia, and other countries, and wrote a narrative of his travels.

El'don, (JOHN SCOTT,) EARL OF, lord-chancellor of England, was born at Newcastle in 1751. His father, William Scott, was a prosperous "coal-fitter," or dealer in coal. John Scott was educated at Oxford, where in 1771 he gained a prize of £20 for a prose essay on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel." In 1772 he ran away with and married Elizabeth Surtees, a lady of exquisite beauty. He began the study of law in the Middle Temple in 1773, where, by the most intense application, he laid the foundation of the unrivalled reputation which he acquired as a judge. In 1776 he was called to the bar, and practised in London and on the northern circuit. His great excellence as a lawyer was publicly recognized in 1780 in the case of *Acroyd vs. Smithson* before Lord Thurlow. From this time his success was rapid and uninterrupted. In 1783 he was returned to Parliament, in which he took a prominent part as a supporter of the ministry of Pitt. Though not a brilliant orator, he often spoke with great effect. In 1786 he warmly defended Warren Hastings in the House.

In 1788 he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the title of baronet. From 1793 until 1799 he officiated as attorney-general amidst the excitement of the French Revolution. He prosecuted Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others for treason, who were defended by Erskine and acquitted. In 1799 he obtained the office of chief justice of the common pleas, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Eldon, a title derived from a manor in the county of Durham. Lord Kenyon congratulated the profession on this appointment, and predicted that Eldon would prove to be "the most consummate judge that ever sat in judgment." It is admitted that he performed the duties of this station admirably.

In April, 1801, on the accession of Addington as prime minister, Lord Eldon was raised to the dignity of lord chancellor, which he ascribed to the favour of the king. The latter, having sent for Eldon, drew the seals out from his bosom, saying, "I give them to you from my heart!" He retained the great seal for the period of twenty-six years, excepting an interval of about a year in 1806-07, when Erskine succeeded him. He possessed great influence in the cabinet and in the Upper House. It may, however, be mentioned as his reproach that he constantly supported the Conservative party, that he opposed the abolition of the slave-trade, the Reform bill, and nearly every other change, whether of useful reform or useless innovation. When Canning became prime minister, in 1827, Eldon was superseded by Lord Lyndhurst, and retired from public life. A few years before this he had been created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. Died in 1838.

See "The Public and Private Life of Lord Eldon," by HORACE TWISS, 3 vols., 1844; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; "London Quarterly Review" for December and June, 1844; "Westminster Review" for December, 1844; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1844.

Eleanor, ê'l'a-nôr, [Sp. LEONORA, lâ-o-no'râ,] OF ARAGON, Queen of Portugal, was a daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon. She was married in 1428 to a Portuguese prince, who became in 1433 King Edward I. He died in 1438, leaving her guardian of her minor son, Alfonso V., and regent. Died in 1445.

Eleanor [Fr. ÉLÉONORE, â'lâ'o'nôr'] OF AUSTRIA, a sister of the emperor Charles V., was born at Louvain in 1498, and was married in 1519 to Emanuel, King of Portugal, who died about two years later. In 1530 she

became the consort of Francis I. of France, in accordance with the first clause of the treaty of Cambrai. She had two children, who were the issue of her first marriage. She survived Francis, and died in Spain in 1558.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Eleanor OF CASTILE, a daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castile, was married in 1254 to the Prince of Wales, who became Edward I. of England. Died in 1290.

Eleanor [Fr. ÉLÉONORE, â'lâ'o'nôr'] OF GUIENNE, Queen of France, and afterwards Queen of England, was born about 1122. She was daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Aquitaine. In 1137 she married Louis VII. of France, whom she followed on a crusade in 1147. Having been divorced in 1152, she married Henry II. of England. In order to revenge his infidelity to her, she is said to have instigated the king's sons to rebel, for which she was imprisoned about fifteen years. She was regent while her son, Richard I., was absent on a crusade. Died in 1203.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Eleanor or Ellinor [Port. ELEONORA, or, more fully, ELEONORA TELLEZ, â-lâ-o-no'râ tel'lêz] OF PORTUGAL, a beautiful Portuguese lady, born about 1350. She became the queen of Ferdinand I. of Portugal. She was artful and unscrupulous, and is said to have caused the death of her sister. Died in 1405.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Eleanor OF PROVENCE, Queen of England, was a daughter of Raimond Berenger IV., and was married to Henry III. of England in 1236. She was mother of Edward I. Died in 1291.

E-le-â'zar, [Heb. אֵלְעָזָר,] a high-priest of the Hebrew church, was a son of Aaron, whom he succeeded in the high-priesthood about 1452 B.C.

See Exodus xxviii. 1; Numbers xx. 28, xxxi. 6; Joshua xxiv. 33.

Eleazar, a Jewish high-priest, who about 277 B.C. sent to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, (in compliance with his request,) seventy-two wise men to translate the Mosaic law into Greek.

Eleazar, a Jewish warrior, was a brother of Judas Maccabæus. He was killed in battle in 163 B.C.

Eleazar, an eminent Jewish scribe, who resisted the tyrannical orders of Antiochus Epiphanes, and was put to death in 167 B.C.

Eleazar, a son of Ananias, a fanatical Jew, instigated his countrymen to revolt against the Romans. During the siege of Jerusalem by Titus (70 A.D.) he was the leader of one of the hostile factions of that city.

See JOSEPHUS, "History."

Eleazar, a Jewish warrior, noted for his obstinate defence of Massada against the Romans in 70 A.D. When resistance was no longer practicable, to avoid capture he and his men killed themselves.

Eleazar or Eliezer of Garmiza or of Worms, an eminent Hebrew rabbi, lived about 1240.

E-lec'tra, [Gr. Ἠλέκτρα,] one of the Pleiades, was regarded as the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Dardanus.

Electra, [Gr. Ἠλέκτρα; Fr. ÉLECTRE, â'lâktr'; It. ELETTRA, â-lê'trâ,] a daughter of Agamemnon, and a sister of Orestes, was sometimes called **Laodice**. Her story has been dramatized by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Électre. See ELECTRA.

E-lec'trÿ-on, [Gr. Ἠλεκτρών,] a son of Perseus and Andromeda, was King of Mycenæ, (or, as some say, of Argos,) and father of Alcmena. Returning victorious from war, he was accidentally killed by Amphitryon, who was betrothed to his daughter Alcmena.

Eleonora Tellez. See ELEANOR OF PORTUGAL.

Electra. See ELECTRA.

E-leū'sis, [Gr. Ἐλευσίς,] a mythical person, called a son of Mercury or of Ogyges. The town of Eleusis in Attica is supposed to have derived its name from him.

E-leū-the'rÿ-us or E-leū'the-ros, [Fr. ÉLEUTHÈRE, â'luh'tair',] a native of Nicopolis or Epirus, in Greece, was elected pope or bishop of Rome in 177 A.D. He died in 192, and was succeeded by Victor I.

El-fle'da or Eth'el-fle'da, daughter of Alfred the Great of England, and sister of Edward the Elder, in-

herited some of her father's royal qualities. She became about 890 the wife of Ethelred, Count of Mercia, after whose death she defended her dominions against the Danes with courage and ability. Died in 922.

Elfric. See ALFRIC.

El-frī'da, queen of Edgar, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the mother of Ethelred II, and was a woman of infamous character.

Elger. See ELLIGER, (OTMAR.)

El'gin, (JAMES BRUCE,) EARL OF, son of Thomas, noticed below, a distinguished British statesman, was born in 1811, and educated at Oxford. In 1841 he succeeded his father in the earldom of Elgin and Kincardine. From 1842 to 1846 he was Governor of Jamaica, and in the latter year he was appointed Governor-General of Canada. In this position his policy was liberal, and his administration obtained the general approbation of the colonists and of the central government. In 1849 he was created an English peer. He left Canada in 1854, and was sent in 1857 to China on a special mission, which he performed with ability and success, and after the capture of Canton negotiated the treaty of Tien-Tsien or Tientsin, (1858.) In June, 1859, he became postmaster-general in the cabinet of Palmerston. He went as ambassador to China in 1860, and, after the success of the British army, entered Peking in triumph. He returned home in the spring of 1861, and was appointed Governor-General of India. Died in 1863.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for January, 1864.

Elgin, (THOMAS BRUCE,) EARL OF, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, born in Scotland in 1777, was descended from King Robert Bruce. He succeeded to the peerage in childhood, entered the army at an early age, and rose to the rank of general. In 1795 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Berlin, and in 1799 was sent in the same capacity to Constantinople. While engaged in the latter mission, he availed himself of the opportunity to procure, with great labour and expense, at Athens, a large collection of statues, bas-reliefs, medals, monuments, and other remains of ancient art, which were purchased by the government in 1816, and now form part of the British Museum, under the name of the "Elgin Marbles." The government paid him £35,000 for these treasures, for removing which he was severely satirized by Lord Byron. Died in 1841.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1860.

El-ġi'va, ? Queen of Edmund I, King of the Anglo-Saxons, and mother of Edgar.

El'i, [Heb. אֵלִי,] a Hebrew high-priest and judge, who flourished about 1170 B.C. He judged Israel forty years, and was succeeded by Samuel.

See I. Samuel i., ii., iii., and iv.

Elia. See LAMB, (CHARLES.)

Eliau. See ÆLIAN.

Elias, (of Scripture.) See ELIJAH.

Elias, à-lee'ás, (MATTHÄUS,) a German painter, born near Cassel in 1658, worked at Paris. Among his works is a "Transfiguration." Died in 1741.

E-li'as Le-vi'ta, a Jewish rabbi, born probably in Italy in 1472, was one of the most celebrated writers and skilful grammarians among the modern Jews. He taught Hebrew in Rome and Venice, and published many works, among which were a "Hebrew Grammar" and a "Chaldaic, Talmudic, and Rabbinical Lexicon." His critical notes on the text of Scripture, entitled "Masorah," (1538,) are highly prized. Died at Venice in 1549.

See BASNAGE, "Histoire des Juifs."

Elichmann, ā'lik-mān', (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist and physician, born in Silesia, practised at Leyden, where he died in 1639. In the opinion of Salmasius, he understood Persian better than any European of his time.

Élie, the French of ELIJAH, which see.

Élie de Beaumont, à'le' deh bō'mōn', (ANNE LOUISE MORIN-DUMESNIL—mō'rān' dū'mā'nē'l,) an authoress, born at Caen in 1729, was the wife of Jean Baptiste Jacques, noticed below. She wrote a novel entitled "Letters of the Marquis de Roselle," (2 vols., 1764.) Died in 1783.

Élie de Beaumont, (JEAN BAPTISTE ARMAND LOUIS LÉONCÉ,) a French geologist, born at Canon (Calvados) in 1798. He studied in the École Polytechnique and the École des Mines. In 1823 he was sent with M. Dufrenoy on a scientific excursion to Great Britain. He afterwards co-operated in a great geological map of France. (See DUFRENOY, P. A.) He became professor of geology in the College of France in 1832, chief engineer of mines in 1833, and a member of the Institute in 1835. Though not a politician, he was appointed a senator in 1852. He succeeded Arago in 1853 as perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Among his principal works are a "Glance at Mines," ("Coup-d'Œil sur les Mines," 1824,) "Researches in some of the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe," (1829,) and "Lectures on Geology," (3 vols., 1845 et seq.) He died in 1874.

See "Galerie historique des Membres du Sénat."

Élie de Beaumont, (JEAN BAPTISTE JACQUES,) a French lawyer, grandfather of the preceding, was born at Carentan in 1732. He acquired a European reputation by his judicial "Mémoires." In reference to his memoir of "les Calas," Voltaire pronounced him a true philosopher. He died in 1786.

Élie de la Poterie, à'le' deh là pot're', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French physician, brother of the preceding, was born about 1731. He died in 1794, leaving a few able treatises on mesmerism, pharmacy, etc.

Élien, the French of ÆLIAN, which see.

Eliezer. See ELEAZAR.

E-li-e'zer, a Jewish rabbi and writer, surnamed THE GREAT, lived in Palestine about 100 A.D.

Eligius. See ELOI.

Eligoum. See ELIKOUM.

E-lī'jah [Heb. אֵלִיָּהוּ or אֵלִיָּה] THE TISHBITE, an eminent Hebrew prophet, whose name is written ELIAS in the New Testament, [Fr. ÉLIE, à'le'.] He was a native of Thisbe. The first recorded fact in his history is that he predicted to Ahab a great drought. (I. Kings xvii. 1.) He made zealous efforts to convert the people from idolatry, and was the honoured instrument in the most signal manifestations of miraculous power. Finally, favoured with an exemption from the common doom of mortality, he was translated to heaven about 895 B.C.

See I. Kings xviii., xix., xx., xxi.; II. Kings i., ii.; Matthew xi. 14, xvii. 3; Luke i. 17; also, F. KORN, "Der Prophet Elias; ein Sonnen-Mythus," 1837; KRUMMACHER, "Elijah the Tishbite."

Elikoom or **Elikoum** (el-e-koom'), written also **Eligoum**, a Christian prince of the Orpelian race in Georgia. About 1168 he entered the service of the Sultan of Azerbajân, who made him governor of Ispahan and other cities and in 1172 ceded to him part of Armenia. He had one son, Libarid, who succeeded him.

Elio, à'le-o, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish general, born at Pampeluna in 1769. In 1805 he took Buenos Ayres from the English, and in 1811 defended the royalist cause against the insurgents of Montevideo. Recalled to Spain about 1812, he was appointed general of an army, fought against the French, aided to restore Ferdinand VII., and was made Captain-General of Valencia and Murcia in 1814. He was imprisoned by the insurgents in 1820, and executed at Valencia in 1822.

See SOUTHEY'S "History of the Peninsular War."

Eliot, (GEORGE.) See EVANS, (MARIAN C.)

El'i-ot, (JARED,) an American preacher and botanist, born in Connecticut in 1685, was a grandson of John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians. Died in 1763.

Eliot, (JOHN,) called "the Apostle of the Indians," was born in England in 1604, and was educated at Cambridge. He emigrated to Boston in 1631, and soon became minister of the church of Roxbury. He learned the language of the Indians, and began about 1646 to preach to the aborigines of Massachusetts in their own tongue. In the prosecution of his missionary work he travelled extensively, amidst great privations and dangers, and acquired great influence over the Indians, many of whom were converted by him. He translated the Bible into the Indian language, (1661-63.) Died in 1690.

See a "Life of John Eliot," by CONVERS FRANCIS, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. v., 1st series.

Eliot, (JOHN,) an American biographer and minister, born in Boston in 1754, was one of the founders of the

Massachusetts Historical Society. He published the "New England Biographical Dictionary," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1813.

El'iot, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English statesman and orator, born at Port Eliot, in Cornwall, in April, 1590, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He left college in 1610, soon after which he travelled in France and Italy. In 1623 he was elected a member of Parliament, in which he became a leader of the popular party and an eloquent debater. "For quickness and completeness of classical allusion," says Forster, "Eliot had no rival in Parliament." In the second Parliament of Charles I. he made a great speech on grievances. He was the chief author of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, against whom he uttered a powerful philippic, (1626.) For this speech he was committed to the Tower, from which, however, he was released about ten days later. "He had in great perfection," says Forster, "some of the highest qualities of an orator,—singular power of statement, clearness and facility in handling details, pointed classical allusion, keen and logical argument, forcible and rich declamation." In 1629 Eliot again offended the king by his remonstrance against arbitrary impositions, tonnage and poundage. The Parliament was suddenly dissolved by the king, and Eliot, with many other patriots, was committed to prison. As he refused to make dishonourable concessions, he was confined in a dark and cheerless apartment and treated with a severity that ruined his health. He died in the Tower in November, 1632. During this imprisonment he wrote a philosophical work entitled "The Monarchy of Man," (unpublished,) which is highly commended.

See JOHN FORSTER, "Sir John Eliot: a Biography," 2 vols., 1864; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1864; "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1865.

Eliot, (SAMUEL,) an American historian, born in Boston, December 22, 1821. He graduated at Harvard with the highest honours of his class in 1839, and afterwards spent several years in Europe. While in Rome, in 1845, he formed the plan of writing "The History of Liberty," of which two volumes appeared in New York and London, in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome." Part II., entitled "The Early Christians," (2 vols. 8vo,) was published in 1858. In 1856 he published "A Manual of United States History from 1492 to 1850." He was chosen president of Trinity College, Hartford, in 1860. In 1880 he published a "Selection of Poetry for Children."

Elisabetta, the Italian of ELIZABETH, which see.

Elisæus, el-e-see'us, [Fr. ÉLISÉ, à'le-zá',] an eminent Armenian historian, was secretary of Vartan, general of the Armenian and Georgian armies. In 449 he became a bishop. He wrote a history of the war of Vartan against Persia, a work of superior merit, which has been often reprinted and translated into English, French, and Italian. Died in 480 A.D.

Élisée, the French of ELISHA, which see,

Élisée, à'le-zá', (JEAN JACQUES COPEL,) known as FATHER ÉLISÉE, a noted French pulpit orator, born at Besançon in 1726, preached in the fashionable churches of Paris. His sermons were published and much admired. Died in 1783.

Élisée, (MARIE VINCENT Talachon—tá'á'shò'n',) a French surgeon, born at Lagny in 1753. He emigrated in 1792, and became chief surgeon of the royalist army. In 1797 Louis XVIII. chose him as his first surgeon. Died in 1817.

E-lí'shà, [Heb. אֵלִישָׁה; Fr. ÉLISÉE, à'le-zá',] the son of Shaphat, an eminent Hebrew prophet, was a disciple of Elijah, whose mantle he inherited and by whom he was anointed. (See I. Kings xix. 16-21.) He performed many miracles between 890 and 840 B.C.

See II. Kings ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., and xiii.

Elisio, à-lee'se-o, [Lat. ELYS'IUS,] (GIOVANNI,) a Neapolitan physician, who lived about 1550.

Elissa. See DIDO.

E-liz'a-bèth or **E-lis'á-bèth**, of Scripture, was the wife of Zacharias and the mother of John the Baptist.

See Luke i. 5 to 57.

Eliz'abeth or **Isabeau** (e'záb'ò') OF ANGOULÊME was a daughter of Aymar, Count of Angoulême. She was married in 1200 to King John of England. Died in 1245.

Eliz'abeth [Ger. ELISABETH, à-lee'zà-bêt] OF AUSTRIA, Queen of France, born in 1554, was a daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., and a granddaughter of Charles V. She was married in 1570 to Charles IX. of France, and had one child, a daughter, who died young. She expressed abhorrence of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. It is stated that after the death of Charles IX. she declined an offer of marriage from Philip II. of Spain. Died in Vienna in 1592.

See CLARY DARLEM, "Élisabeth d'Autriche, Reine de France," 1847; ALFRED DE MARTONNE, "Isabelle d'Autriche," 1848.

Eliz'abeth OF BOSNIA was the wife of Louis the Great, King of Hungary and Poland, who, dying in 1382, left her regent during the minority of his daughter Maria. She was put to death by Giornard of Croatia in 1386.

Eliz'abeth OF ENGLAND, OR OF YORK, a daughter of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born in 1466. She was married to Henry VII. in 1486, and became the mother of Arthur and Henry VIII.

Elizabeth, [Sp. ISABEL, e-sà-bèl'; It. ELISABETTA, à-le-sà-bet'tà,] Queen of England, the daughter of Henry VIII. and of Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich on the 7th of September, 1533. In 1535 her father opened a negotiation for a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Angoulême, son of Francis I. of France; but the alliance was not effected. In 1548 she was addressed by the ambitious Lord Seymour, with whom she indulged in a brief flirtation. She was endowed with superior mental powers, which were diligently improved by study, and, under the tuition of Roger Ascham, she attained a proficiency in classical learning. Before the age of seventeen she was mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages, and had read several Greek works. She was attached by her education to the Protestant Church. Her sister, Queen Mary, who regarded her with jealousy, committed her to the Tower in 1554, on the pretext that she was concerned in Wyatt's rebellion. Much apprehension was felt by the people that attempts might be made upon her life; but she was released from the Tower after the lapse of a few months, and removed to Woodstock. In 1558 she declined an offer of marriage from Eric, King of Sweden.

On the 17th of November, 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth, with the general approbation, was proclaimed queen. Her popularity was doubtless increased by the contrast between her and the late sovereign. She acted with politic caution in her design of restoring the Protestant religion, retaining a number of Romanists in her privy council. She appointed William Cecil secretary of state, and Nicholas Bacon keeper of the great seal. She began the religious reform by ordering that a large part of the service should be read in English, and forbade the *host* to be elevated in her presence. The Catholic bishops refused to officiate at her coronation, excepting the Bishop of Carlisle, who, it seems, acted his part reluctantly. When Parliament met in 1559, a bill was passed which vested in the crown the supremacy claimed by the pope; the mass was abolished, and the liturgy of Edward VI. restored. "Thus," says Hume, "in one session, without any violence or tumult, was the whole system of religion altered by the will of a young woman." At her accession Elizabeth found England at war with France and in alliance with Philip of Spain, who made her an offer of marriage, which she declined. In 1559 Francis II. (King of France) having assumed the arms and title of England in right of his wife, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth retaliated by sending an army to Scotland, which drove the French out of that kingdom. In 1562 she supported with money and troops the French Huguenots, who were then engaged in civil war with the Catholics. The next year the Parliament, anxious respecting the succession, voted an address to the queen, in which they entreated her to choose a husband; but she returned an evasive answer, and was equally averse to decide in favour of any claimant to the succession or of any suitor for her hand. Besides the suitors already named, she gave encouragement to the Archduke Charles of Austria, the Duke of Anjou, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the last of whom was the chief favourite from the early part of her reign until his death in 1588.

After the treaty with the French in 1564, England was at peace with foreign nations for more than twenty years,—a period of national prosperity and progress, in which commerce flourished and the naval power of the kingdom was greatly increased. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, was Elizabeth's prime minister and adviser during the greater part of her reign. For an account of her rivalry with the Queen of Scots, who was executed in 1587, see MARY STUART.

As the representatives of opposite interests in religion, Elizabeth and Philip of Spain had long felt a mutual hostility, which in 1588 resulted in the famous enterprise of the Invincible Armada, fitted out by Philip for the invasion of England. This armament, which consisted of more than 130 vessels and about 30,000 men, was commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. The English harassed the Armada in the Channel by partial attacks, and defeated the Spaniards in a general action on the 8th of August. The Spanish admiral then retreated northward, intending to sail home by that circuitous route; but, a violent storm having arisen near the Orkney Isles, more than fifty of the ships were wrecked and their crews perished. The Spanish loss was probably not less than 20,000 men. (Motley.) About this time Elizabeth began to show a decided partiality for the Earl of Essex. (See ESSEX.) Hostilities still continued between the English and Spaniards; and, while Philip subsidized the French Catholics, Elizabeth sent an army to aid Henry IV. in 1590 and in several ensuing years.

The reign of Elizabeth was considered eminently beneficial and glorious to the nation. It was illustrated by such names as Spenser, Shakspeare, Sidney, Bacon, and Raleigh. Her personal character was deformed by selfishness, inconstancy, deceit, heartlessness, and other unwomanly faults; but she has generally been regarded as a ruler of eminent ability as well as courage. She died in 1603, after signifying her will that King James of Scotland should succeed her. (For a more particular account of Elizabeth's character, both as a woman and a queen, see Froude's "History of England," vols. vii. to x., and Motley's "United Netherlands," chaps. vi., vii., viii. *et seq.*)

See, also, DR. THOMAS BIRCH, "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," 1754; CAMDEN, "History of Queen Elizabeth," ("Annales Rerum Anglicanarum," etc., 1625); LUCY AIKIN, "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth," 1818; HUME, "History of England," chaps. xxxviii. to xlv.; GREGORIO LETI, "Historia ovvero Vita di Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra," 1693; FR. VON RAUMER, "Die Königinnen Elisabeth von England und Maria von Scotland," 1836; ROBERT NAUTON, "Fragmenta Regalia, or Observations on the Late Queen Elizabeth," 1642; also an article entitled "Elizabeth and Mary," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1867; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1854, and October, 1863; "Fraser's Magazine" for October and November, 1853.

Eliz'abeth (or **Élisabeth**) or **Isabelle**, e'zā'bēl', OF FRANCE, born in Paris in 1389, was a daughter of Charles VI., and became the consort of Richard II. of England. Died in 1409.

Elizabeth OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV., was born in 1602, and was married to Philip IV. of Spain in 1615. Died in 1644.

Eliz'abeth, SAINT, OF HUNGARY, born at Presburg in 1207, was a daughter of Andrew (András) II., King of Hungary. She was married to Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia, in 1221, and was eminent for her fervent piety and ascetic life. Died in 1231.

See "History of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," London, 1632; SCHOPPE, "Leben Elisabeth's der heiligen," 1834; CHARLES DE MONTALEMBERT, "Vie de S. Élisabeth de Hongrie," 1836.

Elizabeth, (**Élisabeth**), (PHILIPPINE MARIE HÉLÈNE), a French princess, usually called MADAME ÉLISABETH, a sister of Louis XVI., was born at Versailles in 1764. During the reign of terror she shared the dangers and adversities of the king with fortitude, was imprisoned in August, 1792, and executed in May, 1794.

See PARISOT, "Vie de Madame Élisabeth de France," 1814.

Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Poland, married Charobert, King of Hungary, in 1319. She was mother of three sons, one of whom, Louis, inherited his father's throne. By her intrigues and influence over her brother, Casimir of Poland, she procured for Louis also the throne of Poland in 1370. She was Regent of Poland from 1370 to 1378. Died in 1381.

Elizabeth OF VALOIS, a daughter of Henry II. of France, was born in 1545, and married to Philip II. of Spain in 1559. She died at Madrid in 1568.

Elizabeth, (CHARLOTTE.) See TONNA, MRS.

Elizabeth, PRINCESS PALATINE, the daughter of Frederick V. of Bohemia and Elizabeth Stuart of England, was born in 1618. She received lessons in philosophy from Descartes, who is reported to have said that he "found none, except her, who thoroughly understood his works." She was instructed in religion by William Penn, whose friendship she highly valued. Having declined an offer of marriage from the King of Poland, she retired to Hervorden, where she died in 1680. The famous Prince Rupert was her brother, and George I. of England was her sister's son.

See PRUDHOMME, "Biographie des Femmes célèbres."

Eliz'abeth Alexiev'na, (ā-lēks-e-ēv'nā), Empress of Russia, born in 1779, was a princess of Baden, whose original name was LOUISA MARIA AUGUSTA. In 1793 she became the consort of Alexander I., then grand duke. Her character is represented as very amiable. Died in 1826.

Elizabeth (**Elisabeth**) **Christi'na** or **Christi'ne**, (kris-tee'nā), Queen of Prussia, born at Brunswick in 1715, was a daughter of Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. In 1732 or 1733 she was married to Frederick the Great. She had a literary taste, and was distinguished for modesty, piety, and many virtues. She translated several religious works into French. Died in 1797.

See VON HAHNKE, "Elisabeth Christine, Königin von Preussen," Berlin, 1848.

Elizabeth Christina or **Christine**, Empress of Germany, born in 1691, was a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. She was the wife of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and the mother of Maria Theresa. Died in 1750.

Eliz'abeth Farnese, (far-neez'; It. pron. far-nā'sā,) a daughter of Odoard II., Prince of Parma, was born in 1692. She was married in 1714 to Philip V. of Spain, and, being crafty and ambitious, soon acquired a complete ascendancy over that indolent, timid, and uxorious king. (See PHILIP V.) Charles III. was her son. Died in 1766.

See "Memoirs of Elizabeth Farnese," London, 4 vols., 1746.

Eliz'abeth Petrovna, (or **Petrow'na**), pā-trov'nā, Empress of Russia, the daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine I., was born in 1709. In 1740 Ivan, the infant son of the Duke of Brunswick, was proclaimed emperor, in accordance with the will of the late empress Anna. By a successful conspiracy of Elizabeth's partisans, of whom her surgeon, Lestocq, was the leader, she obtained the throne in 1741. In the Seven Years' war, which began in 1756, she co-operated with the enemies of Frederick the Great so successfully that her army entered Berlin in 1760; and he was probably saved from ruin only by her death. She was indolent and dissolute, but inclined to clemency. Though never married, she had several children. She founded the University of Moscow and the Academy of Fine Arts at Petersburg. She died in the winter of 1761-62, and was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III.

See LECLERC, "Histoire de la Russie moderne;" LOMONOSOF, "Panegyricus Elizabethæ Imperatricis," 1749; WIEDEMEYER, "Die Regierung der Kaiserin Elisabeth Petrovna," 2 vols., 1834.

Eliz'abeth Stu'art, Queen of Bohemia, born in 1596, was the daughter of James I. of England and Anne of Denmark. She was distinguished for beauty and captivating manners. In 1613 she became the wife of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. In 1619 she prevailed on him to accept the offered crown of Bohemia. This step involved him in war; he was defeated in 1620, and lost even his hereditary state. Among her numerous children was Prince Rupert, the famous Cavalier. Died in England in 1662.

See MISS BENDER, "Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart," 1825; GARDINER, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. x.

Eliz'abeth Wood'ville, a daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, was distinguished for her personal beauty. She was married to Sir John Gray, and after his death to Edward IV. in 1464. She was the mother of Edward V. and of Elizabeth, the queen of Henry VII. Died in 1488.

Ellain, *él'ân'*, (NICOLAS,) a French physician and poet, born in Paris in 1534; died in 1621.

Ellenborough, *el'len-bür'rüh*, (EDWARD LAW,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, in 1750, was a son of Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle. After practising some years with success, and becoming the leader of the northern circuit, he was employed in 1785 as leading counsel for the defence in the trial of Warren Hastings, after Erskine had refused to act on that side. Although he could not compete with Burke or Fox in eloquent declamation or in logical argument, he managed the case with a certain skill and success. In 1801 Law was appointed attorney-general. On the death of Lord Kenyon, in 1802, he became lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was created Baron Ellenborough. In the House of Lords he opposed all measures for the relief of Catholics, and voted for the impeachment of Lord Melville in 1806. He is said to have been extremely grieved by the acquittal of William Hone, the popular author, in 1818, at whose trial he presided. He died in 1818, and left his title to his son, the present Earl of Ellenborough. As a judge, Lord Brougham says, "no one could accuse him of partiality. He despatched business with great celerity, and for the most part with success."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III."

Ellenborough, (EDWARD LAW,) first EARL OF, a Tory statesman, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1790. He inherited the title of baron in 1818, and was appointed lord privy seal in 1828. During the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1835 he was president of the Board of Control. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1842, and, having annexed Scinde and Gwalior by conquest, was recalled in 1844 and raised to the rank of earl. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1845 and 1846. On the accession of the Derby-Disraeli ministry, in February, 1853, he became president of the Board of Control. The publication of a despatch in which he condemned Lord Canning's conduct in India, gave so much offence that Ellenborough resigned a few months after his appointment. The House of Lords, by a majority of nine, rejected a motion to censure him for his conduct in this affair. Died in 1871.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Ellenrieder, *el'len-ree'der*, (MARIA,) a German painter of history and genre, was born at Constance in 1791. She visited Italy, and lived at Munich and Carlsruhe. She is considered by the Germans the most skilful female artist of her time. Among her works is a picture of "Faith, Hope, and Charity."

Eller, *el'er*, (JOHANN THEODOR,) a German physician and chemist, born at Pleskau in 1689. He was physician to Frederick the Great, who made him a privy councillor in 1755. He wrote "Observations de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis," ("Observations on the Diagnosis and Cure of Diseases," 1762,) and other medical works. Died in 1760.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

El'er-ÿ, (WILLIAM,) an American patriot, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1727, was educated at Harvard College. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city for some years, and began the practice of the law in 1770. Having established a character for integrity, good sense, and firm attachment to public welfare and liberty, he was chosen a delegate to the memorable Congress of 1776, in which he signed the Declaration of Independence. Placing himself by the side of Secretary Thompson, he observed the expression and manner of each member in the act of signing his name, and was convinced that the men were equal to the crisis. He continued to serve in Congress (with the exception of two years) until the end of 1785, being rather eminent for his talents for business than for his powers as a debater. Retiring from public service in 1785, he found himself reduced in fortune by his patriotism, as his dwelling had been burnt by the enemy. In 1790 he was appointed to the office of collector of customs in Newport, which he retained to the end of his life.

His political sympathies were with the Federal party. Died in 1820.

See a "Life of W. Ellery," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," by his son-in-law, E. T. CHANNING, vol. vi., 1st series; GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Ellesmere, EARL OF. See EGERTON, (FRANCIS LEV-ESON GOWER.)

Ellesmere, LORD. See EGERTON, (THOMAS.)

El'et, (CHARLES,) an American engineer, born at Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He constructed the wire suspension bridge at Fairmount, Philadelphia, (the first made in America,) and that which crosses the Niagara River below the Falls. He was employed as engineer of several railroads. After the civil war began, he became a colonel of engineers, and converted several steamers into rams for military operations on the Mississippi River. He received in a naval battle near Memphis a wound, of which he died in June, 1862.

Ellet, (ELIZABETH FRIES,) an authoress, whose maiden name was LUMMIS, was born at Sodus Point, New York, in 1818. She published, besides other works, a volume of poems, (1835,) "Women of the American Revolution," (1848,) and "Summer Rambles in the West," (1853.)

See CRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Ellet, (WILLIAM HENRY,) M.D., an American chemist, born in New York about 1804, became professor of chemistry, etc. in South Carolina College about 1835. He discovered a method of preparing gun-cotton. The poetess Elizabeth F. Ellet was his wife. Died in New York in 1859.

Elleviou, *él've'oo'*, (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a French singer and composer, born at Rennes in 1769; died in 1842.

El'ice, (EDWARD,) an English politician of the Whig party, born about 1786, was a merchant of London, and for many years an influential member of Parliament. In 1830 he became secretary of the treasury, and was secretary of war from April, 1833, to December, 1834. His wife was a sister of the first Earl Grey. Died in 1863.

Ellicot. See ELLICOTT.

El'i-cott, (ANDREW,) surveyor-general of the United States, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1754, served as an officer in the Revolution, and throughout the greater part of his life filled important positions under the Federal and State governments. In 1790 he laid out the Federal metropolis. He was appointed surveyor-general in 1792; from 1796 to 1801 he acted as commissioner in settling the southern boundary of the United States, and from 1812 till his death, in 1820, was professor of mathematics, engineering, etc. at West Point. He made valuable contributions to the Transactions of philosophical societies of Europe.

El'i-cott or **El'i-cot**, (CHARLES JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Stamford about 1820. He became professor of divinity in King's College, London, in 1858, and Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1863. He published, besides other works, "Commentaries on the Epistles of Saint Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians," etc. He was chairman of the company of revisers of the New Testament.

Elliger, *el'le-ger*, (OTTOMAR,) a skilful Swedish painter, born at Gottenburg in 1633. He became painter to the Elector Frederick William at Berlin.

Elliger, (OTTOMAR,) son of the above, a skilful historical painter, born at Hamburg in 1666, was a pupil of Laresse, and worked in Amsterdam. He excelled in architectural pictures. Among his best works are "The Feast of the Gods," and the "Nuptials of Thetis and Peleus." Died in 1732.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Ellinger, *el'ling-er*, (ANDREAS,) a German physician, born in Thuringia in 1526, was professor at Leipsic. He wrote "Hippocratis Aphorismi," in Latin verse, (1579.) Died in 1582.

El'i-ot, (GEORGE,) an English admiral, born in 1784, commanded the fleet which operated against the Chinese in 1840, and became vice-admiral in 1847.

El'i-ot or **El'i-ott**, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) Lord Heathfield, born at Stobbs, in Scotland, in 1718, entered

the army at an early age. From 1740 to 1748 he served in Germany as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp of George II. He was second in command at the capture of Havana. In 1775, having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, the defence of which was his last and most memorable achievement. During the siege, which commenced in 1779 and continued more than three years, he successfully resisted the combined armaments of France and Spain, displaying great prudence and humanity, as well as high military talents. After peace was restored, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar. Died in 1790.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Elliot, (SIR GILBERT,) sometimes styled LORD MINTO, was a Scottish judge, who lived in the early part of the eighteenth century. He became lord justice clerk, and was distinguished for his patriotic efforts in favour of the Protestant succession.

Elliot (SIR GILBERT) of Minto, a British orator, son of the preceding, was the father of the first Earl of Minto, and was eminent as a parliamentary speaker. He wrote an admired pastoral beginning thus:

"My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheep-hook,
And all the gay haunts of my youth I forsook."

Died in 1777.

Elliot, (SIR GILBERT,) the first Earl of Minto, an eminent Scottish statesman, born in Edinburgh in 1751, was the son of the preceding. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Morpeth. In 1777 he married the daughter of Sir George Aymand. He acted with the party of Mr. Fox for several years, but about 1790 he changed sides and supported the ministry. In 1793 he was sent, with two other commissioners, to protect the Bourbon interest in Toulon and Corsica. In 1796 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Minto. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1806, and, after an able and successful administration, returned home in 1814. He died in June of that year. He had been created Earl of Minto in 1813.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Elliot, (GILBERT ELLIOT MURRAY KYNNINMOUND,) second Earl of Minto, a son of the preceding, was born in 1782. He was elected to Parliament in 1806, and entered the House of Lords in 1814. He was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1832, and was appointed first lord of the admiralty, under the Whig ministry, in 1835. From 1846 to 1852 he was lord privy seal in the cabinet of Lord John Russell, who was his son-in-law. He died in 1859, leaving several sons.

Elliot, (MISS JANE,) a sister of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, wrote an admired dirge for the slain at the battle of Flodden, entitled "The Flowers of the Forest."

Elliot, (WILLIAM,) an English designer and engraver, born at Hampton Court in 1717. He excelled in landscapes. Died in 1766.

El'li-ot-son, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent English physician, born in London about 1795. He became physician to Saint Thomas's Hospital in 1822. By new prescriptions of prussic acid and creosote, and other innovations in medical practice, he excited much hostility among a portion of the medical profession. He was chosen professor of medical science in University College, London, in 1831, and afterwards became president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was the author of valuable works entitled "Principles and Practice of Medicine," (1839,) and "Human Physiology," (1840.) Died in August, 1868.

Elliot. See ELIOT, ELIOTT, and ELYOT.

El'i-ott, (CHARLES,) a Methodist minister, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1792, emigrated to Ohio about 1818, and edited the "Western Christian Advocate" for many years. He wrote several religious works.

Elliot, (CHARLES LORING,) an American portrait-painter, born in Scipio, New York, in 1812. He lived many years in New York City, and painted portraits of many eminent persons. His works are remarkable for fidelity of likeness and vigorous colouring. Died in August, 1868.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN'S "Book of the Artists," 1867.

Elliott, (CHARLES WYLLYS,) an American author, a descendant of John Eliot, "the Apostle of the Indians," was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1817. He has published a "History of New England from the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen, in 986, to 1776," and numerous other miscellaneous works.

El'i-ott, (EBENEZER,) an English poet, called "the Corn-Law Rhymers," was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, on the 17th of March, 1781. His father was a clerk in an iron-foundry, with a small salary, and was a strict Calvinist. The son, after having made small progress at school, where he passed for a very dull boy, was set to work in the foundry above mentioned, in which he was employed many years. A love of nature and of books counteracted the tendency to intemperance and other vices usual among his associates. In his seventeenth year he began to write verses, the first of which were the "Vernal Walk," and "Night." In 1821 he removed to Sheffield, where he gained a competence in the iron-trade. Soon after this change of residence he wrote his most popular poem, the "Corn-Law Rhymes," urging the repeal of duties on corn, which excited general admiration. He wrote also "The Village Patriarch," (1829,) "Byron and Napoleon," (1831,) "Love," and a few other poems. The poet Montgomery says, "I am quite willing to hazard my critical credit by avowing my persuasion that in originality and power he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all." Died in 1849.

See J. SERLE, "Life, Character, and Genius of Ebenezer Elliott," 1850; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES, 1860; JOHN WATKINS, "Life, Poetry, and Letters of E. Elliott," 1850; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1832, and October, 1834; "Westminster Review" for January and April, 1850.

Elliott, (JESSE DUNCAN,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland in 1782. He was second in command under Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, September, 1813, and was raised to the rank of captain in 1818. Died in 1845.

Elliott, (STEPHEN,) an American naturalist, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1771, graduated at Yale College in 1791. He became president of the Literary Society and of the Philosophical Society of South Carolina, and professor of natural history at Charleston. He was the author of a valuable work entitled "The Botany of South Carolina and Georgia," (2 vols., 1821-24.) Died in 1830.

Elliott, (STEPHEN,) D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1806. He became professor of sacred literature in South Carolina College. He was ordained in 1835, and was constituted Bishop of Georgia in 1841. Died in 1866.

Elliott, (WILLIAM,) a politician and writer, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1788. He opposed nullification in 1832, and afterwards wrote against secession, (1851.) Among his works are "Fiesco," a tragedy, (1850,) and several short poems. Died in 1863.

El'is, (CLEMENT,) an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1630, was appointed prebendary of Southwell in 1693. He was the author of several approved works on theology. Died in 1700.

See JOHN VENEER, "Life of Clement Ellis," 1738.

Ellis, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., a witty and accomplished English writer, born in 1745. During the French Revolution he gained distinction as one of the authors of the "Rolliad," (a political satire against Pitt and his ministry,) for which he wrote the "Birth-Day Ode" and the "Ode on Dundas." In 1790 he published "Specimens of the Early English Poets," which is thought to have rendered an essential service to the national literature. Ellis was distinguished for his refined taste as well as for his literary attainments. In 1800 he became the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who addressed to him the fifth canto of "Marmion," and who is reported to have said "he was one of the most accomplished scholars and delightful companions he had ever known." In 1797-98 he wrote many articles for "The Anti-Jacobin," a weekly paper under the auspices of Canning. Died in 1815.

Ellis, (GEORGE EDWARD,) D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine and author, born in Boston in 1815. In 1857 he was appointed professor of theology in the Divinity School at Cambridge, a position which he held for five years. He wrote several memoirs for Sparks's "American Biography," and a "Half-Century of the Unitarian Controversy," (1857.) Among his later works are "Memoirs of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford," (1871,) "Memoir of Jacob Bigelow," (1881,) and "The Red Man and the White Man," (1882.)

Ellis, (GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR,) Lord Dover, an English author, born in 1797, was educated at Oxford. He was elected to Parliament in 1818 and at several subsequent periods. In 1831 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Dover, and the next year was chosen president of the Royal Society of Literature. Among his principal works are "Life of Frederick II. of Prussia," (1831,) and "The Ellis Correspondence, illustrative of the Revolution of 1688." He also contributed to the Edinburgh and London Quarterly Reviews. Died in 1833.

Ellis, (HENRY,) an English navigator, born in 1721. He accompanied an expedition which sailed from England in 1746 in search of a Northwest passage. Captains Moore and Smith commanded this expedition, Ellis being employed as naturalist and agent of the committee which sent it out. He published a narrative of his voyage, (1748,) and was afterwards Governor of New York and Georgia. Died in 1806.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ellis, (Sir HENRY,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1777. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1805. In 1823 he published the first series of "Original Letters illustrative of English History," (3 vols., second series, 1827; third series, 1846, 4 vols.) He was principal librarian of the British Museum from 1827 to 1856. Among his valuable works are "Elgin Marbles of the Classic Ages," (2 vols., 1847,) and "The Townley Gallery of Sculpture," (1847.) Died in January, 1869.

Ellis, (Sir HENRY,) K.C.B., an English officer, who in 1816 accompanied Lord Amherst as secretary of embassy to China with dormant credentials as minister plenipotentiary, and published an interesting Journal of the Embassy, with Observations on China and the Chinese. Died in 1855.

Ellis, (JOHN,) a literary scrivener, born in London in 1698, was a particular favourite of Dr. Johnson, who said, "The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis the money-scrivener, with whom, at one period, I used to dine generally once a week." He wrote "The South Sea Dream," (1720,) a poem, and often exercised his talent in poetical squibs. He also translated Ovid's "Epistles," and other Latin poems. Died about 1791.

Ellis, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, born in London about 1710, was a merchant in early life. In 1754 he published an "Essay towards the Natural History of Corallines," in which the opinion was first advanced that they are of animal origin. He also wrote treatises on "Coffee," the "Bread-Fruit Tree," and other subjects. Died in 1776.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ellis, (Sir RICHARD.) See ELLYS.

Ellis, (ROBERT LESLIE,) an English philosopher and mathematician of Cambridge, was born in 1817. He edited, in conjunction with James Spedding and D. Denon Heath, "The Philosophical Works of Lord Bacon," (5 vols., 1857-58.) Died in 1859.

Ellis, (SARAH,) a popular English authoress, whose maiden name was STICKNEY, was born about 1812. She was married to William Ellis, author of "Polynesian Researches," in 1837, before which she had published a successful work, "The Poetry of Life." She rendered important services to female education by numerous works, among which are "The Women of England," (1838,) "The Daughters of England," (1842,) "The Wives of England," (1843,) "The Mothers of England," (1843,) "Family Secrets," (1841-43,) and "Pictures of Private Life," (3 vols., 1844.)

Ellis, (WILLIAM,) an English surgeon, who accompanied Captain Cook in his third voyage, (1776-79,) and

published a well-written narrative of that voyage, (2 vols., 1782.) Died at Ostend in 1785.

Ellis, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an eminent English missionary and author. He was sent by the London Missionary Society to the South Sea Islands in 1816, and returned home in 1825. In 1829 he published his very interesting "Polynesian Researches," (2 vols. 8vo.) and in 1838 a "History of Madagascar," (2 vols.) "Here is a work as copious, as comprehensive, as minute, and, as far as we can judge, as accurate, as it would be possible to produce." ("London Eclectic Review.") He married Sarah Ellis, noticed above, in 1837.

Ellis, (WILLIAM,) an English economist and writer on social science, was born near London in 1800. He distinguished himself by successful efforts to introduce the study of political economy into schools. He wrote "Outlines of Social Economy," "Phenomena of Industrial Life," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," and other works, several of which were translated into other European languages. He died in 1881.

Ellissen, (el'lis-sen, or **Ellisen**, (ADOLF,) a German critic and historian, born at Gartow, Lüneburg, in 1815, was a moderate democratic member of the parliament of Frankfort in 1848. He translated Montesquieu's "Esprit des Loix," (1844.) Among his works are an "Essay of a Polyglot of European Poetry," ("Versuch einer Polyglotte der Europäischen Poesie," 1846,) and one "On the History of Athens since the Loss of its Liberty," (1848.)

Ellis-ton, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) a celebrated English actor, born in London in 1774, ran away from school, and appeared on the stage for the first time at Bath in 1791. After obtaining success in the provinces, he made his *début* at the Haymarket in 1796. In 1803 he was principal actor and acting manager of that theatre, where he acquired great popularity. When Drury Lane was rebuilt after the fire, Elliston became one of its leading performers. He was the lessee of the theatre last named from 1819 to 1826, when he became insolvent. He was very successful in a great variety of characters; and he is generally regarded as the most excellent comedian that the English nation has produced. Died in 1831.

See G. RAYMOND, "Memoirs of Elliston," 1846.

Ellis'worth, (EPHRAIM ELMER,) a brave American patriot, born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York, in 1837. He removed to Chicago before he was of age, and studied law. He organized about 1859 a zouave corps which became noted for the excellence of its discipline. In March, 1861, he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, and in April he went to New York City, where he organized a zouave regiment of firemen, of which he became the colonel. He was ordered to Alexandria, where he saw a rebel flag floating over a hotel. He ascended to the roof and took down the flag, for which act Jackson, the keeper of the hotel, immediately shot him dead, in May, 1861. Jackson was instantly afterwards killed by one of the soldiers of Ellsworth.

Ellsworth, (OLIVER,) Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. He graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1766, was admitted to the bar in 1771, and chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777. He was a member of the Convention which in 1787 formed the Federal Constitution, and was elected in 1789 to the Senate of the United States. He acquired distinction as a debater, and acted with the Federal party. According to John Adams, "he was the firmest pillar of Washington's whole administration in that body." He was appointed chief justice of the United States by Washington in 1796. His official conduct in this position was generally approved. He was sent to Paris in 1799 as envoy extraordinary, and, with his colleagues Davie and Murray, negotiated a treaty with France. He died in 1807, leaving a high reputation for ability and integrity.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Ell'wood, (THOMAS,) an English author, born at Crowell, in Oxfordshire, in 1639, adopted at an early age the religion of the "Friends," or Quakers, among whom he became a prominent member and a public

minister. In 1662, having a desire to improve himself in learning, he procured, by the mediation of Isaac Pennington and Dr. Paget, the place of reader to the poet Milton, who was then blind and resided in London. Ellwood says, "he kept always a man to read to him, which usually was the son of some gentleman, whom in kindness he took to improve in his learning. . . . I went every day in the afternoon, (except on the first days of the week,) and, sitting by him in his dining-room, read to him in such books in the Latin tongue as he pleased to hear." Thus they went on pleasantly together for six weeks, when ill health compelled Ellwood to leave London. The world is indebted to his suggestion for Milton's second epic poem, "Paradise Regained." In 1665 Ellwood paid a visit to Milton at Giles-Chalfont, where, says he, "after some common discourse had passed between us, he called for a manuscript of his, which he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me and read it at my leisure, and, when I had done so, return it to him with my judgment thereon." He found it was "Paradise Lost," and, when he returned it, was asked by the author how he liked it and what he thought of it. Ellwood "modestly and freely" answered this question, and added, "Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say of Paradise Found?" "He made no answer, but sat some time in a muse." Ellwood published a "Sacred History," (1705,) and a poem called "Davideis," (1712.) He died in 1713, leaving interesting "Memoirs of his own Life," (1714.)

See, also, "The Penns and Penningtons," by MARIA WEBB, London, 1867; "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., 1826.

El'lys, (ANTHONY,) an English divine, born in 1693, became Bishop of Saint David's in 1752. He wrote "Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Subjects in England," and a few other works. Died in 1761.

Ellys or **El'lis**, (SIR RICHARD,) a grandson of the English patriot Hampden, was a member of Parliament from 1715 to 1734. He excelled in Hebrew, Greek, and biblical criticism, on which he published a work called "Fortuita Sacra," (1728.) Died in 1742.

Elmacin, *êl-mâ-see'n'*, (GEORGE,) [Lat. GEORGIUS ELMACINUS,] written also **Elmakin** (*êl-mâ-keen'*) and **Almakin**, an Oriental historian and Christian, born in Egypt in 1223, became secretary to the court of the Sultans of Egypt. He wrote, in Arabic, a history of the world from the creation to 1118 A.D., which obtained European celebrity, and part of which was translated by Erpenius about 1625. Died in 1273.

See HOTTINGER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis."

Elmacinus, (GEORGIUS.) See ELMACIN.

Elmakin. See ELMACIN.

Elmenhorst, *êl'men-horst'*, (GEVERHARD, GERHARD, or GERHART,) a distinguished German critic, born at Hamburg, published notes on Arnobius, (1603,) Minucius Felix, and other old authors. Died in 1621.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Elmenhorst, (HEINRICH,) a German poet and pastor, born at Parchim in 1632, wrote "Spiritual Songs," and "Dramatologia antiquo-hodierna," (1688.) Died in 1704.

Elmer. See AYLMER.

Elmes, *êlmz*, (HARVEY LONSDALE,) an eminent English architect, born near Chichester about 1814, was the son of James Elmes, noticed below, with whom he entered into partnership in London. His reputation as an architect is chiefly founded on the erection of Saint George's Hall, Liverpool, his design for which was preferred to those of about eighty competitors. This edifice, which is esteemed the principal ornament of Liverpool, and one of the finest specimens of the Corinthian order in England, was finished about 1855. It is 490 feet long by 165 feet wide. Before its completion Mr. Elmes's health failed; he died in Jamaica in 1847.

Elmes, (JAMES,) the father of the preceding, was born in London in 1782. He was architect of several public and private buildings of London, and acquired distinction as a writer. He published "The Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren," (1823,) "School of the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1825,) "Ecclesiastical and Civil Dilapidations," (3d edition, 1829,) "Thomas Clarkson, a Monograph," (1854,) and other works. Died in 1862.

El'more, (ALFRED,) an Irish historical painter, born at Clonakilty, county of Cork, about 1816. He became a student in London, where he worked with success. Among his chief productions are "Rienzi in the Forum," (1844,) "The Fainting of Hero," (1846,) "The Inventor of the Stocking-Loom," (1847,) and "The Emperor Charles V. at Yuste," (1856.) He was elected a royal academician in 1877. Died in 1881.

El'more, (FRANKLIN HARPER,) an American financier and politician, was born in Laurens district, South Carolina, in 1799. He was a member of Congress in 1837-39, and was president of the Bank of the State of South Carolina from 1840 to 1850. In this year he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States. Died in May, 1850.

Elmā'ley, (PETER,) an eminent English critic, and one of the first Greek scholars of his time, was born in 1773. He wrote articles for the early numbers of the "Edinburgh Review" about 1802. In 1819 he was chosen to assist Sir Humphry Davy in unrolling the Herculean manuscripts. After this date he lived chiefly at Oxford, where, in 1823, he became professor of history. He published excellent editions of several dramas by Euripides and Sophocles, which gained him a European fame. Southey, speaking of the Edinburgh Reviewers, said, "Elmsley has more knowledge and a sounder mind than any or all of them." Died in 1825.

Èloi, *â'lwâ'*, [Lat. ELIGIUS,] a French benefactor, born near Limoges in 588 A.D., became a favourite minister of King Dagobert, and founded monasteries and hospitals. He was appointed Bishop of Noyon in 640. Died in 659.

See SAINT-OUEN, "Vita Eligii;" BARTHÉLEMY, "Vie de Saint-Èloi."

Elorza. See CHURRUCA Y ELORZA.

Èloy, *â'lwâ'*, (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a Flemish physician, born at Mons in 1714, was employed professionally by Prince Charles of Lorraine. He wrote a "Historical Dictionary of Medicine, Ancient and Modern," (4 vols., 1778.) Died in 1788.

Elphege, *êl'fe-ge'*, written also **Alphege**, an English prelate, born in 954 A.D., became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1006. He was killed by the Danish pirates in 1011.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i., 1860.

El'phin-ston, (ARTHUR,) Lord Balmerino, a Scottish Jacobite, born in 1688. On the accession of George I. he took arms for the Stuart cause, and fought at Sheriffmuir. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden in 1745, and, after trial, was executed in 1746.

Elphinston, (JAMES,) an eccentric Scottish grammarian, born in Edinburgh in 1721, was for many years principal of a successful school at Kensington, near London. He associated with Dr. Johnson, by whom he was highly esteemed, and he made versions of certain Latin mottoes of the "Rambler," which were adopted by the editor of that work. He published, among other works, "Education," a poem, (1763,) "Propriety ascertained in her Picture," and "English Grammar reduced to Analogy," (1765,) in which he advocated a reform of orthography on phonetic principles. Died in 1809.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Elphinston, (JOHN,) an able naval officer, born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1720. In 1768 his government placed him at the disposal of Catherine, Empress of Russia, who employed him as admiral of the fleet sent against the Turks in 1770. After fighting one battle near Scio, and burning a Turkish fleet, he quarrelled with Orloff, the Russian general-in-chief, and left the service. Died in 1774.

See RULHIÈRES, "Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne."

El'phin-stone, (GEORGE KEITH,) Viscount Keith, a distinguished British admiral, born in Scotland in 1746, was the son of Viscount Elphinstone. As post-captain he served in America about 1776. In 1795 he obtained the rank of vice-admiral, and captured Cape Town. In 1800 he was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he took Malta and Genoa. For his services in Egypt he was raised to the British peerage, as Baron Keith, (1801,) and obtained the rank of admiral. In 1814

he was created a viscount of the United Kingdom. He died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Elphinstone, (GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH,) C.B., a British general, born about 1782, was descended from the noble Scottish family of Elphinstone. After serving in many campaigns, he became lieutenant-colonel in 1813, and gained distinction at Waterloo. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He commanded the army which was defeated in Afghanistan, a short time before his death, which occurred in 1842.

Elphinstone, (HON. MOUNTSTUART,) a British historian and statesman, born in 1779, was the fourth son of the eleventh Lord Elphinstone. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1795, became secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1803, and ambassador to the court of Cabool in 1808. He published in 1815 an "Account of the Kingdom of Cabool," a standard historical work of great merit. From 1810 to 1817 he was resident at the court of Poona. He was appointed commissioner of that province in 1817, and Governor of Bombay in 1819. "His policy, so far as India is concerned," says Bishop Heber, "appeared to me peculiarly wise and liberal." The same writer adds, "Mr. Elphinstone is in every respect an extraordinary man, possessing great activity of mind and body, remarkable talent for and application to public business," etc. He resigned his office in November, 1827, and returned to England in 1829. In 1836 he declined the offer of the Governor-Generalship of India, on account of his health. His "History of India: the Hindoo and Mohammedan Periods" (2 vols., 1841) is highly commended. He was never married. He died in November, 1859.

See "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," vol. xviii. part ii. p. 221; J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers;" "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1815, and September, 1841.

Elphinstone or **Elphinston**, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Scottish statesman and prelate, founder of King's College, Aberdeen, was born at Glasgow about 1435. He studied law in France, and became professor of that science in Paris. Having returned home about 1470, he obtained several high civil offices, and in 1484 was chosen Bishop of Aberdeen. Soon after this he was employed with honour as negotiator at several foreign courts. In 1492 he accepted the office of lord privy seal, which he appears to have retained until his death. In 1494 he obtained a papal bull for the foundation of a university which was built in 1506. He wrote a book of canons and a "History of Scotland." Died in 1514.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

El'ring-ton, (THOMAS,) D.D., a skilful Irish mathematician, born near Dublin about 1760. He became professor of mathematics in Dublin University in 1795, provost of Trinity College in 1811, Bishop of Limerick in 1820, and was translated to the see of Leighlin and Ferns in 1822. He published an edition of Euclid which is used as a text-book in Dublin University, and an edition of Juvenal. Died in 1835.

Elsasser, êl'sâs'ser, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German landscape-painter, born at Berlin in 1810; died at Rome in 1845. Among his works is the "Grotto of Sirens" at Tivoli.

See ELZEVIR.

Elsheimer, êl'shî'mer, or **Elzheimer**, êlts'hî'mer, (ADAM,) an excellent German landscape-painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1574, was known among the Italians by the name of IL TEDESCO, (i.e. "the German.") He worked mostly in Rome, where he acquired a high reputation by his good taste and his fidelity in the imitation of nature. He excelled in colour and chiaroscuro. His works are of small dimensions and very highly finished. Besides many landscapes, he painted a "Flight into Egypt," which is much admired, "Ceres in Search of her Daughter," and other historical and mythological pieces. Died in Rome in 1620.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers;" J. D. PASSAVANT, "A. Elsheimer, Maler aus Frankfurt," 1847.

Elshoecht, êl'so'êkt', or **Elshœct**, (CARLE,) a skilful French statuary, born at Dunkirk in 1797, was a pupil of Bosio. He gained a gold medal for his statue of "Innocence," (1825.) He adorned several buildings of Paris

with busts of Mirabeau, Molière, Poussin, and Claude Lorrain, and the Tuileries with a group representing the Genius of Asia. Died in 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Elshoëct. See ELSHOËCT.

Elsholtz. See ELSHOLZ.

Elsholz, von, or **Elsholtz**, fon êls'holts, (FRANZ,) a German comic poet, born in Berlin in 1791, obtained in early life an office of secretary in the public service at Cologne. He produced "The New Achilles," and a successful drama called "Come here," ("Komm her," 1824.) His comedy "The Lady at Court" ("Die Hofdame") attracted much attention.

Elsholz or **Elsholtz**, (JOHANN SIGISMUND,) a German botanist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1623. He became physician to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1656, and lived in Berlin. He published, besides other works, "Flora Marchica," (1663.) Died in 1688.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" BOEDIKER, "Ehrengedächtniss J. S. Elsholzen's," 1688.

Elsner, êlss'ner, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Königsberg in 1749; died in 1820.

Elsner, (JAKOB,) a learned German Protestant theologian, born at Saalfeld, in Prussia, in 1692. He became in 1722 rector of the College of Joachimsthal, in Berlin, and afterwards first preacher to the court. He published, besides other works, a commentary on the New Testament, ("Observationes sacrae in Novi Fœderis Libros," 2 vols., 1720-28.) Died in 1750.

See ADELUNG's Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Elsner, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a meritorious German economist, born at Gottesburg, in Silesia, in 1784. He was a practical farmer, and studied rural economy in various countries. He published many works, among which are a "Manual for the Propagation of Merino Sheep," (1832,) and a "Shepherd's Catechism," (1841.)

Elss'er, (FANNY,) a German danseuse, born in Vienna in 1811. She performed with great applause in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. In 1841 she visited the United States.

El'stob, (ELIZABETH,) an English linguist, sister of William, noticed below, was born at Newcastle in 1683. She was noted for her knowledge of the Saxon language. She translated Scudéry's "Essay on Glory," and published a "Saxon Grammar," (1715,) and "Saxon Homilies." From 1739 to 1756 she was governess to the children of the Duchess of Portland. Died in 1756.

Elstob, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary, born at Newcastle in 1673, was a Fellow of one of the Oxford colleges, and an excellent Saxon scholar. He became rector of Saint Swithin, London, in 1702. He published an edition of "Ascham's Latin Letters," "An Essay on the Affinity, etc. between the two Professions of Law and Divinity," and began an edition of Saxon laws, which was finished after his death by Wilkins. Died in 1714.

Elsynge, êl'sinj,? (HENRY,) an English civil officer and writer, born at Battersea, Surrey, in 1598. After leaving college and travelling a few years, he obtained the office of clerk of the House of Commons, which he kept during the Long Parliament, and resigned in 1648. "Mr. Elsynge," says Whitelocke, "was the best I ever knew to take the sense of the House and put it into apt terms." He published a much-esteemed work on the "Manner of Holding Parliaments in England." Died in 1654.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

El'ton, (SIR ARTHUR HALLAM,) an English writer, son of Charles Abraham, noticed below, and a nephew of Henry Hallam the historian, was born in 1818. He wrote a tale entitled "Below the Surface."

Elton, (CHARLES ABRAHAM,) an English poet, born in 1778, published a volume of poems in 1804, and a poetical version of the remains of Hesiod, (1809,) which is highly praised by the "Edinburgh Review." In 1814 he published "Specimens of the Classic Poets from Homer to Tryphiodorus, translated into English Verse," (3 vols.,) in which there are many brilliant and spirited passages. Died in 1853.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1809.

Elvenich, ɛl'vɛh-nik', (PETER JOSEPH), a German Catholic philosopher, born at Embken in 1796, is called the chief of Hermetianism, on which he wrote several treatises.

Elves, [Norse, ALFAR, ɛl'far, in the singular, ALFI, signifying "Spirit,"] the name given in the Norse mythology to a class of subordinate beings or deities who are supposed to inhabit that part of the atmosphere which is nearest the earth's surface and the interior of the earth. The former are aerial beings, and are called light-elves, (Ljosalfar :) they preside over the plants on the surface of the earth. The latter dwell in the bowels of the earth, and are distinguished as dark-elves, (Dökkalfar or Svartalfar :) they have charge of the ores and minerals lying within the earth, and are skilful workers in metal. The Dwarfs (Dwergar) nearly resemble the dark-elves : they work in the interior of the earth, and possess magic or supernatural powers.

Elvey, (GEORGE JOB), an English musician and composer, was born in 1816. He is the author of many anthems, and was for some years organist of the Chapel Royal, Windsor. He was knighted in 1871.

Elvius, (PEHR,) the Elder, a Swedish writer and savant, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Elvius, (PEHR,) a scientific Swedish traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Upsal in 1710. He was employed in the survey and exploration of Sweden about 1745, of which he wrote an account. Died in 1749.

Elwart, ɛl'vɛr', (ANTOINE,) a French composer of operas, symphonies, etc., born in Paris in 1808, gained the grand prize of the Institute in 1834.

Elwes, (JOHN MEGGOT,) an English miser, born in London in 1714, became member of Parliament about 1774. He is said to have left more than £500,000. Died in 1789.

See E. TOPHAM, "Life of J. Elwes," 1790; "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824.

Elye, ee'li or ɛ'le', (ELIAS,) a Swiss philologist, born at Laufen about 1400, was the first who introduced the printing-press into Switzerland. Died about 1475.

El'y-ot, (Sir THOMAS,) an English diplomatist and author, eminent for his profound learning, was sent by Henry VIII. on a mission to Rome about 1532, and to the court of Charles V. a few years later. He composed admired works entitled "The Governor," (1531,) and "The Castle of Health," (1534.) His "Latin Dictionary" (1538) passed through many editions. Died in 1546.

El'ys or **El'is**, (Rev. EDMUND,) an English poet and nonjuror, published "Divine Poems," (1658.) Died after 1693.

Elysium, or **Elysian Fields**. See PLUTO.

Elzevier. See ELZEVIER.

Elzevir, ɛl'zɛh-vir, [Dutch, ELZEVIER or ELSEVIER, ɛl'zɛh-veer,] the name of a family of Dutch printers and publishers, who were celebrated for the beauty of their typography, and rendered great services to literature by the publication of classic authors. The most distinguished are the following :

Elzevir, (LEWIS, or LODEWIJK,) the first eminent member of the family, was born about 1540, and settled at Leyden. Some of his publications are dated 1592. He died about 1617, leaving four sons, Matthew, Lewis, Gilles, and Bonaventure, who were publishers. Matthew died in 1640, and left sons named Isaac, Abraham, and Bonaventure. The last two were partners, and published at Leyden the master-pieces of typography which rendered the name of Elzevir famous. Among these are the works of Virgil, Pliny, Livy, and Cicero. They both died between 1650 and 1660.

LEWIS III., a son of Lewis II., established a press at Amsterdam in 1638, and produced fine editions of many authors. He died about 1670.

DANIEL, a son of Abraham, (or, as others say, of Bonaventure,) was the last of the family that excelled in the art of printing. He lived at Leyden, and died in 1680.

See A. DE REUME, "Recherches historiques, etc. sur les Elzevier," Brussels, 1847; DODT VAN FLENSBURG, "Over de Elzeviers, Lodewijk den Vader," etc., 1851.

El'zey, (ARNOLD,) an American general, was born in Maryland about 1815. He served in the Mexican war, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1861, entered

the Confederate army. He was made brigadier-general in 1862.

Elzheimer. See ELSHEIMER.

Emádee or **Emádi**, ɛ-má'dee, a celebrated Persian poet, surnamed SHEHERIARI, because he resided in Sheheriar, lived in the reign of Malek II., one of the Seljukides. He published a *divan*, or a collection of four thousand verses, and died in 1177.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Emanuel. See EMMANUEL and MANUEL.

Eman'uel ben Sol'omon, a famous Hebrew poet, a native of Rome, lived in that city about the end of the thirteenth century. He was the author of a poem called "Mechabberoth" or "Mechaberoth," ("Poetic Compositions,") and of several commentaries on the Scriptures. He is called by some rabbis "the Voltaire of the Hebrews," and is reputed the most elegant poet that his nation has produced since their dispersion.

Emanuele, ɛ-má-noo-á'la, (surnamed FRA COMO, from the place of his birth,) an Italian painter, born at Como in 1625; died in 1701.

Embury, ɛm'ber-e, (EMMA CATHERINE,) an American writer, daughter of Dr. James R. Manley, of New York, was married to Daniel Embury, Esq., of Brooklyn, in 1828. She published "Guido, and other Poems," "Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl," and "Nature's Gems, or American Wild-Flowers." Died in 1863.

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Emelraet, ɛ'mɛl-rát', a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels about 1612. He passed some years in Rome, and afterwards settled in Antwerp. He worked principally for the churches, painted often the landscape for the pictures of other artists, and was regarded as one of the best landscape-painters of Flanders.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Emeri. See EMERY.

Émeriau, ɛm're'ó', (MAURICE JULIEN,) a French admiral, born in Bretagne in 1762. He commanded a ship at Aboukir in 1798, where he was wounded and made prisoner. He became a rear-admiral in 1802, a count in 1810, and a vice-admiral in 1811. About 1812-15 he was commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and resisted the English with success. He was placed on the retired list in 1816. Died in 1845.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Emeric. See EYMERIC.

Émeric-David, ɛm'rek' dǎ'ved', (TOUSSAINT BERNARD,) a French archæologist and writer on art, was born at Aix (Provence) in 1755. He practised law at Aix in his youth, and sat in the legislative body from 1809 to 1814. In 1815 he was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote memoirs on Greek mythology, etc. He was author of a "Historical Discourse on Modern Painting" (1807,) of a "History of Painting in the Middle Ages," (1842,) and of many articles in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1839.

See FAURIEL, in the "Histoire littéraire de France," tome xx.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Émerigon, ɛm're gòn', (BALTHASAR MARIE,) a French jurist, born about 1714, published an excellent "Treatise on Assurances (or Sureties) and Contracts," etc., (1784,) and other works. Died in 1785.

Em'er-son, (GEORGE B.,) a distinguished American teacher and writer on education, was born in York county, Maine, in 1797. He taught in Boston for many years, and was president of the Boston Society of Natural History. He wrote "Lectures on Education," and a "Report of the Trees and Shrubs growing naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts," (1846.)

Emerson, (RALPH WALDO,) an American essayist, poet, and speculative philosopher, was born in Boston in 1803. He entered Harvard in 1817, and took the degree of A.B. in 1821. While at college he is said to have spent much of his time in the library, and, although not distinguished for his proficiency in the regular studies of the curriculum, he was superior to most of his classmates in his knowledge of general literature. His health failing about 1827, he spent the ensuing winter in Florida. In 1829 he was ordained at the Second Unitarian Church of Boston, as colleague of Henry Ware; but he resigned this position in 1832, because he could not accept the views of his church in regard to the

Lord's Supper. In December of the same year he sailed for Europe, and returned to his native land in the autumn of 1833. Soon after, he commenced his career as lecturer, his discourses embracing almost every variety of topic, from simple "Water" to "Milton," "Human Culture," and universal "Nature." A volume of his "Essays" appeared in 1841, and, by its freshness and originality of thought and sparkling beauty of expression, excited much attention. In 1840, on the establishment of the "Dial," (the organ of the New England Transcendentalists,) he became one of the contributors to that periodical, and was afterwards its editor from 1842 to 1844. A second volume (or series) of "Essays" made its appearance in 1844. It was characterized by the same striking peculiarities of thought and expression that had previously attracted so many readers, and soon procured for him a multitude of admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. A collection of his poems was published in 1846. In the following year he visited England, in order to fulfil an engagement which he had made to deliver a series of lectures before various institutes and societies in that country. In 1850 he issued a small volume, entitled "Representative Men," one of the most important of all his publications: it is doubtless that upon which his permanent reputation as a thinker will principally rest. It consists of a series of characters or mental portraits, each of which is designed to represent a class: 1. Plato, or the Philosopher; 2. Swedenborg, or the Mystic; 3. Montaigne, or the Sceptic; 4. Shakspeare, or the Poet; 5. Napoleon, or the Man of the World; 6. Goethe, or the Writer. It is scarcely necessary to say that the judgments formed of Mr. Emerson's writings, and more especially of the last-named work, must vary according to the habits of thought and prepossessions of the critic; the more so as our author does not attempt to establish his positions by any process of reasoning; he simply announces his views, leaving his reader to accept them or not, as he may have the capacity to do so, in accordance with the scriptural saying, "He that is able to receive it, let him receive it." In his philosophical or metaphysical views he may be said to approximate the celebrated German transcendentalist Fichte. Mr. Emerson's "English Traits" (1856) is one of his most popular and attractive books, although many of the remarks and statements contained in it require to be received with liberal qualifications. He was chosen to deliver an important course of lectures at Harvard University in 1870 on "The Natural History of the Intellect." In July, 1872, he left America in consequence of the burning down of his house, an event which greatly grieved and distressed him; nor did he ever entirely recover from the shock, though his friends were at the pains and the expense to build up the house again exactly as it had been. He died at Concord, Massachusetts, in April, 1882.

Mr. Emerson is distinguished for originality, as well as for subtlety of intellect. One cannot, however, help suspecting that, in his love of originality and his anxiety to shake himself wholly free from the trammels of the past, he sometimes runs into errors in the opposite direction, from which his good sense and rare sagacity might otherwise have preserved him. His style is in the nicest harmony with the character of his thought. "There never was," says Mr. Alger, "a bolder champion of mental freedom for himself and for all men. His rich and vigorous freshness has been an invaluable tonic to his contemporaries." But the same writer justly observes that "the emphasis of his statements is often fatal to the needful qualifications; but that requires his readers to be thinkers too, and not passive recipients of his thinking." ("Christian Examiner" for May, 1868.) As a poet, Mr. Emerson's merits are of a high order, although his poetry is not of a kind to be popular with the generality of readers. A number of his more recent poems have appeared as contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly."

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1847; "Westminster Review" for March, 1840, and October, 1856; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1867; "Christian Examiner," vols. xxx. and xxxviii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUVICKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Em'er-son, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Hurworth, near Darlington, in 1701. He was educated at home by his father, who was a school-teacher. At his father's death, he conducted the school a short time, and then retired from all business except writing on mathematics. Among his numerous works (which for some time were probably the best mathematical works in the language, except those of Simpson) are "Doctrine of Fluxions," (1748,) "Principles of Mechanics," (1754,) and "Method of Increments." He was eccentric in his habits. Died in 1782.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Émery, àm're', (ÉDOUARD FÉLIX ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born in Dauphiné in 1788, practised in Paris. Died in 1856.

Émery, (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) a French Catholic divine, born at Gex in 1732, entered the community of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, about 1750. In 1782 he was chosen superior-general of his order. He is commended for his wise, firm, and moderate conduct during the reign of terror, in which he was twice imprisoned. He wrote "The Spirit of Leibnitz," (1772,) the "Christianity (*Christianisme*) of Lord Bacon," (1799,) and other learned works. Died in 1811.

See PICOT, "Notice sur la Vie de J. A. Émery," 1811.

Em'er-y. (JOHN,) an English comic actor, born at Sunderland in 1777; died in 1822.

Émery, d', dàm're', (MICHEL PARTICELLI—pàrk'te'sà-le'), SIEUR, a French financier, of Italian descent, born at Lyons; died in 1650.

Émile or **Emili**, (PAUL.) See EMILIO.

Emilian. See ÆMILIAN.

Émilien, the French of ÆMILIAN, which see.

Emilio, à-mee'le-o, (PAOLO,) or **Emili**, à-mee'lee, (PAUL,) [Lat. PAULUS ÆMILIUS; Fr. PAUL ÉMILE, pòl à'mèl',] an Italian historian, born at Verona, removed to Paris about 1495, and, by the order of the king, wrote a Latin "History of France," ("De Rebus gestis Francorum," 1516-19,) which was admired and often reprinted. The style is pure and concise. Erasmus expressed a high opinion of Emilio's learning. Died in Paris in 1529.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Emilius. See ÆMILIUS, and PAULUS.

Emilius Mæcer. See MACER.

Emin, à-meen', ? (FEODOR ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian historian and novelist, born about 1735. His chief work is a "History of Russia to 1213," (1767.) Died in 1770.

Em'lyn, (HENRY,) an English architect, born about 1730; died in 1815.

Emlyn, (THOMAS,) an English Unitarian minister, born at Stamford in 1663. In 1691 he settled in Dublin, where he preached a number of years. He was fined and imprisoned about two years for his doctrines. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke," (1731,) and several controversial works. Died in 1743.

See "Life of Thomas Emlyn," by his son.

Em'ma, a daughter of Charlemagne, who, according to a doubtful legend, was married to Eginhard. It is reported that before their marriage she once carried Eginhard from the palace, lest his traces in the snow might betray the secret of his visit. Died in 837 A.D.

See J. C. DAHL, "Ueber Eginhard und Emma," 1817; EGINHARD, "Vita Caroli Magni."

Em'ma, Queen of England, was a daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy. She was married first to Ethelred II., and became mother of Edward the Confessor. About 1017 she was married to Canute the Great, by whom she had a son, Hardicanute. Died in 1046.

Em-man'u-el, [Port. MANOEL, mà-no-èl',] surnamed THE GREAT, King of Portugal, born at Alconcheta in 1469, was the son of Ferdinand, Duke of Viseu, a younger branch of the reigning family. Upon the death of John II., in 1495, he succeeded to the throne. He married the widow of the late prince-royal, Alonzo or Alphonso, Isabella of Castile, whose consent he obtained only on the condition that he should banish the Moors and Jews from the kingdom, which was repugnant to his own more liberal principles. During his reign the glory and power of Portugal attained their greatest height by the dis-

coveries and victorious expeditions of Vasco da Gama, Almeida, Albuquerque, and Alvares de Cabral. From 1497 to 1520 these famous captains maintained the ascendancy of the Portuguese arms in India and Brazil. In 1519 Emmanuel married Eleonore, sister of the emperor Charles V. He died in 1521, and was succeeded by his son, John III.

See A. DE VARNHAGEN, "Retratos e Elogios des Personagens illustres de Portugal," 1842; LACLÉDE, "Histoire générale de Portugal;" H. OSORIO, "De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitanie gestis," 1571; translated into English by JAMES GIBBS, 1752.

Em-man'u-el Phil'i-bert, surnamed TÊTE DE FER, *têt d'eh fair*, (*i.e.* "Iron-headed,") Duke of Savoy, an Italian general of great ability, born at Chambéry in 1528, was a son of Charles III. of Savoy. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V. in 1548, and in 1553 obtained the chief command of the imperial army in the war against the French. He gained a great victory over them at Saint-Quentin in 1557. In 1559 he married Margaret, a sister of Henry II. of France, and recovered part of his paternal dominions, which had been seized by the French. In 1574 he obtained from Henry III. the evacuation of all Piedmont, the condition of which was greatly improved by his wise statesmanship. Died in 1580. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel.

See G. TOSI, "Vita Emmanuelis Philiberti," 1596; BRUSLÉ DE MONTPLAINCHAMP, "Histoire de Emmanuel Philibert," 1692; DE THOU, "Historia."

Emmerich, ém'meh-rik, (GEORG,) a German physician, born at Königsberg in 1672, wrote several able treatises. Died in 1727.

Emmery, ém're', (JEAN LOUIS CLAUDE,) Count of Grozyeulx, a learned French lawyer and legislator, born at Metz in 1752, was a member of the National Assembly in 1790. He became a senator in 1802. Died in 1823.

Em'met, (ROBERT,) an eloquent Irish enthusiast, born in Cork in 1780, was a brother of Thomas Addis Emmet. He was an ardent but misguided partisan of Irish independence, and appears to have been a sincere patriot. Like his brother, he was one of the chiefs of the "United Irishmen." In July, 1803, he rashly put himself at the head of a party of insurgents consisting of the rabble of Dublin, who murdered the chief justice, Lord Kilwarden, and others, but were quickly dispersed by the military. Emmet was arrested, was tried, and, after an eloquent and impassioned speech in vindication of his course, suffered with intrepid courage a felon's death, September, 1803. The poet Moore commemorated his tragic fate and his attachment to Miss Curran in two of his "Irish Melodies."

See MADDEN, "United Irishmen," vol. iii.; JOHN W. BURKE, "Life of Robert Emmet."

Emmet, (THOMAS ADDIS,) an eloquent Irish lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Cork in 1764. He was liberally educated, was called to the bar in 1790, and became a leader of the "United Irishmen." He was arrested in 1798, and imprisoned in a dungeon for about three years. In 1804 he emigrated to New York, where he practised law with great success, and became attorney-general of the State of New York in 1812. He died in 1827. "That he had great qualities as an orator," says Judge Story, "cannot be doubted by any one who has heard him. His mind possessed a good deal of the fervour which characterizes his countrymen. It was quick, vigorous, searching, and buoyant." He wrote pieces of Irish history illustrative of the condition of the Catholics of Ireland, (1807.)

See "Memoirs of Thomas Addis Emmet," by CHARLES GLIDDEN HAYNES, 1829; a sketch of Emmet's character in the Miscellaneous Works of JOSEPH STORY; T. MCGEE, "O'Connell and his Friends."

Emmuis, ém'me-üs, (URBIO,) a Dutch scholar and historian, born in 1547, was eminent for his knowledge of ancient languages and history, and for modesty and other virtues. After teaching many years in Norden and Leer, he was chosen in 1614 professor of history and Greek in the University of Groningen, of which he was also rector. He wrote a "History of Friesland," (1596,) a "General Chronology," (1619,) "Ancient Greece Illustrated," ("Vetus Græcia illustrata," 1626,) a valuable

work on the history and topography of Greece, and a few other works. Died in 1625.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" N. MULERIUS, "Elogium U. Emmii," 1628; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Em'mons, (EBENEZER,) M. D., an American geologist, born in Middlefield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1798, became professor of natural history in Williams College in 1833. When the geological survey of New York was ordered by the government, he was appointed one of the geologists-in-chief. Several volumes of his Reports were published in the "Natural History of New York." He advanced the novel opinion that beneath the oldest member of the Silurian system there is a series of fossiliferous rocks, to which he applied the term "Taconic." He died in North Carolina in October, 1863.

Emmons, (NATHANIEL,) an American theologian, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1745, preached for many years at Franklin, Massachusetts. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1840.

Emo, a'mo, (ANGELO,) an able Venetian statesman and admiral, born in 1731. Having served with success against the Algerine pirates, he was made vice-admiral in 1765, and compelled the Dey of Algiers to sign a treaty favourable to Venice. He then obtained the rank of captain-general and admiral of all the maritime forces. In 1772 he was appointed a senator, and about 1780 a member of the Council of Ten. He afterwards held other high offices with credit. Died in 1792.

See MENEGHELLI, "Di A. Emo e delle sue Gesta," 1836.

Em'o-ry, (JOHN,) an American Methodist bishop, born in Queen Ann county, Maryland, in 1789. He was elected a bishop about 1832. He wrote several controversial treatises. Died in 1835.

See a "Life of Bishop Emory," by his son ROBERT.

Emory, (ROBERT,) a Methodist minister, a son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1814. He wrote a "History of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church," (1843.) Died in 1848.

Emory, (WILLIAM H.,) an American general, born in Maryland about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1831. He became a lieutenant of topographical engineers about 1839, and gained the rank of captain in 1851. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and a corps in 1864. He repulsed the enemy at Pleasant Hill, April 7 of that year. He fought with distinction at Opequan Creek, September 19, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

Empecinado. See DIAZ, (JUAN MARTIN.)

Empedocle. See EMPEDOCLES.

Em-ped'o-clēs, [Gr. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς; Fr. EMPÉDOCLE, òn'pá'dokl'; It. EMPEDOCLE, ém-pá'do-klà,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Agriguntum, Sicily, flourished about 450 B. C. It is not known who were his teachers. He excelled in medicine and poetry as well as philosophy. By these merits he acquired great influence in his native state, which he is said to have transformed into a republic, after refusing to accept the offer of royalty. He originated or adopted the theory that nature consists of four elements,—fire, air, earth, and water. He appears to have taught the Hindoo philosophy that the soul has been banished into the body in order to punish it, and that it migrates through animal and vegetable bodies until it shall be entirely purified. The popular tradition that he threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna to immortalize his name is probably fabulous. His greatest work was a poem on the "Nature and Principles of Things," of which fragments are extant. Lucretius, in his great poem, "De Rerum Naturá," expresses his admiration of Empedocles.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SCINA, "Memorie sulla Vita de Empedocle," 2 vols., 1813; J. G. NEWMANN, "Programma de Empedocle Philosopho," 1690; HEINRICH STEIN, "Dissertatio de Empedocle Scriptis," 1851.

Empereur, L', lôn'peh'tur', (CONSTANTIJN,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Oppyck, was one of the most eminent pupils of Erpenius. He obtained the chair of Hebrew in Leyden in 1627, and became councillor to Maurice of Nassau in 1639. He translated portions of the Talmud and other Jewish writings, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Forensic Laws

of the Hebrews," and a "Key to the Talmud," ("Clavis Talmudica," 1634.) Died in 1648.

See TRIGLAND, "Oratio in Obitum C. L'Empereur," 1648.

Empiricus Sextus. See SEXTUS.

Empis, òn'pe', (ADOLPHE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1790. He produced successful comedies and operas, which in 1847 opened to him the doors of the French Academy. Among his works are "Joan of Arc," an opera, (1822,) and "A Change in the Ministry," a comedy, (1831.)

Empoli, èmp'o-lee, (JACOPO CHIMENTI,) an Italian painter in oil, usually called L'EMPOLI, was born at Empoli in 1554. He worked mostly in Florence, the churches of which contain many of his pictures. Among his chief productions are "Saint Yves," "The Virgin with Saint Nicholas," and an "Annunciation." His design and colour are commended. He also painted portraits with success. Died in 1640.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Empoli, d', dèm'po-lee, (GIOVANNI,) a Florentine, who lived about the year 1500, in the service of the Portuguese king, sailed with Albuquerque to India in 1503, and wrote a brief account of the voyage.

See LAFITEAU, "Histoire des Conquêtes des Portugais."

Em-po'ri-us, a Latin grammarian, who lived in the fifth or sixth century, left some extant works on rhetoric.

Empson, (RICHARD.) See DUDLEY, (EDMUND.)

Emp'son, (WILLIAM,) an English editor and writer on various subjects, born about 1790. He was for several years editor of the "Edinburgh Review," to which he contributed many articles between 1823 and 1850. Died in 1852.

Emser, èm'ser, (HIERONYMUS,) a German Catholic theologian, noted as an adversary of Luther, was born at Ulm in 1477. He became secretary of Duke George of Saxony, who gave him a benefice in Dresden. In 1523 he published a criticism on Luther's version of the New Testament. He also made a German translation of the New Testament, (1527,) which was adopted by the Catholics. Died in 1527.

See WALDAU, "Nachricht von H. Emser's Leben," 1783.

Enambuc, d', dà'nòn'biük', (PIERRE VANDROSQUE DIÉL-vòn'drosk' de-èl'), an able French mariner and colonial governor, who, with the permission of Richelieu, planted a colony in the isle of Saint Christopher in 1625. He also formed the first settlement in the isle of Martinique, in 1635. He died in 1636, and was succeeded as governor by his nephew, Diel Duparquet.

Encélade. See ENCELADUS.

En-çel'a-dus, [Gr. Ἐνκέλαδος; Fr. ENCÉLADE, òn'-sà'làd',] a son of Tartarus, and one of the giants that rebelled against Jupiter. According to one tradition, he was buried under the island of Sicily or Mount Ætna, and his struggles caused earthquakes.

Encina. See ENZINA, (JUAN DE LÁ.)

Encinas or **Enzinas**, èn-thee'nàs, often called **Dry-ander**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Reformer, born at Burgos about 1520. Having been converted to Lutheranism, he went to Wittenberg about 1541, and acquired the friendship of Luther and Melancthon. He produced a Spanish translation of the New Testament, (1543,) which he presented to Charles V. at Brussels. For this offence he was imprisoned about a year. Having escaped from prison, he went to England. Died in 1552.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" MRS. CHARLES, "Martyrs of Spain," etc., 1805.

Encinas, (JUAN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Burgos, was also a Protestant. He went to Rome, or was sent thither by his father. There he openly avowed his principles, and suffered death by fire in 1545.

See MRS. CHARLES, "Martyrs of Spain," etc.

Enciso, de, dà èn-thee'so, (DIEGO XIMENES,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Seville, lived about 1620-40. He wrote "El Principe Don Carlos," and other dramas, which display superior talents.

Enciso, de, (DON MARTIN FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish geographer, accompanied the expeditions to Central America, and published "Suma de Geografia," (1519.)

Encke, ènk'keh, (JOHANN FRANZ,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Hamburg in 1791. He gained

distinction by his determination of the orbit of the comet of 1680, and of the distance of the earth from the sun, and published "The Distance of the Sun," ("Die Entfernung der Sonne," 2 vols., 1822-24.) He afterwards made important and successful investigations into the orbit and period of the comet of Pons, since known as Encke's comet. About 1825 he became director of the Royal Observatory of Berlin, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences. After 1830 he published the "Astronomische Jahrbücher," and other works. Died in 1865.

See G. HAGEN, "Memoir of Encke," in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Encontre, èn'kòntre', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant divine, eminent for talents and learning, born at Nîmes in 1762, was ordained, but was unable to preach, on account of a defect in the vocal organs. He became in 1808 professor of sciences in the Academy of Montpellier, and in 1814 he accepted the chair of theology at Montauban. He wrote an "Essay on the Theory of Probabilities," "Elements of Plane Geometry," a "Dissertation on the True System of the World," (1807,) and many other works. Died in 1818.

See JULLERAT-CHASSEUR, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de Daniel Encontre," 1821.

Ende, von, fon èn'deh, (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT,) BARON, a German general, born at Celle in 1765; died in 1829.

Ender, èn'der, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born in Vienna in 1793. He went to Rome as imperial pensioner in 1820, and afterwards worked in Vienna with success in portraits and history. Died in 1854.

Ender, (THOMAS,) a landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Vienna about 1794. He went about 1817 with a scientific expedition to Brazil, from which he brought home many designs. He accompanied Metternich to Italy, where he worked some years. His landscapes are admired for the vigorous effects of light which they display.

En'der-bïe, (PERCY,) a British author, published a mediocre history of Wales, (1661.)

En'di-cott, (JOHN,) one of the first colonial Governors of Massachusetts, born at Dorchester, England, in 1589. In 1636 he conducted an expedition against the Pequot Indians. He was several years Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1644 was chosen Governor. He was again Governor in 1649, and, with the exception of 1650 and 1654, was regularly re-elected to the same office till his death in 1665. Governor Endicott was a zealous Puritan, and was especially severe in executing the laws against those who differed from the prevailing religion.

Endlicher, ènt'lik-er, (STEPHEN LADISLAUS,) an eminent botanist and linguist, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1804. Having studied Oriental languages and natural sciences, he was appointed director of the Imperial Library, Vienna, in 1828, and professor of botany in the University in 1840. He liberally expended his fortune in the promotion of science, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Vienna. He published, in Latin, many works on botany, the most important of which is his "Genera of Plants arranged in the Natural Order," (1836-40,) and "Rudiments of Chinese Grammar," (1845,) with various other well-written works. He sympathized with the people in the insurrection of 1848. Died in 1849.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

En-dým'i-on, [Gr. Ἐνδύμιον,] in the Greek mythology, was represented as a beautiful youth, a darling of Diana, (Selene,) and a perpetual sleeper. One of the various traditions announces him as a king of Elis. His eternal sleep is ascribed to different causes.

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Enea, the Italian of ÆNEAS, which see.

Eneas. See ÆNEAS.

Eneas Sylvius. See PIUS II.

Enée, the French of ÆNEAS, which see.

Enemann, èn'eh-mân', (MIKÆL,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Enköping in 1676; died in 1714.

Enfant, L'. See L'ENFANT.

Enfantin, ðn'fɔn'tân', (BARTHÉLEMI PROSPER,) a French arch-socialist, born in Paris in 1796, is called one of the founders of Saint-Simonism. He began to propagate the doctrines of Saint-Simon about 1825, and in 1830 had united numerous followers into an association founded on community of property. A disagreement between him and Bazard resulted in a schism, after which Enfantin assumed the name of "the Living Law and the Messiah." Charged with corruption of public morals, he was condemned to imprisonment for one year in 1832. After that event his disciples were dispersed, and he was employed as director of the Paris and Lyons Railway. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

En'field, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an English author and dissenting minister, born at Sudbury in 1741, officiated successively in the Unitarian churches of Liverpool, Warrington, and Norwich. He published several volumes of popular sermons, a "Preacher's Directory," which was highly esteemed, and said to be the best work of the kind, and largely assisted Dr. Aikin in his "General Biographical Dictionary." Besides several educational works, he published in 1791 a "History of Philosophy from the Earliest Periods to the Present Century," abridged from Brucker's History. Died in 1797.

See AIKIN, "Memoirs of Enfield," prefixed to his "Sermons."

Engau, êng'gôw, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German jurist-consult, born at Jena in 1708. He became professor of law in the University of Jena in 1740, and councillor of the court of Saxe-Weimar in 1748. "His numerous writings," says Guizot, "attest his vast knowledge, and are highly esteemed in Germany." Among them are (in Latin) "Elements of German Civil Law," (1736,) and "Elements of Criminal Law," (1738.) Died in 1755.

See "Biographie Universelle;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Engel, êng'el, (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, born in Bavaria; died in 1512.

Engel, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an excellent German author, born at Pärchim (Mecklenburg) in 1741. He was professor of belles-lettres in Berlin from 1776 to 1787, and was preceptor of the prince Frederick William, who ascended the throne in 1787. His comedy "The Grateful Son" (1770) was very successful. In 1775 he published "The Philosopher for the World," ("Der Philosoph für die Welt," 2 vols.), which is admired for great clearness, facility, and elegance. He afterwards produced "Lorenz Stark," (1795,) a romance, which was very popular, and a "Mirror for Princes," ("Fürstenspiegel.") His works are characterized by an excellent judgment, and by a refinement of taste and purity of diction which are rare among the Germans. Died in 1802.

See F. NICOLAI, "Gedächtnisschrift auf J. J. Engel," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Engel, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a dramatist, brother of the preceding, was born at Pärchim in 1752. He wrote "Biondetta," a comedy, and a metaphysical essay, entitled "Nous nous reverrons," ("We shall see each other again," 1787), which caused a great sensation. Died in 1801.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Engel, êng'el, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss geographer and economist, born at Berne in 1702, wrote an "Essay on the Question, 'When and how was America peopled?'" (1767,) and several works on rural economy. Died in 1784.

En-gel-ber'ga, sometimes written **Engelberta** and **Angilberga**, Empress of Germany, was married in 856 A.D. to Lewis II. of Germany. Having been accused of conjugal infidelity by two courtiers, she was about to be subjected to the ordeal of fire and water, when Boson, Count of Arles, came forward as her champion. He defeated her accusers in single combat, and forced them to retract. Died in 890 A.D.

Engelbert, êng'el-bêrt', a German historian, born in the thirteenth century. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of the Roman Empire." Died in 1331.

Engelbert, SAINT, Archbishop of Cologne, became tutor to Henry, a son of the emperor Frederick II., about 1220. He was assassinated by his cousin in 1225.

Engelberta or **Engelberda**. See ENGELBERGA.

Engelbrecht, êng'el-brêkt', (ENGELBRECHTSON, êng'el-brêkt'son,) a Swedish statesman and general, was born in Dalecarlia about 1390. When Eric XIII. was deposed, Engelbrecht was selected to administer the government jointly with Charles Canutson; but the former was soon after assassinated by Magnus Bengtson, in 1436.

See J. J. PALM, "Dissertatio de Meritis Engelbrechtii," 1802.

Engelbrecht, êng'el-brêkt', (JOHANN,) a German visionary and fanatical religionist, born at Brunswick in 1599; died in 1642.

Engelbrechtsen or **Engelbrechtsen**, êng'el-brêkt'sen, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1468, was the first of his nation who used oil-colours. He is considered one of the ablest painters of his time. Among his master-pieces are a "Descent from the Cross," (in Paris,) "The Lamb of the Apocalypse," (at Utrecht,) and "The Sacrifice of Abraham," (in Paris.) Died in 1533.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Engelgrave, êng'el-grá'veh, (HENDRIK,) a learned Jesuit and preacher, born at Antwerp in 1610. He became rector of colleges at Cassel, Bruges, and Antwerp. His sermons were often reprinted, under the title of "Gospel Light," ("Lux Evangelica," 1648.) Died in 1670.

Engelhardt, êng'el-hart, (JOHANN GEORG VEIT,) a German theologian, born at Neustadt (an-der-Aisch) in 1791. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1822. Among his principal works is a "History of Dogmas," ("Dogmengeschichte," 1839.) Died in 1855.

Engelhardt, (KARL AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Dresden in 1768. He published "The Friend of Children," ("Der Kinderfreund," 12 vols., 1797-1814.) "Poems," ("Gedichte," 3 vols., 1820-23,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Engelmann, ðn'zhêl'môn' or êng'el-mán', (GODEFROY,) one of the inventors or improvers of lithography, was born at Mulhouse, (Haut-Rhin,) in France, in 1788. In 1816 he founded the first important and successful lithographic establishment in Paris, in which he was aided by Vernet, Girodet, Isabey, and other artists. He published a "Treatise on Lithography," (1839.) Died in 1839.

See G. PEIGNOT, "Essai historique sur la Lithographie."

Engelschall, êng'el-shál', (JOSEPH FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Marburg in 1739. He wrote short lyric poems, epistles, epigrams, and prose essays, which, in the opinion of Schoell, entitle him to a prominent place among German authors of the second rank. Died in 1797.

Engelstoft, êng'els-toft', (CHRISTIAN THORNING,) a learned Danish theologian, born at Næsberg in 1805. He became professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1845, and Bishop of Funen in 1851. He has written on church history, etc.

See ENGESTRÖM.

Engenio, d', dên-já'ng-e-o, (CESARE CARACCIOLLO—kâ-rât-she-o'lo,) an Italian historian, flourished about 1600. He wrote a "Description of the Kingdom of Naples," (1618.)

Engeström or **Engestroem**, êng'êh-ström', written also **Engelstroem**, (GUSTAF,) a Swedish savant, born at Lund in 1738. He was president of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and wrote several treatises on chemistry and mineralogy. Died in 1815.

Engeström or **Engestroem**, (LARS,) a Swedish statesman, brother of the preceding, was born at Stockholm in 1751, and entered the civil service in 1770. Appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1776, he displayed superior diplomatic talents, and was sent as ambassador to London, Berlin, and other courts, between 1788 and 1798. In 1809 he became minister of foreign affairs, and received the title of baron. In 1816 he was raised to the rank of count. Died in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

See ENGELBRECHTSEN.

Engelrams, êng'el-râms', (CORNELIS,) an able Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1527. Among his works is "The Conversion of Saint Paul," at Hamburg. Died in 1583.

Engbien, d', *dôn'gē-ān'*, (LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI de Bourbon—*dēh boor'bōn'*), DUC, a French prince, born at Chantilly in 1772, was the son of the Duke of Bourbon, and related to the royal family. He emigrated in 1789, and, after travelling a few years, entered the army under his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, and fought bravely against the republic from 1793 until 1801, when the army was disbanded. He then retired to Ettenheim, in Baden, where he was arrested, though on neutral territory, in 1804, on suspicion of conspiracy, and taken to the castle of Vincennes, near Paris. After a hurried trial before a military tribunal, he was sentenced and shot in March, 1804. This deed excited general and deep indignation against Bonaparte, and is commonly regarded as one of the worst crimes by which his memory is stained. (See BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON.)

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" FIRMAS-PÉRIÉS, "Notice historique sur L. A. Duc d'Engbien," 1814.

Engilbert. See ANGLBERT.

England, ing'gland, (JOHN,) a Catholic theologian, born at Cork, Ireland, in 1786. He was in 1820 appointed the first Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, where he founded an academy and the "Charleston Catholic Miscellany." He wrote many treatises on theology, etc. Died in 1842.

England, ing'gland, (SIR RICHARD,) a British general, born in Canada in 1793. He was sent to India in 1842, and distinguished himself in the Afghan war. He commanded a division at the Alma and at Inkerman, etc. (1854-55.) Died in 1883.

Eng'le-field, (SIR HENRY CHARLES,) M.P., an English antiquary and astronomer, born in 1752, was a person of extensive and accurate attainments in science. In 1788 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote a treatise on the Orbits of Comets, a "Walk through Southampton," (1801,) and "Beauties, Antiquities, etc. of the Isle of Wight," (1816.) Died in 1822.

English, ing'glish, (GEORGE BETHUNE,) an American adventurer and linguist, born in Boston in 1789. About 1820 he entered the army of the Pasha of Egypt, and served as an officer in an expedition against Sennaar. He wrote several works on theology, etc. Died in 1828.

English, (THOMAS DUNN,) an American poet and novelist, born in Philadelphia in 1819. He published a collection of poems in 1855.

Engramelle, ôn'gră'mêl', (MARIE DOMINIQUE JOSEPH,) a French naturalist and musician, born in Artois in 1727. He published "The Butterflies of Europe," (8 vols., 1779-93.) Died in 1781.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Engström or Engstroem, êng'ström, (JOHAN,) a Swedish poet and novelist, born in 1794. He published "The Æolian Harp," (1830,) and other poems.

Enjedin, ên'yeh-deen', or Enyedin, [Lat. ENJEDINUS,] (GEORGE,) a noted Unitarian writer, born at Enyed, in Transylvania, was superintendent of the churches in the province above named. Died in 1597.

Enjedius. See ENJEDIN.

Ennebel, ên'neh-bêl', (LOUIS,) a Belgian theologian and canonist, born at Louvain in 1652; died in 1720.

Ennemoser, ên'neh-mo'zēr, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German physician and writer on magnetism and physiology, born in the Tyrol in 1787. He was professor at Bonn from 1820 to 1841, after which he practised at Munich. Among his works are "Magnetism in its Relations to Nature and Religion," (1842,) and "Der Magnetismus," (1844,) which was translated into English by William Howitt, ("History of Magic," 1854.) Died in 1854.

Ennery, (ADOLPHE.) See DENNERY.

Ennery, d', dên're', (MICHELET,) a French antiquary, born at Metz in 1709, made a large collection of medals and coins. His cabinet at Paris, which contained over twenty thousand medals, was sold and dispersed after his death. Died in 1788.

En'ni-us, (QUINTUS,) a Roman epic poet of great celebrity, born of a Greek family at Rudia, in Calabria, about 239 B.C. In early life he became a citizen of Rome, where he obtained the patronage and friendship of Cato, Scipio, and others. He contributed perhaps more than any other early Latin writer towards forming the na-

tional literature of Rome. His principal work, called the "Annals," a historical epic, was for a long time the most popular poem in the language. He also wrote several tragedies and comedies. He is said to have first introduced from the Greek the heroic hexameter into Latin poetry. His works are all lost, except some fragments quoted by Cicero and others. "He stands out prominently in that early time," says Professor Sellar, "as a man of true genius and of a great and original character. . . . Whatever in the later poets is most truly Roman in sentiment and morality, appears to be conceived in the spirit of Ennius. . . . The variety and extent of his works bear witness to remarkable learning as well as a strong productive energy." He was a great favourite of Cicero, who often quotes him, and he was highly eulogized by Lucretius, Propertius, Aulus Gellius, and Ovid. Died in 169 B.C.

See SELLAR, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. iv.; VOSSIUS, "De Poetis Latinis;" SAGITTARIUS, "De Vita et Scriptis L. Andronici, Ennii," etc.; H FORELIUS, "De Ennio Diatriba," Upsal, 1707.

En-no'di-us, (MAGNUS FELIX,) SAINT, one of the Fathers of the Latin Church, and a distinguished writer, born at Arles about 473 A.D. He obtained the bishopric of Pavia (Papia) about 511. He wrote a "Panegyric on King Theodoric," an "Apology for Pope Symmachus," "The Fourth Council of Rome," and a "Life of Saint Epiphanius of Pavia." He was sent to Constantinople by the pope in 515 and again in 517 to negotiate a union between the Eastern and Western Churches, but did not succeed in effecting that object. Died in 521.

See SIRMOND, "Vita Ennodii," prefixed to his edition of the works of Saint Ennodius.

Enobarbus. See AHENOBARBUS.

E'noch, [Heb. ַנֹּחַ; Ger. ENOCH, a'noK, or HENOCH, hā'noK,] an antediluvian patriarch, born in the year 3378 B.C., was the son of Jared, and father of Methuselah. He was pre-eminently favoured by a holy life and immunity from death. At the age of three hundred and sixty-five he "was translated that he should not see death." (Hebrews xi. 5; Genesis v. 24.) The book of Enoch, quoted in the Epistle of Jude, was extant in the time of the primitive Christians, but was rejected as apocryphal by the Fathers and by the Church.

Énoch, a'noK', (LOUIS,) a French Hellenist and grammarian, born at Issoudun, became principal of the College of Geneva in 1556. Died about 1570.

His son ENOCH was a poet. Died about 1590.

Enrico of PORTUGAL. See HENRY.

Enriquez Gomez, ên-ree'kêth go'mêth, (ANTONIO,) or ENRIQUEZ DE PAZ, (dâ pâth,) a Spanish poet and writer of fiction, lived about 1650. Among his works is "The Pythagorean Age."

Ens, êns, (JAN,) a Dutch theologian and writer, born in 1682, preached at Utrecht. Died in 1732.

Ens, ênss, (KASPAR,) a prolific and mediocre German writer in Latin, born about 1570.

Ense. See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

Ensenada, de, dâ ên-sâ-nâ'dâ, (ZENON SILVA,) MARQUIS, a Spanish statesman, born near Valladolid in 1690. He was appointed first minister of state by Ferdinand VI., who began to reign in 1746, and at the same time was created a marquis. The administration of Ensenada was wise and economical, and improved the condition of Spain. Died in 1762.

En'sor, (GEORGE,) an Irish writer, born in Dublin about 1769. He published, besides other works, "The Independent Man," (1806,) and "Defects of the English Laws and Tribunals," (1812.) Died in 1843.

Ent, (SIR GEORGE,) an eminent English physician, born in Kent in 1604, acquired a large practice, and was knighted by Charles II. He wrote a defence of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood. Died in 1689.

En-tel'us, a celebrated athlete and a friend of Æneas, is mentioned in Virgil's "Æneid" (book v.) as having conquered Dares in the funeral games of Anchises.

En'tick or En'tinck, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1713, was employed by the booksellers to compile several histories and other works. His Latin and English Dictionary was successful, and has been reprinted. Died in 1773.

Entinck See ENTICK.

En-tin'o-pus, an architect, born in the island of Candia, is noted as the founder of Venice. It is reported that he built the first house there, in 405 A.D.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Entaus. See ENZIO.

Entraigues or Antraigues, d', dōn'trāg', (EMMANUEL LOUIS HENRI de Launey—dēh lō'nā'), COUNT, a French politician, born in Vivarais. He published in 1788 an eloquent "Memoir on the States-General," which was extremely revolutionary. Having been deputed by the noblesse to the States-General in 1789, he changed his course, and acted with the royalists. He emigrated about 1790, and was assassinated near London by one of his servants in 1812.

Entrecasteaux, d', dōn'tr'kās'tō', (JOSEPH ANTOINE Bruni—brū'ne'), a French navigator, born at Aix about 1740, entered the navy young, and soon distinguished himself by his talents and steady courage. In 1785 he was appointed commander of the naval forces in India, and in 1791 was sent, with the rank of rear-admiral, in search of the lost navigator La Pérouse. Although he failed in this object, he made important discoveries on the coasts of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, etc. He died at sea, near Java, in 1793. The narrative of the voyage was published in 1808 by Rossel, one of his officers.

See DE ROSSEL, "Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux," etc.

Entrecollés. See DENTRECOLLES.

E-nī'o, [Ἐννῶ.] the Greek name of the goddess of war. (See BELLONA.)

Enzina or Encina, de Ia, dā lā ēn-thee'nā, (JUAN,) a popular Spanish poet, born in Old Castile about 1468, is regarded as the founder of the Spanish theatre. He was patronized by Ferdinand the Catholic. He published in 1496 the first edition of his works, comprising odes, comedies, and a poem called "A Vision of the Temple of Fame." His "Art of Making Verses" ("Arte de Trovar") was received with favour, and his "Placida y Victoriano" is called a master-piece of dramatic art. His works are characterized by purity of style, brilliant ideas, and natural imagery. He was also distinguished as a musician, and became musical director to Pope Leo X. He went as a pilgrim to Palestine in 1519. Died about 1534.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Enzinas. See ENCINAS, (FRANCISCO.)

Enzio, ēn'ze-o, or **Enzo,** ēn'zo, [Lat. EN'TIUS,] a nominal king of Sardinia, born about 1224, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. He distinguished himself in the war which his father waged against the pope and the Guelphs. He gained a great naval victory over the Genoese in 1241. In 1249 he was made prisoner at Fossalto by the Guelphs, who kept him in prison until his death, in 1272.

See SIMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Enzo. See ENZIO.

Eoban, ā'o-bān, (HELIUS,) [Lat. EOBANUS HES'SIUS,] a German poet, born at Bockendorf, in Hesse, in 1488. He was professor of rhetoric and poetry at Nuremberg seven years, between 1526 and 1533, after which he obtained a similar position at Erfurt and Marburg. He translated into Latin verse Homer's "Iliad" and the Idyls of Theocritus, and wrote Latin eclogues, and other poems. His "Iliad" was often reprinted. Died in 1540.

See LOSSIUS, "H. Eoban und seine Zeitgenossen;" M. ADAM, "Vita Germanorum Philosophorum."

Eobanus. See EOBAN.

Eoetvoes. See EÖTVÖS.

Éole, the French of ÆOLUS, which see.

Éon de Beaumont, d', dā'ōn'dēh bō'mōn', (CHARLES GENEVIÈVE LOUISE AUGUSTE ANDRÉ TIMOTHÉE,) styled CHEVALIER D'ÉON, a famous French diplomatist, born at Tonnerre in 1728. Having gained reputation by writing an Essay on the Finances of France, he was employed about 1755 on a mission to the court of Russia, with which he negotiated an advantageous treaty. In 1759 he served with credit as captain in the French army in Germany. A few years later he was minister plenipotentiary to London, but was superseded soon after his appointment. On his return to France, about 1777, the government, for some mysterious reason, required him

to assume the female dress, which he wore for the rest of his life. Being reduced to poverty, he supported himself in his later years by giving lessons in the art of fencing. He was author of many historical and political essays. Died in 1810.

See "Mémoires du Chevalier D'Éon," by F. GAILLARDET; GRIMM, "Correspondance;" BACHAUMONT, "Mémoires."

Éos, [Gr. Ἠώς,] of the Greek mythology, corresponds to the Latin Aurora, the goddess of morning. She was supposed to be a daughter of Hyperion, a sister of Diana or Selene, and the wife of Tithonus.

Eosander, à-o-zān'dēr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, of Swedish origin, born towards the end of the seventeenth century, was employed by the Elector Frederick on a palace in Berlin, and on other edifices. That prince also sent him as ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden. Among his works is the palace of Schönhausen, Berlin. Died in Dresden in 1729.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Eotvos or Eoetvoes, (JOSEPH,) a popular Hungarian author and statesman, born at Buda (or Ofen) in 1813. He produced about 1833 "The Critics," a comedy, and "The Revenge," a tragedy. His reputation was increased by "The Carthusian," a novel, (1838-41.) He defended Kossuth in a pamphlet, (1841,) which proved that he possessed polemical abilities of a high order. He was afterwards one of the chief orators of the popular party in the Diet. His political novel "The Village Notary" (1844-46) had great popularity, and was translated into English and German. In 1848, and again in 1867, he was for a short time minister of public instruction. He died in 1871.

E-pam-i-non'das, [Gr. Ἐπαμεινώνδας or Ἐπαμινώνδας,] an illustrious Theban statesman and general, a son of Polymnis, was born about the year 412 B.C. He received instruction from Lysis of Tarentum, a Pythagorean philosopher. He first distinguished himself on the field of Mantinea, where he and his friend Pelopidas performed prodigies of valour, under the standard of Sparta, (385.) In youth he loved retirement and study, and, it is said, preferred poverty from principle. The aristocrats of Thebes, aided by Spartan soldiery, gained the ascendancy, and banished Pelopidas and other popular chiefs; but Epaminondas, being regarded as a speculative philosopher, was not included in the proscription. When he was about forty years of age, at a congress of deputies from the Grecian states he spoke eloquently against the encroachments of the Spartan power, and acquired the reputation of one of the best orators of Greece. When, soon after this, Sparta declared war against Thebes, Epaminondas was nominated commander-in-chief of the Theban army, consisting of 6000 foot and 500 horse, to which Sparta opposed 10,000 foot and 1000 horse. The armies met at Leuctra, where the Spartans were totally routed, with a loss of 4000 men, in 372 B.C. This battle was a fatal blow to the supremacy of Sparta, and became forever memorable for the profound and skilful combinations in the military art of which Epaminondas gave the first example. He invaded Peloponnesus in 369, and threatened Sparta, which was defended with firmness and success by Agesilaus. He commanded the Thebans at the battle of Mantinea, (July 4, 363,) and had just achieved a glorious victory, when he received a mortal wound. Some writers date this event in 362 B.C. Cicero maintains that Epaminondas was the greatest man that Greece has produced; and all parties admit that he was one of the most perfect models of the statesman, warrior, patriot, and sage.

See PLUTARCH, "Pelopidas;" GROTE, "History of Greece," chaps. lxxviii., lxxix., lxxx.; SERAN DE LA TOUR, "Histoire d'Epaminondas," 1739; A. G. MEISSNER, "Epaminondas," (in German, 1801;) CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Epaminondas," DIODORUS SICULUS, book xv.; E. BAUCH, "Epaminondas und Theben's Kampf um die Hegemonie," 1834.

Ep'a-phras, a primitive Christian minister of Colosse, was a fellow-prisoner with the Apostle Paul in Rome about 66 A.D.

See Colossians i. 7, iv. 12; Philemon, 23d verse.

E-paph-ro-di'tus, [Fr. EPAPHRODITE, à'pā'fro'dèt',] one of the primitive Christians, was a companion and "fellow-soldier" of the Apostle Paul.

See Philippians ii. 25 and iv. 18.

Épée, de l', *dèh là'pà'*, (CHARLES MICHEL), a French abbé, born at Versailles in 1712, was distinguished for his successful devotion to the instruction of the deaf and dumb. He refused, as a Jansenist, to sign a formulary, and thus hindered his success in the church at Paris; but he afterwards obtained a canonicate in the church of Troyes. He had inherited an income of seven thousand francs, when, casually meeting with two sisters who were deaf-mutes, he thenceforth devoted his life and fortune to the gratuitous instruction of that class. His institution acquired a wide reputation, and at his death passed into the hands of Abbé Sicard. He wrote several treatises on the subject of his pursuits. He has the credit of being the first who used natural signs or gestures in the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Died in 1789.

See J. VALETTE, "Vie de l'Abbé de l'Épée," 1857; BÉBIAN, "Éloge de C. M. de l'Épée," E. MOREL, "Notice sur l'Abbé de l'Épée," 1833; F. BERTHIER, "L'Abbé de l'Épée, sa Vie, son Apostolat, etc.," 1852.

Épernon, d', *dá'pèr'nón'*, written also **Espernon**, (JEAN LOUIS DE **Nogaret de la Vallette**—*no'gã'rá' dèh là'vã'lét'*), DUC, sometimes called CAUMONT, a noted French courtier, born in Languedoc in 1554. He was a favourite of Henry III., who created him Duke of Espernon and in 1587 appointed him admiral of France. In the next two reigns he also held high offices. He was in the carriage of Henry IV. when that king was assassinated, and was suspected of complicity in the crime. Died in 1642.

See G. GIRARD, "Histoire de la Vie du Duc d'Espernon," 1655, translated into English by CHARLES COTTON, 1670.

Éphialte. See EPHIALTES.

E-phi-al'tēs, [Gr. *Ἐφιάλης*; Fr. *ÉPHIALTE*, *á'fe'ãlt'*], in the Greek mythology, a giant, supposed to be the son of Neptune and Iphimedi'a. He and his brother Otus are said to have grown nine inches every month. When only nine years old, they attempted to scale the heavens by piling Mount Ossa on Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa; but they were slain by Apollo, (or, as one account says, by Diana.) (See IPHIMEDIA.)

Ephialtes, an Athenian orator, lived about 350 B.C. He was one of the ten orators whom Alexander the Great required to be delivered to him. They were saved by the intervention of Demades.

Ephialtes, a Greek traitor, who, while Leonidas was defending the pass of Thermopylæ, guided the Persian invaders through a defile, by which they turned the position of the Greeks.

Ephialtes, an Athenian statesman and general, was a political friend of Pericles. He was the principal author of a law which diminished the power of the Areopagus and changed the government into an unmix'd democracy. Several ancient historians commend his integrity and other virtues. He was assassinated by the aristocrats in 456 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" PLUTARCH, "Pericles;" CICERO, "De Republica."

E-phi-p'us, [*Ἐφίππος*], an Athenian poet of the middle comedy, lived about 340 B.C. The titles of some of his plays have been preserved by Athenæus.

Ephippus of Olynthus, a Greek historian who wrote an account of Alexander the Great, which is lost.

Éphore. See EPHORUS.

Eph'o-rus, [Gr. *Ἐφορος*; Fr. *ÉPHORE*, *á'for'*], an eminent Greek historian, born probably about 400 B.C. He studied rhetoric with Isocrates, who persuaded him to devote himself to history in preference to oratory. His principal work was a general history of Greece and of the Barbarians from the siege of Troy to 340 B.C., only a few fragments of which have come down to us. He has a good reputation for sincerity and veracity as a historian. His style is clear and elegant, but rather feeble and diffuse. He is supposed to have died about 330 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives of the Ten Orators;" C. MÜLLER, "De Ephoro," in his "Fragmenta Historicorum Græcorum."

E'phra-em or **E'phra-im**, [Lat. EPHRAE'MUS], written also **Ephrem**, THE SYRIAN, an eminent ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century, born at Nisibis. In youth he adopted the monastic life in a cave near Edessa, where he improved his time in study and writing. He zealously opposed Arianism with his voice and pen.

The bishopric of Edessa was offered to him, but was declined. According to some accounts, he renounced his solitary way of life many years before his death. He was venerated as a prophet by his contemporaries. He wrote, in Syriac, numerous sermons, hymns, commentaries, etc., which were very popular, and are still extant. Died about 378 A.D. Gerard Voss published a Latin version of his works, (1586-97.) An edition of his works in Syriac and Greek was published by the Assemani at Rome, (6 vols., 1732-46.)

See VILLEMMAIN, "Tableau de l'Éloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" LINGERKE, "Commentatio critica de Ephraemo Syro," 1828.

E'phra-im, [Heb. *עִפְרַיִם*], one of the Hebrew patriarchs, was the second son of Joseph, and a favourite grandson of Jacob.

See Genesis, chap. xlviii.

Éphraïm [Fr. pron. *á'frã'ãn'*] DE NEVERS, a French monk, who was sent as missionary to India about 1645, and laboured many years at Madras. He was confined in prison by the Inquisitors of Goa, and liberated by the King of Golconda about 1650.

Ephrem. See EPHRAEM.

Épicharme. See EPICHRMUS.

Ep-i-char'mus, [Gr. *Ἐπίχαρμος*; Fr. *ÉPICARME*, *á'pe'shãrm'*], a Greek poet and philosopher, born in the island of Cos, passed the greater part of his life at Syracuse, to which he removed about 485 B.C. He was a disciple of Pythagoras, and is called by Aristotle the inventor of comedy. Plato designates him as the first of comic writers. His productions, of which scarcely anything remains but the titles, were partly political dramas, and partly parodies of mythological subjects. He was an elegant and original writer. He wrote also treatises on philosophy and morality. He died about 450 B.C., aged ninety or more. Some of his philosophical ideas were adopted by Plato.

See O. MÜLLER, "The Dorians;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; H. HARLESS, "De Epicharmo," 1822; GRYSAR, "De Doriensium Comœdia," 1828.

E-pic'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Ἐπικράτης*], an Athenian orator, who lived about 390 B.C., belonged to the democratic party.

Épicrates, an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, flourished about 360 B.C. Fragments of his plays are extant.

Épictète. See EPICETUS.

Ep-ic-te'tus, [Gr. *Ἐπίκτητος*; Fr. *ÉPICÊTE*, *á'pèk'tãt'*; Ger. *EPIKTET*, *á-pik-tãt'*; It. *EPITETTO*, *á-pe-tet'to*], a celebrated Stoic philosopher, was born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about 60 A.D. He was a freedman of Epaphroditus, a favourite servant of Nero. He retired from Rome to Nicopolis, in Epirus, in consequence of an edict by which Domitian banished the philosophers, in 89 A.D. Few other events of his life are known. He acquired a great reputation as a teacher of philosophy, which he made subservient to practical morality. His life was an example of temperance, moderation, and other virtues. His temper and principles were less austere, and more allied to the spirit of the gospel, than those of the early Stoics. He left no written works; but his doctrines were recorded by his disciple Arrian in eight books, four of which have come down to us. No heathen philosopher taught a higher or purer system of morality. "The maxim *suffer and abstain* (from evil)," says Professor Brandis, "which he followed throughout his life, was based with him on the firm belief in a wise and benevolent government of Providence; and in this respect he approaches the Christian doctrine more than any of the earlier Stoics, though there is not a trace in the *Épictètea* to show that he was acquainted with Christianity." (Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.") His "Enchiridion," or "Manual," has been translated into English by Mrs. E. Carter.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" J. F. BEYER, "Ueber Epiktet und sein Handbuch der Stoischen Moral," 1795; G. BOILEAU, "Vie d'Épictète et sa Philosophie," 1655, and English version of the same, by J. DAVIES, 1670.

Épicure and **Epicuro**. See EPICURUS.

Ep-i-cu'rus, [Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος*; Fr. *ÉPICURE*, *á'pe'kü'r'*; It. *EPICURO*, *á-pe-koó'ro*; Ger. *EPIKUR*, *á-pe-koor'*], an

eminent Greek philosopher, the founder of the Epicurean sect, was born in the island of Samos about 340 B.C. He was the son of Neocles, an Athenian; he studied under Pamphilus in Samos, and under Xenocrates in Athens, which he visited at the age of eighteen; but he professed to be self-taught, (*autodidactos*.) He then travelled in Ionia, and spent several years in Mitylene and Lampsacus. Here he began to teach new doctrines, and made numerous disciples. In the year 309 he removed to Athens, where he bought a garden, and founded a new school of philosophy, which bears his name. His school became very popular, and exerted an important influence on many succeeding ages. Diogenes Laertius says that Epicurus "had so many friends that even whole cities could not contain them." It is said that he objected to a community of property, as tending to excite mutual distrust. Gassendi has ably defended Epicurus against the accusations of the Stoics and the prejudices of the Schoolmen with respect to his doctrines and his private life; though he recognizes a mixture of error in his system.

His principles are the reverse of Stoicism, and form a system of materialism founded on utility. (See ZENO.) He taught that the gods live forever, far remote from human affairs, in a state of passionless repose, indifferent alike to the virtues and the crimes of mankind. Cicero supposes that Epicurus had no belief whatever in any gods, but that he nominally acknowledged their existence that he might not offend the prejudices of the Athenians. (See his "De Natura Deorum," i. 30.) When he proposed pleasure or happiness as the supreme good, he qualified this doctrine by the maxim that temperance is necessary in order to enjoy the noble and durable pleasures which are proper to human nature. Chrysippus, an opponent, admits the purity of his moral character, but insinuates that it was owing to his insensibility. He took no part in political affairs, seeking in self-reliance and internal resources a compensation for the loss of national liberty.

He derived the basis of his philosophy, both his psychology and his physics, from Democritus, who taught that the universe consists of space (or vacuum) and of matter, which is composed of eternal indivisible atoms of various kinds; and that everything—the soul as well as the body—is formed by the fortuitous concurrence of these atoms; that all our knowledge is derived from sensations; that sensation is produced by images or emanations flowing from external objects. Lucretius was a follower of the Epicurean philosophy, which is fully explained in his admirable poem "De Rerum Naturâ." (See LUCRETIUS.) Of the voluminous writings of Epicurus nothing now remains but a few letters preserved in the works of Diogenes Laertius, and fragments of his treatise on Nature found at Herculaneum. Died in 270 B.C.

See GASSENDI, "De Vita et Moribus Epicuri," 1647; and "Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicuri," 1659; RONDEL, "La Vie d'Epicure," 1679; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" MACKINTOSH, "Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" C. MALLET, "Epicure," in his "Études philosophiques," 1843.

Ep-ī-ōy' dēs, [Gr. Ἐπικύδης,] a Syracusan general, who served with distinction under Hannibal in Italy. In 214 B.C. he and his brother Hippocrates took Syracuse, of which they had command when it was besieged by Marcellus, 213 B.C.

Epigēne. See EPIGENES.

E-pig'ē-nēs, [Ἐπιγένης,] an Athenian poet of the middle comedy, lived probably about 375 B.C.

Epigenes, [Fr. ÉPIGÈNE, à pe'zhân,] a Greek astronomer, who is supposed to have lived before the Christian era. He is mentioned by Seneca and Pliny.

Epigones. See EPIGONI.

E-pig'o-nī, [Gr. Ἐπιγόνου, Fr. ÉPIGONES, à pe'gon',] a term which signifies "heirs" or "descendants," was applied to the sons of the seven chiefs who conducted an expedition against Thebes to restore Polyne'ces, and who were all killed except Adrastus. Ten years later, the Epigoni—namely, Alcæon, Thersander, Diomedes, Ægialeus, Promachus, Sthenelus, and Euryalus—renewed the enterprise and took Thebes. The war

of the Epigoni was celebrated by several ancient epic and dramatic poets.

Epiktet, the German of EPICTETUS, which see.

Epikur. See EPICURUS.

Ep-i-men'i-dēs, [Gr. Ἐπιμηνίδης; Fr. ÉPIMÉNIDE, à pe'má'néd',] an eminent Greek poet and prophet, born in Crete, is supposed to have lived about 600 B.C. By some writers he was reckoned among the seven wise men of Greece. A tradition was current that in early youth he fell asleep in a cave, and remained in that state more than fifty years, after which he was reputed to be an inspired prophet, and was noted for his skill in medicine. About 596 B.C. he accepted the invitation of the Athenians to come and purify their city, then visited by the plague. He wrote a poem on the Argonautic expedition, which is not extant. Other works were ascribed to him by the ancients.

See C. F. HEINRICH, "Epimenides aus Creta," 1801; GRABENER, "Dissertatio de Epiménide," 1742.

Épiméthée. See EPIMETHEUS.

Ep-i-me'theüs, [Gr. Ἐπιμηθεύς; Fr. ÉPIMÉTHÉE, à pe'má'tá',] a mythical personage, said to be a son of Iapetus, a brother of Prometheus, and the husband of Pandora. (See PROMETHEUS.) His name signifies "afterthought."

Épinac or **Espinac**, d', à pe'nâk', (PIERRE,) a French prelate, born at the château d'Épinac in 1540, was made Archbishop of Lyons in 1574. He was a violent partisan and instigator of the Catholic League against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died in 1599.

Épinat, à pe'nâ', (FLEURY,) a French landscape-painter, born at Montrbrison in 1764, was a pupil of David. Among his works is "The Lady of the Lake." Died in 1830.

Épinay, d', dá'pe'nâ', (LOUISE FLORENCE Pétronille de la Live—pá'tro'nèl' dèh lá lév,) MADAME, a French authoress, born about 1725. She was married in youth to M. d'Épinay, who deserted her. She afterwards formed liaisons with Grimm and with J. J. Rousseau, for whom she built the hermitage at Montmorenci about 1755. She wrote a work on education, called "Conversations of Emilie," (1783), which was crowned by the French Academy. Died in 1783. Her autobiographic Memoirs were published in 1818, (3 vols.)

See ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1818.

Épiphane. See EPIPHANIUS.

Ep-i-phā'nī-us, [Gr. Ἐπιφάνιος,] a Greek philosopher and founder of a sect, was a son of Carpocrates, noticed in this work, and lived between 150 and 200 A.D.

Epiphanius of ALEXANDRIA, a Greek mathematician, who lived about the second century of our era.

Epiphanius, [Fr. ÉPIPHANE, à pe'fân',] SAINT, a dogmatical bishop, born near Eleutheropolis, in Palestine, about 310 A.D., passed a part of his youth in Egypt, where he imbibed ascetic notions. Returning to Palestine, he became a disciple of Hilarion. About 368 he was chosen Bishop of Constantia, formerly called Salamis, in the island of Cyprus. He exhibited a rather violent zeal against Origen and the Arians, which involved him in many contentions, and he took a prominent part in the deposition of Chrysostom. He wrote "Panarium," a treatise against heresies, and several other works, in Greek. They contain many errors, but are valued for passages quoted from other authors whose works are lost. Died in 402 A.D.

See NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Litteraria."

Ep-i-phā'nī-us Scho-las'tī-ous lived about 510 A.D., and was a friend of Cassiodorus. He translated into Latin the Ecclesiastical Histories of Sozomen, Socrates, and Theodoret, and other Greek works.

Ep-is-co'pī-us, (SIMON,) a Dutch divine, whose proper name was BISSCHOP, (bis'kop,) born in Amsterdam in 1583. He was eminent for his learning, charity, and liberality, and became the principal pillar of the Arminian party, or Remonstrants. He was professor of theology in the University of Leyden from 1612 until 1618, when the Synod of Dort banished him from Holland for his opinions. Having passed some years in France, he returned to his native land in 1626, and in 1634 became

rector of a college in Amsterdam. He wrote the "Confession of the Remonstrants," a treatise on Predestination, and other theological works. Died in 1643.

See J. KONIJNENBURG, "Laudatio Simonis Episcopi," 1791; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" P. VAN LIMBORCH, "Leven van S. Episcopus," Amsterdam, 1693; FREDERICK CALDER, "Memoirs of Simon Episcopus."

Epitetto, the Italian of EPICETUS, which see.

Epona. See HIPONA.

Ep-o-ni'na, a woman of Gaul, noted for her conjugal devotion, was the wife of Julius Sabinus, a chief of the Lingones, who revolted against Vespasian. She was put to death, with her husband, in 78 A.D.

Eppendorf, von, fon ép'pen-dorf', (HEINRICH,) a German writer, an adversary of Erasmus, was born in Misnia. Died about 1554.

Épréménil. See ESPRÉMESNIL.

Equicola, à-kwee'ko-lâ, (MARIO,) an Italian historian and philosopher, born at Alveto about 1460. His principal works are a "History of Mantua," (1521,) and a curious philosophic treatise on "Love," ("Della Natura d'Amore," 1525.) Died in 1539.

Eracito, the Italian of HERACLITUS, which see.

E-ra'cli-us, a Roman painter of the tenth or eleventh century, wrote an essay on the "Arts of the Romans," in which he treats of painting in oil and on glass.

Érad. See ERRARD.

Érad, à'râr', (JEAN BAPTISTE ORPHÉE PIERRE,) a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1794. He repaired in 1850 the organ of the Tuileries, which had been damaged by the populace in 1830. Died in 1855.

Érad, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French inventor of musical instruments, born at Strasburg in 1752. In 1780 he began, in Paris, the manufacture of pianos, (then almost unknown,) in which he made improvements. His piano-factory, in which his brother John Baptist was a partner, became the most celebrated in Europe. His harp with double action, invented about 1811, had a great sale. In 1823 he produced the grand piano with repeating movement, (*à double échappement*.) He finished in 1830 an organ for the chapel of the Tuileries, which is his master-piece. Died in 1831.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Érasistrate. See ERASISTRATUS.

Er-a-sis'tra-tus, [Gr. Ἐρασίστρατος; Fr. ÉRASISTRATE, à'râ'ze'strâ't',] a celebrated Greek physician and anatomist, supposed to have been born at Iulis, in the island of Ceos. He was, according to Pliny, a grandson of Aristotle, and lived between 300 and 250 B.C. He gained much credit at the court of Seleucus Nicator by discerning and remedying the secret malady of his son Antiochus, who pined with a hopeless passion for Stratonice, his own step-mother. He practised chiefly in Alexandria, with a high reputation as a teacher of anatomy and medicine, and was regarded as the first anatomist of his time. His most important discoveries were those of the *vie lactée*, and the functions of the brain and nervous system. For blood-letting and cathartics he substituted dieting, bathing, and exercise. His writings are not extant.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" LECLERC, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Érasme, (DIDIER.) See ERASMUS, (DESIDERIUS.)

E-ra's-mus, (DESIDERIUS,) [Fr. DIDIER (or DÉSIÉ, dà'ze'râ') ÉRASME, de'de-à' à'râsm',] surnamed ROTERDAMUS or ROTERDAMEN'SIS, a celebrated Dutch scholar and philosopher, pre-eminent as a restorer of learning, was born at Rotterdam on the 28th of October, 1465, or, according to some authorities, in 1467. He was a natural son of Gerard Praet, a resident of Gouda, who by a false report of the death of Margaret (the mother of Erasmus) was induced to enter the priesthood.

The subject of this article, at first named GERHARDUS GERHARDI, or Gerard son of Gerard, was educated at Utrecht and Deventer. He studied at Deventer about six years, and made rapid progress under the tuition of Alexander Hegius. Having become an orphan about the age of thirteen, he was urged by his guardians (who defrauded him of his patrimony) to enter a monastery; but he felt a decided aversion to that mode of life. At length he was enticed or compelled, in 1486, to become a monk and an inmate of the convent of Stein. Here he

pursued the study of the classics and acquired a reputation as a Latin scholar. He was employed as secretary by the Bishop of Cambray for five years, 1492-96, and at the latter date obtained permission to go to Paris, where he passed some time in the Collège de Montaigu. He earned a subsistence in Paris by acting as tutor. It is related that while in the French capital, being almost in rags, he wrote to a friend, "As soon as I get money I will buy, first Greek books, and then clothes."

In 1498 he visited England, where he formed friendships with Sir Thomas More and John Colet, and studied Greek at Oxford. He returned to the continent in 1499, and in 1506 went to Italy, where he associated with the most eminent scholars, passed several years in travel and in the study of Greek, and obtained from the pope a dispensation from his monastic vows. He accepted in 1510 an invitation to visit England, and was employed for a few years as professor of divinity and of Greek at the University of Cambridge. In 1510 he produced and dedicated to Sir Thomas More his "Praise of Folly," ("Encomium Moriae,") a witty satire against all professions, but especially against the mendicant monks. It met with a rapid sale, and was received with almost universal applause.

Erasmus was now at the head of the literary world, and made zealous efforts to dispel the inveterate ignorance and prejudices which then prevailed. The greatest monarchs solicited the honour of his presence in their capitals. About 1515 the Archduke Charles, (afterwards Charles V.,) whose court was at Brussels, gave Erasmus the title of royal councillor, with a pension of 400 florins, which enabled him to gratify his inclination to travel. It appears that he never remained long in one place. Among his remarkable works is a collection of proverbs, etc., entitled "Adagia," which was published about 1500, and is a monument of his immense and multifarious learning.

In 1516 he published an excellent edition of the Greek Testament, with Latin version and notes,—the first edition ever printed,—a work for which he was eminently qualified. By his witty and satirical writings against the abuses and corruptions of the Roman Church he contributed greatly to the success of the Reformation; and at one time he was favourable to the Protestants. But he was offended at the radical course of Luther, some of whose tenets he did not approve, and the timidity or moderation of his character prevented his open revolt against the pope and the Church of Rome. His "passionless moderation" and neutral position in the latter part of his life exposed him to annoyance from the zealots of both parties, who considered him lukewarm or heretical. In 1521 he removed to Bâle, where, the next year, appeared his celebrated "Colloquies," professedly intended for the instruction of youth in Latin and morals, but aiming many hard blows against the Roman Church. In one year twenty-four thousand copies of this work were printed, all of which were sold. His alienation from the Reformers, however, increased, and he engaged in 1524 in a dispute on Free Will with Luther, who denounced him in severe language. He died at Bâle on the 12th of July, 1536.

His epistles are very voluminous, and contain rich stores of materials for literary history. He is considered the greatest wit and most eminent scholar of the age in which he lived, and one of the most conspicuous and successful among those who have laboured to restore classical learning and sound philosophy. His views on the subject of war appear to have been perfectly accordant with those of Penn and Barclay. His complete works were published in nine volumes (1541) by Beatus Rhenanus.

See BURIGNY, "Vie d'Érasme," 1757; Lives of Erasmus, by ADOLPH MÜLLER, (in German, 1828,) and JORTIN, (in English, 1758;) KNIGHT, "Life of Erasmus," 1726, and notice in BAYLE'S "Dictionary," also, CHARLES BUTLER, "Life of Erasmus," 1825; MERULA, "Vita D. Erasmi," 1607; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1859; "Retrospective Review," vol. v., 1822.

E-ra's-mus Jo-an'nis, [Fr. ÉRASME DE JEAN, à'râsm'deh zhôn,] a Dutch theologian and Unitarian of the sixteenth century. He had a dispute with Socinus at Cracow. Died after 1593.

Eraso, à-râ'so, (DON BENITO,) a Spanish general, born in Navarre in 1789, was a colonel in the army at

the death of Ferdinand VII., (1833.) He then took arms in favour of Don Carlos, obtained the rank of general, and commanded in several engagements during the civil war. Died in 1835.

Erasth. See ERASTUS.

E-ras'tus or **Erasth**, à-râst', (THOMAS,) a Swiss physician, whose family name was LIEBER, (lee'ber,) born at Baden in 1524. He was a skilful practitioner of medicine, on which he wrote several treatises. For many years he was professor of medicine at Heidelberg, with the title of physician to the Elector, Frederick III. In 1580 he removed to Bâle, where he obtained the chair of moral philosophy. His name is identified with certain opinions on the relation of church and state, since called Erastianism. His "Theses on Excommunication," published after his death, became the subject of much disputation. He proposed that offences against morality should be punished by the civil power, rather than by the church. Died in 1583.

See "Biographia Britannica;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" WORDSWORTH, "Ecclesiastical Biography."

Erath, a'rât, (ANTON ULRICH,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1709, wrote a "History of Brunswick," (in Latin, 1745.) Died in 1773.

Erath, von, fon a'rât, (AUGUSTIN,) a German theologian, born in Suabia in 1648, published the "Noble Order of the Golden Fleece," ("Augustus Velleris Aurei Ordo," 1694,) and other works. Died in 1719.

Er'a-to, [Epará,] in Greek mythology, was one of the nine Muses, and presided over erotic poetry and pantomimic performances. She was represented with a lyre in her hand.

Ératosthène. See ERATOSTHENES.

Er-a-tos'the-nēs, [Gr. Ἐρατοσθένης; Fr. ÉRATOSTHÈNE, à'râ'tos'tân',] a famous Greek geometer and astronomer, born at Cyrene in 276 B.C., was a pupil of Ariston of Chios, and of Callimachus the poet. He was for many years superintendent of the great library of Alexandria in the reigns of Ptolemy Evergetes and his successor. He acquired durable celebrity by his astronomical labours, and is recognized by Delambre as the first founder of genuine astronomy. Among his remarkable operations was the measurement of the obliquity of the ecliptic, which he computed to be 23° 51' 20". He also made a memorable attempt to ascertain the dimensions of the earth by a method which has been used with success in modern times, and which was invented by him. He rendered important services to the science of geography, and wrote works on philosophy, grammar, etc., which are not extant. Died about 196 B.C.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Erauso, ð, dà-rôw'so, (CATALINA,) a Spanish heroine, surnamed LA MONJA ALFEREZ, (là mon'hâ àl-fâ'rêth,) ("the Ensign Nun,") was born at Saint Sebastian, in Biscay, in 1592. She was placed when an infant in the convent of her native town, from which she effected her escape at the age of fifteen. Disguised as a man, she embarked for South America, and, after various romantic adventures, entered the army and acquired a high reputation for courage. On her return to Spain, in 1624, she obtained a pension from Philip III., and was received with great favour by Pope Urban VIII. The time of her death is not known. Her Memoirs, by herself, were published by Don J. M. Ferrer, (Paris, 1829.)

See, also, DE QUINCEY's account of the Spanish Nun, in "Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers," vol. i.

Er'chem-bert [Lat. ERCHEMBER'TUS] or **Er'chem-pert**, a monk and historian, lived about 860-900 A.D. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Lombards," of which a part is extant.

Er-chin'o-ald was elected mayor of the palace of Neustria in 640 A.D., in the reign of Clovis II., and governed the kingdom for many years. Died about 660.

Ercilla y Arteaga, de, dà êr-thèl'yâ e ar-tâ-â'gâ, (FORTUNIO GARCÍA,) a Spanish jurist, who flourished about 1550, was the father of the following.

Ercilla y Zuñiga, êr-thèl'yâ e thoon-ye'e'gâ, (ALONSO,) the first epic poet of Spain, born at Bermeo about 1530, was the son of Fortunio Garcia, Lord of Ercilla. In early youth he was a page of Philip II. of Spain, whom

he attended in a voyage to England in 1554. In the same year he enlisted as a volunteer in an expedition against the Araucanians, a brave native tribe of South America. Amidst the tumults and dangers of this war, in which he performed a conspicuous part, he composed his "Araucana," which is thought to be the best heroic poem that Spain has produced, and is at the same time a historical record of events that the author witnessed. It was first printed in 1577, and has acquired a European reputation. He died in obscurity and poverty in Spain about 1600.

Erckmann-Chatrian, the name of a literary partnership which has become celebrated as the source from which has proceeded a series of interesting works on the customs of the Germans, and on the history and romance of the wars of the French Revolution and Empire. Among the most popular of these works are "Stories of the Borders of the Rhine," "La Maison forestière," "The Conscript of 1813," "The Invasion," and "Waterloo." Their comedy in three acts of "L'Ami Fritz" was successfully brought out at the Théâtre Français in 1876. Their last novel is "Les Vieux de la Vielle" (1882.) Of this partnership ÉMILE ERCKMANN was born at Phalsbourg, in France, in 1825; ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN was born in 1826.

Ercolanetti, êr-ko-lâ-net'tee, (ERCOLANO,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1615; died in 1687.

Ercolani, êr-ko-lâ'nee, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian poet and prelate, born at Sinigaglia about 1690. He wrote two admired poems, entitled "Maria," (1725,) and "La Sulamitide;" also a treatise on architecture, (1744.) Died at Rome about 1760.

Erdélyi, êr-dâl-ye'e, (JANOS,) a Hungarian poet, born in 1814. He gained distinction by a volume of lyric poems, published in 1844, and "Legends and Popular Tales of Hungary," (5 vols., 1845-48.)

Erdl, êrtl, (MICHAEL PRUS,) a skilful German anatomist and physiologist, born in 1815, was professor of physiology and comparative anatomy at Munich. He wrote a treatise on the Eye, "On the Circulation of Infusoria," (1841,) "The Development of Man and of the Chick in the Egg," (1846,) and other works. Died in 1848.

Erdmann, êrt'mân, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German philosopher and disciple of Hegel, born at Volmar, in Livonia, in 1805. He became professor of philosophy at Halle about 1836. Among his principal works are an "Essay of a Scientific Exposition (Darstellung) of the History of Modern Philosophy," (4 vols., 1834-51,) "Nature and Creation," (1840,) "Elements of Psychology," (3d edition, 1847,) and "On Ennui," ("Ueber die Langweile," 1852.)

Erdmann, (OTTO LINNÉ—lin-nâ'), a German chemist, born at Dresden in 1804, published a valuable "Manual of Chemistry," (1828,) and a treatise on drugs.

Erdt, êrt, (PAULIN,) a German monk, born at Wertsach in 1737, published a "Literary History of Theology," ("Historia literaria Theologiæ," 1785.) Died in 1800.

Èrèbe. See ERĒBUS.

Èr'e-bus, [Gr. Ἐρέβος; Fr. ÈRÈBE, à'rêb',] in classic mythology, was represented as a son of Chaos. The name was also applied to the dark and gloomy region or space under the earth. (See PLUTO.)

Èrechthée. See ERĒCHTHEUS.

E-rech'thēus, [Gr. Ἐρεχθεύς; Fr. ÈRECHTHÉE, à'rek-tâ',] a fabulous or semi-fabulous hero, supposed to have been a son of Vulcan and the father of Cecrops. According to another tradition, he was a son of Pandion. He is considered by many critics as the same as Erichthonius. Homer mentions him as a king of Athens. The Erechtheum, a temple of Minerva on the Acropolis, is said to have been built by him.

Eredia, d', dà-râ-dee'â, (LUIGI,) a Sicilian poet, born at Palermo; died in 1604.

Eremita. See ERMITE, (DANIEL L'.)

Erevantsi, êr-e-vânt'see, (MELCHISEDEC,) an eminent Armenian doctor and monk, born in 1550, wrote an "Analysis of Aristotle's Philosophy." Died in 1631.

Erhard, êr'hârt, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German archæologist, born at Erfurt in 1793. He practised medicine in early life, and became archivist at Magdeburg in 1824. In 1831 he obtained a similar office at Münster. Among his works are a "History of the Revival of Litera-

ture in Germany down to the Reformation," (1827-32,) and a "History of Münster," (1837.) Died in 1851.

Erhard, (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German philosopher and physician, born at Nuremberg in 1766; died in 1827.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Denkwürdigkeiten des Philosophen und Arztes J. B. Erhard," 1830.

Erhardt, ER'HART, (SIMON,) a German philosopher, born at Ulm in 1776, wrote "The Idea and Object of Philosophy," (1817,) and other works. Died in 1829.

Er'bert, [Lat. ERIBER'TUS,] an ambitious Italian prelate, obtained in 1018 the archbishopric of Milan, and the highest rank among the princes of Italy. He procured the crown of Italy for Conrad the Salic, who in return made him Lieutenant of Lombardy. In 1035 Eribert was involved in a civil war against the Vavasours, with whom Conrad united. An important result of this war was the edict of Conrad which rendered fiefs hereditary and settled the public law of Europe. Died in 1045.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Eric or **Er'ik I.**, surnamed THE GOOD, King of Denmark, began to reign about 1095. It was by his request that the pope gave Denmark an archbishop. He was noted for piety, and undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but died on the way, in the island of Cyprus, in 1103. His brother, Nicholas, obtained the throne in 1105. Eric I. left three sons, Harold, Canute, and Eric.

Eric II., King of Denmark, who was probably a son of Eric I., succeeded to the throne about the year 1135. He was involved in a war with the Vandals, occasioned by their piratical habits. He was assassinated in 1137, and was succeeded by his son, Eric III.

Eric III., King of Denmark, surnamed THE LAMB, a son or nephew of the preceding, began to reign about 1138. He retired into a monastery at Odensee, where he died in 1147.

Eric IV., V., and VI., Kings of Denmark in the thirteenth century, reigned during a period fruitful in revolutions and disorders. Powerful vassals aspired to independence, and the clergy admitted no supremacy but that of the pope. Eric IV. began to reign in 1241, and died by violence in 1250. Eric V. succeeded his father, Christopher I., in 1259, and was assassinated in 1286. His son, Eric VI., began to reign in 1286, waged war against Norway, and died in 1319, leaving the throne to his brother, Christopher II.

Eric VII. and VIII. of Denmark. See ERIC XIII. of Sweden.

Eric or **Er'ik I. to VIII.**, the name of a series of kings who reigned in Sweden during the ninth and tenth centuries, of whose history little is known. Eric VIII. ascended the throne about 954 A.D. It is said that he instituted the rank and title of earl among the Swedes.

Eric IX., surnamed SAINT, was elected King of Sweden in 1152. Being animated with zeal for the conversion of infidels, he conducted a crusade against the Finns, who made a successful resistance. Soon after his return he was killed by Magnus, a Danish prince, who invaded Sweden with an army about 1160. He left a son, Canute, (Knut,) who became king in 1168.

Eric X., King of Sweden, grandson of the preceding, reigned from 1210 to 1216. He was son of Knut, or Canute, and is regarded as the first king of Sweden who was solemnly crowned. He was succeeded by John I.

Eric XI. of Sweden, son of Eric X., ascended the throne in 1222, and died, without issue, in 1250, when the throne passed to the house of Folkungar.

Eric XII., King of Sweden, was the son of King Magnus and Blanche of Namur. In 1344 he was declared a colleague of his father by a powerful party of clergy and nobles. A civil war that followed was terminated by a partition of the country between Magnus and Eric. Died in 1359.

See GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède."

Eric XIII., King of Sweden, reckoned Eric VII. or VIII. of Denmark, was born in 1382. He was the son of the Duke of Pomerania, and grand-nephew of Queen Margaret of Waldemar, who had united the crowns of Denmark and Sweden. After her death, in 1412, he succeeded to the throne. He married Philippa, daughter of Henry IV. of England. By his oppressive measures

and lack of kingly qualities he alienated his subjects, who revolted and drove him from the kingdom about 1438. He retired to the island of Rügen, where he died about 1450.

Eric XIV., King of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, was born about 1535, and succeeded his father in 1560. He patronized science, and founded literary institutions. His proposal of marriage to Queen Elizabeth of England having been declined, he resolved to wed Catherine Mansdöter, the daughter of a corporal, and gave her the title of queen. His violent character and misgovernment rendered him so unpopular that his brothers, with other nobles, conspired against him, and in 1568 he was deposed from the throne and confined in prison, where he died, or was killed, in 1577. His brother John was his successor.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" OLOF CELSIUS, "Konung Eriks Historia," 1774, (translated into French by GENEST, 1777.)

Eric the Red, a Scandinavian navigator, the reputed discoverer of North America. He emigrated to Iceland about 982 A.D., after which he discovered Greenland, where he planted a colony. He sent out, about 1000 A.D., an exploring party under his son Lief, who discovered a continent, part of which they called Markland, and another part Vinland, (supposed to correspond to the southern portion of New England.) Tradition adds that he or his son formed a settlement in Vinland.

Eric Olai, ER'ik o-lä'e, or **Eric of UPSAL**, a Swedish historian of the fifteenth century, was a doctor of theology in Upsal. He composed, by order of Charles VIII., a Latin history of Sweden.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra**, à-re-sã'e-rã, (FERNANDO DE MENEZES—dã mã-nã'zês,) COUNT OF, an eminent Portuguese author and statesman, born at Lisbon in 1614. was distinguished for his learning and for his civil and military services. He wrote a "History of Tangier," a "History of Portugal," and other esteemed works. Died in 1699.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra**, (FRANCISCO XAVIER DE MENEZES,) COUNT, a Portuguese general and author, born at Lisbon in 1673, was the son of Luiz, noticed below. The Portuguese rank him among their most eminent men as a writer and public functionary. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He wrote an epic poem entitled "Henriqueida," (1741,) and many occasional poems; he also made a translation of Boileau's "Art of Poetry," which was admired by the author of the original. Died in 1743.

See J. BARBOZA, "Elogio do I. Conde da Ericeira," 1785.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra**, (LUIZ DE MENEZES,) COUNT, the father of the preceding, was born at Lisbon in 1632. He gained distinction as a statesman, general, and author. He wrote an esteemed "History of Portugal" (in Latin) from 1640 to 1668, and various other works. In a fit of insanity he committed suicide in 1690.

Ericeyra. See ERICEIRA.

Ericksen, ER'ik-sen, (JOHN,) an eminent English surgeon of the present age, published an important work entitled "The Science and Art of Surgery," (1853,) which has been reprinted in the United States. He was for some time professor of surgery in University College, London.

Er-ich-tho'n'i-us, [Gr. Ἐριχθόνιος,] a fabulous king of Athens, called a son of Vulcan, was regarded by some writers as identical with ERECHTHEUS, (which see.) According to tradition, he was the successor of Amphictyon, and the father of Pandion.

Ericius. See ERIZZO, (SEBASTIANO.)

Eric's-son, (JOHN,) an eminent Swedish engineer, inventor of the caloric engine, was born in the province of Vermeland in 1803. After he had served several years in the army, he removed to England about 1826, and made unsuccessful experiments with an engine which he proposed to run without steam. He produced in 1829 a locomotive which ran fifty miles per hour on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. About 1833 he exhibited in England a caloric engine, which attracted much attention among scientific men. He also invented the important application of the screw or propeller to steam navigation, and about 1840 came to the United

States, where he received aid from government in reducing his inventions to practice. He built the iron-clad steamer Monitor, which successfully opposed the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862.

See "Ericsson and his Inventions," in the "Atlantic Monthly," July, 1862.

E-rig'e-na, (JOANNES SCOTUS,) [Fr. JEAN SCOT ÉRIGÈNE, zhôn sko tà're'zhân',] a philosopher and intellectual giant, was a native of Ireland, or Erin, as his name indicates, and lived about 850 A.D. He passed the most of his mature life in France, at the court of Charles the Bald, who liberally patronized him. He was celebrated for classical learning and subtlety as a disputant in scholastic theology. Hallam thinks "he was, in a literary and philosophical sense, the most remarkable man of the dark ages: no one else had his boldness and subtlety in threading the labyrinths of metaphysical speculations." His writings on theology were considered heterodox by the Roman Church. He translated from the Greek the works of Dionysius Areopagita, and wrote a "Treatise on Predestination." His principal production is entitled "On the Division of Nature," ("De Divisione Naturæ,") and treats of theology, metaphysics, etc. It was printed at Oxford in 1681. He is supposed to have died about 875 A.D.

See S. RENÉ TAILLANDIER, "Jean Scot Érigène et la Philosophie scolastique;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Érigène. See ERIGENA.

E-rig'o-ne, [Gr. Ἠριγόνη,] a daughter of Icarus, beloved by Bacchus. It was fabled that she killed herself from grief for the death of her father, and was placed among the stars as the constellation Virgo.

Erik. See ERIC.

E-rin'na, [Gr. Ἑριννα; Fr. ÉRINNE, à'rèn',] a Greek poetess, who lived about 600 B.C., was a contemporary and friend of Sappho, and a native of Rhodes or Telos. She died unmarried at the age of nineteen, leaving a poem, called "The Distaff," in three hundred hexameter verses, few of which are extant. Some ancient critics thought her verses compared favourably with those of Homer.

See RICHTER, "Sappho und Erinna;" BODE, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Érinne. See ERINNA.

E-rin'nys, plural **E-rin'nÿ-es**, [Gr. Ἑριννῆες, Ἑριννῆες,] a name applied to the Furies, or Eumenides, personifications of the avenging spirit. (See EUMENIDES.)

E-riph'ile, sister of Adrastus, King of Argos, and wife of Amphiarus. She was bribed by Polyneices to discover the hiding-place of her husband, who was unwilling to accompany the Argives in their expedition against Thebes. Amphiarus, before his departure, charged his son Alcæon to murder his mother, which order was obeyed.

E'ris, [Gr. Ἐρις; Lat. DISCOR'DIA; Fr. ÉRIS, à'rèss', or DISCORDE, dés'kord',] the goddess of discord, in classic mythology, was called a daughter of Night.

Erizzo, à-rèt'so, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian general and doge, born about 1570. After he had obtained the rank of commander-in-chief, he was elected doge in 1632. In 1645 the senate gave him supreme command of a large armament which they prepared to resist the victorious progress of the Turks in Candia; but just as he was ready to sail he died, in January, 1646.

See M. TREVISANO, "Vita di F. Erizzo," 1651; DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Erizzo, [Lat. ERIC'IUS or ECHI'NUS,] (SEBASTIANO,) a noble Italian, born in Venice in 1525, was eminent as an antiquary, author, and senator. He was an excellent classical scholar, and had a remarkable memory. His "Discourse on Ancient Medals" (1559) had such success that three editions were issued in one year, and it opened a new era in the science of numismatics. He wrote other works, and translated several Dialogues of Plato. Died in 1585.

See NANI, "Storia Veneta."

Erlach, êr'lâk', [Ger. pron. êr'lâk,] or **D'Erlach**, dêr'lâk', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a Swiss general, born at Berne in 1746; died in 1798.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Erlach, d', (JEAN LOUIS,) a successful Swiss general, born at Berne in 1595. After making several campaigns in Germany, he entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, who made him quartermaster of his army and in 1632 appointed him a councillor. At the death of the Duke of Weimar, Erlach became commander of his army, and passed into the service of the French king. In 1648 he fought at the battle of Lens under the Prince of Condé, who, on presenting him to Louis XIV. after the action, said, "Sire, behold the man to whom you owe the victory of Lens." On the defection of Turenne, the king gave to Erlach the chief command, and soon after a marshal's bâton. He survived this promotion only a few days, and died in 1650.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" A. D'ERLACH, "Mémoires concernant le Général J. L. d'Erlach," 1784.

Erlach, d', (JEAN LOUIS,) an able admiral in the Danish service, born at Berne in 1648, became commodore in 1672, and vice-admiral in 1678. He was employed in the war which Denmark and France waged against the Swedes in 1678. Died in 1680.

Erlach, d', (JÉRÔME,) a skilful Swiss general, born in 1667, entered the service of the emperor Leopold in 1702, and was employed in the wars of the Spanish succession. In 1712 he was created a count of the German Empire. Died in 1748.

Erlach, d', (SIGISMUND,) a Swiss general, born at or near Berne in 1614, served in the French army under his uncle Jean Louis, noticed above, (the first of the name.) He obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp* in 1650, and was afterwards general of the Helvetic army. Died in 1699.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Erle, erl, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English judge, born in Dorsetshire in 1793. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1859. Died in 1880.

Erlon. See DROUET D'ERLON.

Erman, êr'mân, (GEORG ADOLF,) a German natural philosopher, born in Berlin in 1806. He performed (1828-30) a voyage around the world, and made a series of magnetic observations which served as the basis of Gauss's theory of terrestrial magnetism. He published, in German, a "Voyage around the World through Northern Asia and the Two Oceans," (5 vols., 1833-42,) and was afterwards professor of physics in Berlin.

Erman, (JOHANN PETER,) a German writer, the father of Paul, noticed below, was born at Berlin in 1733. He became principal of the French College in his native city, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote "Historical Memoirs of the French Refugees in Prussia," (9 vols., 1782-94.) Died in 1814.

See P. BUTTMANN, "Denkschrift auf Herrn Erman, Vater," 1814.

Erman, (PAUL,) the father of Georg Adolf, noticed above, was born in Berlin in 1764. He was professor of physical science in the University of Berlin, and a secretary of the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote treatises on galvanism and other subjects. Died in 1851.

Ermenald. See ERMOLDUS.

Ermengarde, êr'men-gard, or **Hermengarde**, Queen of Provence, was a daughter of Louis II., Emperor of Germany, and Engelberga. She was born in 855, and was married in 877 A.D. to Boson, brother-in-law of Charles the Bald of France, who gave Boson the government of Provence. She persuaded her husband to assume the title of King of Arles. Her ambition involved Boson in a disastrous war with Louis III. of France. After the death of her husband (888) she governed Provence as guardian of her minor son Louis.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Ermens, [Fr. êr'môn',] (JOSEPH,) born at Brussels in 1736, left in manuscript a "Bibliography of the Low Countries," or "Catalogue Raisonné" of all books which treat of the history of that country. Died in 1805.

Ermè-ric [Lat. ERMERICUS] or **Her'menic**, King of the Suevi, invaded Spain, and obtained Galicia by conquest in the reign of Honorius. He repulsed an attack of Gonderic the Vandal in 419 A.D. Died in 440.

Ermite, î, lêr'mèt', [Lat. EREMITA,] (DANIEL,) a Flemish writer, born at Antwerp about 1584, was a friend or protégé of Scaliger. He entered the service of Cosimo

de' Medici, who employed him as secretary and sent him on missions to several courts. He wrote "Iter Germanicum," (a "Journey to Germany," 1637,) and an essay on "Court Life and Civil Life," ("Aulicæ Vitæ ac civilis Libri IV.,") which is praised for style and other merits. It was published by Grævius in 1701. Died at Leghorn in 1613.

Er-mol'dus or **Er'me-nald**, (*NIGEL'US*), a French monk and writer of the ninth century, composed a Latin poem on the military and other acts of Louis le Débonnaire, (826,) which is valued for the historical facts which it records.

Ernest, *er'nest*, [*Ger. ERNST, ěrNST*,] Prince of Anhalt, born at Amber in 1608, was mortally wounded at Lutzen, where he fought for Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Archduke of Austria, born at Vienna in 1533, was a son of Maximilian II. In 1592 he was appointed Governor of the Low Countries by Philip II. He was generally considered an incapable governor. Died in 1595.

See *PRESCOTT*, "Philip II."

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Duke of Austria, born in 1378, was the third son of Leopold V. He ruled over Carinthia, Styria, and Carniola. Died in 1424.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Margrave of Austria, was a son of Albert the Victorious. He took arms against the emperor Henry IV. as an ally of Otho of Bavaria, and was killed in battle in 1075.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Duke of Bavaria, succeeded his father, John, in 1397. Died in 1438.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernest (**Ernst**) of Bavaria, Archbishop of Cologne, born in 1554, was a younger son of Albert V. of Bavaria. He became Archbishop of Cologne, and Elector in 1583. Died in 1612.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Prince of Holstein-Schaumburg, was born in 1569; died in 1622.

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Archbishop of Magdeburg, son of the Elector of Saxony, was born in 1466. He was elected archbishop in 1476. Died in 1513.

Ernest (**Ernst**) of *MANSFELD*. See *MANSFELD*.

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the eldest brother of Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, was born in 1818. He began to reign in 1844, and showed himself favourable to reform and the unity of Germany.

Ernest, (**Ernst**), surnamed *THE PIOUS*, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born in 1601, was a brother of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. He fought for Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' war. At the battle of Lutzen, after Gustavus fell, Ernest defeated Pappenheim. He obtained the duchy of Gotha in 1640, and became the founder of the house of Saxe-Gotha. He had a good reputation for ability and virtue. Died in 1675.

See *A. TEISSIER*, "Vie d'Ernest le Pieux," 1707; *REDENBACHER*, "Ernst der Fromme, Herzog von Gotha," 1851.

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born about 1745, began to reign in 1772. He was a distinguished astronomer, and founded an observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. The measurement of an arc of the meridian by Zach was made under his auspices. Died in 1804.

Ernest, (**Ernst**), Elector of Saxony, and head of the branch called Ernestine, was born in 1441, and was the eldest son of Frederick II., whom he succeeded in 1464. He inherited Thuringia at the death of his uncle in 1482. Died in 1486, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick III.

Ernest (**Ernst**) *I.* of Zell, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, born at Ultzen in 1497, was one of the first proselytes of Luther. He abolished the Romish worship in his duchy, and signed in 1529 the famous protest against the decree of the Diet of Spire. He joined the league of Schmalkalden about 1532, and rendered great services to his party in the wars that followed. Died in 1546.

See *MORÉRI*, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Er'nest Au-gus'tus, [*Ger. ERNST AUGUST, ěrNST ōw'gōöst*,] the first Elector of Hanover, born in 1629,

was a son of George, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. He married Sophia, a daughter of Frederick, King of Bohemia, and had a son who became George I. of England. He joined the coalition against Louis XIV. of France, and distinguished himself in several battles between 1675 and 1690. He obtained the dignity of Elector in 1692. Died in 1698.

Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born in 1771, was a younger son of George III. of England. He was styled the Duke of Cumberland before his accession to the throne, and obtained the rank of field-marshal in the British army. He married in 1815 Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On the death of William IV., in 1837, he succeeded to the throne of Hanover. He died in 1851, and left the throne to his son, George V.

Er'nest Cas'i-mir, [*Ger. ERNST KASIMIR, ěrNST kâ'ze-mĕēr*,] Count of Nassau, born at Dillenburg in 1573, was a son of John, Count of Nassau. In 1597 he entered the service of the United Provinces as captain. He fought against the Spaniards in many sieges and battles, was raised to the rank of general, and gained several victories. He was killed at Roermonde in 1632.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernesti, *ěr-nĕs'tĕe*, (*AUGUST WILHELM*), a philologist, born at Frohndorf (Thuringia) in 1733, was a nephew of the celebrated J. A. Ernesti. He succeeded his uncle as professor of eloquence at Leipsic in 1770. He spoke and wrote Latin with elegance and facility, and filled the chair above-named with great distinction. His most important work is an edition of Livy, (3 vols., 1769.) Died in 1801.

See *ERSCH* und *GRUBER*, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ernesti, (*JACOB DANIEL*), a German Lutheran theologian, born at Rochlitz in 1640; died in 1707.

Ernesti, (*JOHANN AUGUST*), one of the most celebrated critics that Germany has produced, was born at Tennstedt, in Thuringia, in August, 1707. He was a son of Johann Christoph, pastor of Tennstedt, and was educated at Wittenberg and Leipsic. In 1734 he became rector of the school of Saint Thomas, in Leipsic. He was chosen professor of ancient literature in the university of that city in 1742, after he had published an excellent edition of the works of Cicero, (in 5 vols., 1737-39,) which is his principal title to celebrity. In the same university he obtained the chair of eloquence in 1756, to which the chair of theology was added in 1758. He edited the works of Homer, (1759-65), Polybius, and Tacitus, (1752.) He developed a new system of biblical criticism in his "Institutes of an Interpreter of the New Testament," ("Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti," 1761,) which is regarded as a work of great merit. In theology he belonged to the rationalistic school. Ernesti imitated the style of Cicero with success, and was considered by many judges the first Latinist of his time. He was author of other theological and philological works. Died in 1781.

See *J. VAN VOORST*, "Oratio de J. A. Ernesto," Leyden, 1804; "J. A. Ernesti's Verdienste in Theologie und Religion," Berlin, 1783; *E. F. VOGEL*, "Oratio de J. A. Ernesti Meritis in Jurisprudentiam," 1829; *AUGUST W. ERNESTI*, "Memoria J. A. Ernesti," 1781.

Ernesti, (*JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB*), a German scholar and critic, born at Arnstadt in 1756, was a nephew of the preceding, and cousin of August Wilhelm. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1782, and published, among other works, a good edition of Silius Italicus, (1791,) a valuable "Lexicon of Greek Rhetorical Technology," (1795,) and an elegant German version of Cicero's best works, "Spirit and Art of Cicero," ("Ciceros Geist und Kunst," 1799-1802.) Died in 1802.

See *MEUSEL*, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Ernesti, (*JOHANN HEINRICH*), a German scholar, brother of Jacob Daniel, noticed above, was born in 1652. He wrote a "Compendium of Profane Hermeneutics," (1699,) and other works. Died in 1729.

Ernouf, *ěr-noof*, (*JEAN AUGUSTIN*), *BARON*, a French general, born at Alençon in 1753. He became a general of division in 1793, and distinguished himself at Fleurus and Novi. Died in 1827.

Ernst, the German of *ERNEST*, which see.

Ernst, êrnst, [Lat. ERNSTIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a learned Danish jurist, born at Helmstedt in 1603, wrote, in Latin, many able works on law, religion, and other subjects, among which are "Sabbatismos," and "Introduction to the True Life," (1643.) Died in 1665.

See KRAFT og NVERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Ernst, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German violinist, born at Brünn in 1814; died in 1865.

Ernst August. See ERNEST AUGUSTUS.

Ernst Kasimir. See ERNEST CASIMIR.

Ernsting, êrn'sting, (ARTHUR CONRAD,) a German botanist, born at Sachsenhagen in 1709, published a "Description of the Families of Plants," (1762,) and other works. Died in 1768.

Ernstius. See ERNST.

Ernolph. See ARNULPH.

Erolés, de, dà à-ro-lés', (BARON,) a Spanish general, noted for energy and audacity, born in Catalonia in 1785, took an active part in the guerilla war against the French in 1809-10. He was a partisan of the royalists in 1820, and in 1822 a member of the Supreme Regency, formed during the king's captivity. In the same year he commanded at two battles, in which the royalists were totally defeated by Mina. Died in 1825.

Érope, the French of ÆROPE, which see.

Éros, ['Epos,] the Greek name of the god of love, corresponding to the Cupido of the Romans. He was generally regarded as a son of Aphrodite, (Venus,) and was personified as a beautiful boy with wings and armed with a bow and arrows. (See CUPID.)

Erostratus. See HEROSTRATUS.

Erotianus, e-ro-she-ā'nus, ['Epatianós,] a Greek writer, who lived in the first century of our era, in the reign of Nero, is sometimes called HERODIANUS. He wrote, in Greek, a glossary of Hippocrates, which explains some obscure terms found in that writer. It was first printed in Paris in 1564.

Er'o-vant II., King of Armenia, occupied the highest rank among the Armenian generals in the reign of Sanadrok, (Sanadrouk.) At the death of that prince, 68 A.D., he usurped the throne. In 78 he founded a new and splendid capital, which he named Erovantaschad. Ardasches II., the son of Sanadrok, having raised an army in Persia, came back to recover his throne. In the battle that followed, Erovant was defeated and killed in the year 88.

Er-pe'ni-us, or **Van Erpen**, vān êr'pen, (THOMAS,) a celebrated Orientalist, born at Gorkum, in Holland, in 1584, graduated at Leyden in 1608, and afterwards pursued his favourite studies in England, France, Italy, etc. In 1613 he was chosen professor of Arabic and other Oriental languages, except Hebrew, in the University of Leyden. In 1619 a second chair of Hebrew was founded in his favour. He kept an Arabic press in his own house. His labours have rendered important services to Oriental learning, and have scarcely been surpassed in the same department, although his career was closed by a premature death. His most important works are an "Arabic Grammar," (1613,) the first composed in Europe, a "Collection of Lokmān's Arabic Proverbs," translated into Latin, an Arabic version of the New Testament, and "Historia Saracenicā," an edition of Elmācin's history, with Latin version, (1625.) Died in 1624.

See P. SCRIVARIUS, "Manes Erpinianæ," 1625; G. J. VOSSIUS, "Oratio in Obitum T. Erpenii," 1625; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Errante, êr-rân'tà, (GIUSEPPE,) a skilful Italian historical painter, born at Trapani in 1760, passed the greater part of his life in Milan. Among his works are "Endymion" and "Psyche." Died in 1821.

Errard. See ÉRARD.

Errard, à'râr', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Bressuire about 1570. He received the title of painter to the king. Died about 1635.

Errard, (CHARLES,) a French painter and architect, a son and pupil of the preceding, was born at Nantes in 1606. He painted historical subjects, among which is "Saint Paul restored to Sight." In 1646 he began to decorate the Palais Royal for Louis XIV. He afterwards adorned the Louvre, Tuileries, the château of Versailles, and other palaces. He was one of the twelve artists who

founded the Academy of Painting at Paris in 1648. He had the principal part in the foundation of the French Academy of Art in Rome in 1666, and was director of that institution until 1683. He published (with Chambray) a "Comparison of Ancient with Modern Architecture," (1666.) Died at Rome in 1689.

See MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti," etc.

Errard or **Erard**, à'râr', (JEAN,) a French military engineer, born at Bar-le-Duc, was employed by Henry IV., who called him the first of engineers. He wrote an able treatise on Fortification, (1594.) Died about 1620.

Er-Rasheed or **Er-Rashid**. See AR-RASHEED and HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

Erri, degli, dàl'yeê êr'ree, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Módena in 1511, produced an Italian version of the Psalms of David, (1573.) Died in 1575.

Errico, êr-ree'ko, or **Enrico**, ên-ree'ko, (SCIPIONE,) a popular Italian poet and priest, born in 1592 at Messina, where he obtained the chair of moral philosophy and the title of poet-laureate. He wrote "The Wars of Parnassus," (a history of literary quarrels, 1643,) "Deidamia," a drama, (1644,) and other works. Died in 1670.

See MONGITORE, "Bibliotheca Sicula."

Ersch, êrsh, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) an eminent encyclopædist, and founder of German bibliography, was born at Gross Glogau, in Silesia, in 1766. He published between 1793 and 1809 a "General Repertory of Literature," (8 vols.,) and a work entitled "Literary France," ("Das gelehrte Frankreich," 5 vols., 1797-1806.) About 1800 he was chosen librarian of the University of Jena, and in 1803 professor of geography at Halle. His principal work is the great "Encyclopædia of Sciences and Arts," ("Allgemeine Encyclopaedie der Wissenschaften und Künste,") by Ersch and Gruber, of which he edited 17 vols., (1818-28.) After the death of Ersch (1828) it was continued by Gruber and others.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Erskine, êr'skin, (DAVID,) Lord Dun, an eminent Scottish lawyer, born at Dun in 1670, became lord of session in 1711, and was a commissioner in the court of judicary from 1713 to 1750. He published a valuable work, styled "Lord Dun's Advices." Died in 1755.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (DAVID STEWART,) Earl of Buchan, and Lord Cardross, a literary Scottish nobleman and antiquary, born in 1742, was the eldest son of Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, and was a brother of Lord-Chancellor Erskine. About 1766 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and appointed secretary to the British embassy in Spain. In 1780 he took the principal part in founding the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and in 1791 instituted an annual festive commemoration of the poet Thomson. He wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1829.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (EBENEZER,) the founder of a sect in Scotland designated as 'Seceders, born in 1680, was a son of Henry Erskine, noticed below. From 1703 to 1731 he ministered at Portmoak, in Kinross, where he became eminent and popular as a theologian, preacher, and writer. In 1731 he accepted a call from the church of Stirling. About 1732 a controversy arose in the Church of Scotland respecting lay patronage, on which subject Mr. Erskine opposed the action of the General Assembly, and was suspended from the ministry. In 1736 Erskine and his friends organized the "Secession Church." His sermons and other writings have been often reprinted, and are much admired. Died in 1754. The Secession Church in 1847 formed a union with the Relief Synod, and took the name of the United Presbyterian Church.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (HENRY,) a Scottish clergyman, father of the preceding, was born in 1624. He became pastor at Cornhill, was ejected in 1662, and banished about 1682. He was imprisoned in 1685. Died in 1696.

Erskine, (HENRY,) an eminent Scottish patriot, born about 1650. He was third Lord Cardross, eldest son of the second Lord Cardross, and ancestor of Lord-Chan-

cellor Erskine. Having been persecuted by fine and imprisonment on account of his religion, he emigrated about 1680 to South Carolina, whence he was driven by the Spaniards. He next went to Holland, enlisted in the service of the Prince of Orange, and returned with him to England in 1688. He was restored to his estates and made a privy councillor. Died in 1693.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (Hon. HENRY,) an able Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1746, was the second son of David, tenth Earl of Buchan, and brother of the lord chancellor. He was called to the bar in 1768, and appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1782. On the accession of Pitt as premier he was removed, but obtained the same high office in 1806 under the Whig ministry, and was elected to Parliament. He was an eloquent and witty advocate, and for some years was considered the leader and brightest ornament of the Scottish bar. Probably none of his competitors equalled him in professional tact, in suavity of temper, or in fascination of manner. As a statesman he constantly supported the Whig or Liberal party. He died in 1817, leaving two sons, Henry and George, the former of whom is the present Earl of Buchan. "In his long and splendid career at the bar," says Lord Jeffrey, "he was distinguished not only by the peculiar brilliancy of his wit and the gracefulness and vivacity of his eloquence, but by the still rarer power of keeping those seducing qualities in perfect subordination to his judgment."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (JOHN,) Baron of Dun, an eminent Scottish Reformer, born near Montrose about 1508. At an early age he became one of the leaders of the Protestants in Scotland. He first introduced, it is said, the study of the Greek language into the schools of Scotland, about 1534. In 1557 he was appointed a commissioner to attend the marriage of Queen Mary in France. About 1560 he was ordained as a minister. He assisted in compiling the Second Book of Discipline in 1577. Died in 1591.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (JOHN,) COLONEL, a Scottish officer, born in 1661, was the third son of Lord Cardross. Having served in Holland under the Prince of Orange, he was appointed in 1688 lieutenant-governor of Stirling Castle, and afterwards governor of Dumbarton Castle. In 1707 he was elected to the British Parliament. His son JOHN was an eminent jurist. Died in 1743.

Erskine, (JOHN,) eighteenth Lord Erskine, and eleventh Earl of Mar, an ambitious and corrupt Scottish politician, born at Alloa in 1675, was the son of Charles, tenth Earl of Mar. At the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, he joined the Tories, and in 1708 was chosen secretary for Scotland, and became one of the most powerful leaders of the Jacobites. In September, 1715, he raised the standard of the Pretender, and, though destitute of military skill, assumed the command of the insurgents, amounting to 12,000 men. He was defeated by Argyle at Dunblane in November, and soon after escaped with his master to the continent, where he continued to plot for several years, and died in 1732.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine (JOHN) of Carnock, an eminent Scottish jurist, born in 1695, was the son of Colonel John Erskine, and a cousin of Lord-Chancellor Erskine. In 1737 he was chosen professor of Scottish law in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1754 published "Principles of the Law of Scotland," which became a leading authority in the courts. He retired from his chair in the university in 1765, and died at his estate of Cardross in 1768. He left an extension of the above work, which appeared in 1773, entitled "An Institute of the Law of Scotland." It is a standard work of great merit, whose authority is as unquestionable as "Coke upon Littleton."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, son of the preceding, was born in 1721. In 1744 he was ordained minister of Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow. From 1753 to 1758 he preached at Culross, and in the latter year removed to the New Grey-Friars', a church of Edinburgh. He was for many years the leader of the

popular or orthodox party in the Church,—the same which in 1843 seceded and formed the "Free Church." In 1767 he became a colleague of Dr. Robertson in the Old Grey-Friars' Church, Edinburgh. Among his writings on theology—which are numerous and highly prized—are "Theological Dissertations," (1765,) and "Sketches and Hints of Church History," (1790.) Died in 1803.

See SIR H. MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD, "Life of John Erskine," 1818; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (RALPH,) an eminent Scottish divine, born at Monilaws in 1685, was the brother of Ebenezer Erskine, noticed above. He was ordained in 1711 as minister of Dunfermline, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher and writer on theology. About 1736 he co-operated with his brother, and joined the Seceders. (See ERSKINE, EBENEZER.) He published sermons and "Gospel Sonnets." Died in 1752.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (THOMAS,) LORD, an illustrious British orator and advocate, born in Edinburgh in January, 1750, was the youngest son of Henry David, Earl of Buchan. He received his education at the high-schools of Edinburgh and of Saint Andrew's. As his father could not afford to defray the expense of preparing him for a learned profession, he entered the navy in 1764 as midshipman. After the lapse of four years, being disappointed in his hope of promotion, he purchased an ensign's commission in the army. In 1770 he married the daughter of Daniel Moore, M.P., with whom he lived in uninterrupted harmony. The same year his regiment was ordered to Minorca, where he spent two years profitably in the systematic study of English literature. Returning home in 1772, he passed several months in London, where he produced a sensation in the higher circles by his graceful volubility, his genial temper, and his charming social qualities. Rendered restless by the consciousness of grand dormant powers and faculties, he happened one day, in 1774, to enter court, in which Lord Mansfield, the presiding judge, invited him to sit by his side. Thinking that he could make a better speech than any that he heard in that trial, he resolved to study law. In 1775 he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1776 was matriculated at Cambridge, as the degree of A.M. would shorten the term required to qualify him for the bar,—to which he was called in 1778.

The first cause in which he was engaged was that of Captain Baillie, tried for a libel on the Earl of Sandwich, a member of the cabinet. "Then was exhibited," says Lord Campbell, "the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in Westminster Hall. It was the *début* of a barrister, wholly unpractised in public speaking, before a court crowded with the men of the greatest distinction, belonging to all parties in the state. And I must own that, all the circumstances considered, it is the most wonderful forensic effort of which we have any account in our annals." The impression made on the audience was such that before he left the court a large number of retainers were presented to him by the attorneys who flocked around him. He had risen at one bound to the highest rank in his profession. In 1781 he made a great and successful plea in defence of Lord George Gordon, indicted for treason, in which logic and passion were combined with consummate art.

In 1783, by the influence of the Whig leaders, Erskine obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where his success was not equal to the high expectations that had been raised. In the election of 1784 he lost his seat. He could not adapt himself to the tenor of parliamentary debate with the same success that attended him in the forum. In 1789, in the trial of Stockdale, he vindicated the freedom of the press by another triumph of eloquence. In 1790 he was again returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, and continued to support the principles of Fox, even in the crisis of the French Revolution, by which the Whigs were divided. In 1794 Erskine appeared as the champion of public liberty in the state trials, when the ministry attempted to put down the friends of reform by the law of "constructive treason." He spoke seven hours in defence of Hardy, who was acquitted, amidst the rapturous applause of the popular party. Next came the case of John Horne Tooke, which

had a similar result. In 1802 he was made chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall. On the formation of the Grenville ministry, in January, 1806, he became lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle. In consequence of a change in the ministry, he retired from office in 1807. Lord Campbell, late chancellor of England, gives it as his opinion that "as an advocate in the forum he is without an equal in ancient or modern times." He did not aim at wit or ornament in his speeches, though his diction was pure, simple, and full of variety. "But 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." Died in November, 1823. His principal publications are "Armata," a political romance, and a "View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France," which ran through forty-eight editions. He left several daughters, and three sons, of whom the eldest, David Montague, inherited the title of Lord Erskine.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; LORD BROUGHAM, "Speeches of Lord Erskine, with a Prefatory Memoir;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1858.

Erskine, (THOMAS), of Linlithan, a member of the Scottish bar, distinguished as a biblical scholar, wrote "Remarks on the Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion," (3d edition, 1821,) an "Essay on Faith," and "The Doctrine of Election Illustrated," (1837.)

Erskine, (THOMAS ALEXANDER,) sixth Earl of Kellie, a musical composer, born in 1732, was the son of the fifth Earl of Kellie. He devoted his attention chiefly to music, studied with Stamitz at Mannheim, and gained distinction as a composer and performer. Died in 1781.

Erslev. See ERSLEW.

Erslew or **Erslev**, êr'slêv, (THOMAS HAN'SEN,) a Danish bibliographer, born at Randers in 1803. He was appointed director of the archives of the ministry of worship in 1849. His most important work is a "General Dictionary of the Authors of Denmark," ("Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon for Danmark," etc., 3 vols., 1841-53,) to which he has added a supplement.

Ertborn, van, vâu êrt'born, (JOSEPH CHARLES EMANUEL,) BARON, a Belgian linguist and writer on art and literature, born at Antwerp in 1778, wrote "Historical Researches on the Academy of Antwerp and the Artists which it produced," (1806.) Died in 1823.

Ertinger, êr'tân'zhâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born at Colmar in 1640, engraved after Rubens and Poussin.

Ertogrul, er'to-grôol, a Turkish chief, son of Soliman Shah, and father of Othmân, the founder of the Ottoman Empire. He ruled a tribe of Carismians, on the Sangara River, near the Black Sea, for the space of fifty years, and preached the Moslem religion with a sword in his hand. He took the city of Kutaia from the Greeks in 1281, and died soon after that date.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Erwin, êr'win, (JOHN,) a German architect, who succeeded his father, Erwin von Steinbach, as architect of the cathedral of Strasburg. Died in 1339.

Erwin von Steinbach, êr'win fon stîn'bâk, a German architect, born at Steinbach, near Bühl. He was the chief architect of the doorway and tower of the Strasburg cathedral, one of the most imposing and admirable specimens of the modern Gothic style. He commenced this tower in 1275, and died in 1318, after which it was continued by his son John, who died in 1339. It has a greater altitude than any other structure in Europe, being about 436 French feet, or more than 465 English feet, in height.

See MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes anciens et modernes;" JOSEPH BADER, "Meister Erwin von Steinbach und seine Heimath," 1844.

Erzleben, êrks'lâ-ben, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP,) an eminent German naturalist, born at Quedlinburg, Saxony, in 1744. He was chosen professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1771. He gained a high reputation by his works, some of which are said to be models of accuracy. He published "Elements of Natural His-

tory," (1768,) "Elements of Natural Philosophy," ("Naturlehre," 1772,) and "Systema Regni Animalis per Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, Varietates, cum Historiâ Animalium; Classis I, Mammalia," ("System of the Animal Kingdom by Classes, Orders, Genera," etc., 1777.) "There exists not in zoology," says the "Biographie Universelle," "a more exact and complete treatise than this history of the mammalia." Died in 1777.

His mother, DOROTHY LEPORIN, born in 1715, was eminent for her attainments in medical science. She received a diploma from the University of Halle in 1754, and practised medicine. Died in 1762.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Eryceira. See ERICEIRA.

Er-ÿ-çî'nâ, [Fr. ÉRYCINE, â're-sên'] a surname of Venus, derived from Mount Eryx, in Sicily, where she had a temple.

Erycine. See ERYCINA.

Eryx, [Gr. Ἐρυξ] a son of Butes and Venus, killed by Hercules in a combat with the cestus. (See Virgil's "Æneid," book v., lines 402-12.) A mountain in Sicily, near Drepanum, was named Eryx, from his having been buried there.

Erzilla. See ERCILLA.

Es, van, vâu ês, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born in Antwerp about 1570, excelled in the imitation of shells, flowers, and fruits. He is praised by Descamps.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Esaïas. See ISAAH.

E-sâ'i-as of Egypt, a monk, who lived in Egypt in the fourth century, and wrote, in Greek, a number of works, some of which were published in 1684.

E'sau, [Heb. עשׂו,] the eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca, born about 1836 B.C., lived in Mount Seir or Edom. He was sometimes called EDMOM, which signifies "red," and was the ancestor of the Edomites.

See Genesis xxv. 25; xxvii., xxxii., xxxiii., and xxxvi.

Escalante, ês-kâ-lân'tâ, (JUAN ANTONIO,) a Spanish historical painter, born at Córdoba in 1630, lived in Madrid, and adorned the churches of that city with his works, among which is "The Life of Saint Gerard." He imitated Tintoret and Titian with moderate success. Died in 1670.

Escalante, d', dê's-kâ-lân'tâ, (JUAN,) was one of Cortez's principal officers when he undertook, in 1518, the conquest of Mexico. He received from Cortez the command of the colony or town founded by him at Vera Cruz. He was killed in a battle against a Mexican chief in 1519.

See PRESCOTT'S "Conquest of Mexico."

Escale. See SCALA.

Escarbot. See LESCARBOT.

Eschasseriaux, â'shâ's're'ô', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French Jacobin, born near Saintes in 1753. He was an active member of the Convention, 1792-95, and of the Tribunal, 1800-04. Died in 1823.

Eschasseriaux, (RENÉ,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1754, was an able and moderate member of the Convention, and of various legislative assemblies in succession. In 1798 he made an important report on the subject of supplying horses for the cavalry. Died in 1831.

Eschels-Kroon, êsh'êls-krôn', (ADOLPHUS,) a Danish traveller, born in 1736, passed many years in the East Indies, where he was agent of Denmark from 1782 to 1784. He wrote a "Description of Sumatra," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1793.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedia."

Eschenbach, êsh'en-bâk', (ANDREAS CHRISTIAN,) a learned German writer, born in 1663 at Nuremberg, where he became professor of Greek in 1695. He published an edition of the works of Orpheus, (1689,) "Epigenes on Orphic Poetry," ("Epigenes de Poesi Orphicâ," 1702,) "Dissertationes Academicæ," (1705,) and other works. Died in 1705.

Eschenbach, (CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED--â'ren-freet') a German physician, born at Rostock in 1712, wrote "Elements of Surgery," (1745,) "Medicina Legalis," (1746,) and other professional works. Died in 1788.

Eschenbach, von, fon êsh'ên-bâk', (WOLFRAM,) a famous German poet or minnesinger, was born in Bavaria, and flourished about 1200. According to the custom of the mediæval bards, he wandered from castle to castle, and found a welcome at the courts of several princes. His principal poems are entitled "Titurel" and "Parcival." He is generally admitted to have been the greatest German poet anterior to the revival of German literature.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der poetischen National-Literatur," 1837; SAN MARTE, "Wolfram von Eschenbach," Magdeburg, 2 vols., 1841: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eschenburg, êsh'ên-bôorg', (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1743. He was professor in a college of Brunswick, and aulic councillor. He produced good German prose versions of Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, (14 vols., 1775-87,) and of other foreign works; he also wrote a "Life of Handel," (1785.) His "Manual of Classical Literature" reached the eighth edition in 1837. Died in 1820.

Eschenmayer, êsh'ên-mî'er, (KARL ADOLF,) a German philosopher, metaphysician, and mystic, born at Neuenberg, in Würtemberg, in 1768. He became in 1811 professor of philosophy and medicine at Tübingen. From 1818 to 1836 he filled the chair of practical philosophy in the same university. Among his chief works are a "System of Moral Philosophy," (1818,) and "Philosophy of Religion," (3 vols., 1818-24.) Died in 1854.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Escher, êsh'er, (F. A.,) a German scholar, known as the translator of Horace, was born in 1777; died in 1802.

Escher, êsh'er, (HENRY,) a Swiss statesman, born at Zurich in 1626, acquired by his talents and virtues great influence in the state. Died in 1710.

Escher, (JEAN HENRI ALFRED,) a prominent Swiss statesman, born at Zurich in 1819, acted with the Liberals against the Jesuits and the Sonderbund. In 1847 he was president of the grand council, and advocated a reform of the federal system, tending to a greater centralization. He was chosen president of the new council of regency in 1848, and vice-president of the national council in 1856. Died in 1882.

Escher, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss magistrate, born at Zurich in 1678. He was employed in various important negotiations. Died in 1762.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" DAVID WYSS, "Lebensgeschichte J. C. Eschers," 1790.

Escher, (JOHANN CONRAD,) surnamed VON DER LINTH, (fon dêr lînt,) a Swiss geologist, born at Zurich in 1768, gained much credit by the improvement of the channel of the river Linth, whence his surname is derived. He published "Geological Observations on the Alps," (1795,) and "The Formation of the Great Chain of the Jura," (1820.) Died in 1823.

See JOHANN J. HOTTINGER, "H. C. Escher von der Linth; Charakterbild eines Republikaners," 1852.

Escherny, d', dâ'shêr'ne', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) COUNT, a French *littérateur*, born at Neuchâtel in 1733. He went to Paris in 1762, and became intimate with Diderot, D'Alembert, and Rousseau. His principal works are an "Essay on Equality," and "Lacunæ of Philosophy," (1783.) Died in 1815.

Eschil. See ESKIL.

Eschine, the French of ÆSCHINES, which see.

Eschines. See ÆSCHINES.

Eschius, ês'ke-ûs, or **Van Esche**, vãn ês'keh, (NICOLAAS,) a Dutch Catholic priest and writer, born near Bois-le-Duc in 1507; died in 1578.

Eschricht, êsh'rikt, (DANIEL FREDERIK,) a Danish physician and physiologist, born at Copenhagen in 1798. He became professor of medicine in the University of Copenhagen in 1836, and published several valuable works on physiology, zoology, etc.

Eschschooltz, êsh'sholts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Dorpat in 1793. He accompanied Kotzebue as physician in his voyage of discovery, 1815-18, and in a second voyage about 1823. He wrote a description of two thousand animals, which was published with Kotzebue's narrative in 1830, and published "Entomographien," (1823,) and a "Zoological

Atlas," (1829-33.) Died in 1831. The genus Eschschooltzia was named in honour of him by Chamisso.

Eschyle, the French for ÆSCHYLUS, which see.

Eschylus. See ÆSCHYLUS.

Esclava, de, dà ês-klá'vá, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish writer of romances, born in Aragon about 1570.

Escobar, de, dà ês-ko-bâr', (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese *littérateur*, born at Coimbra, wrote many and various works. Died in 1681.

Escobar, de, dà ês-ko-bâr', (BAROLOMÉ,) a Spanish missionary and writer, born at Seville in 1562, preached in the West Indies and at Lima. Died at Lima in 1624.

Escobar, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Hellenist and writer, born at Valencia; died after 1557.

Escobar, de, (MARIA,) a Spanish lady, born at Truxillo, was the wife of Diego de Chaves, who followed Pizarro to the conquest of Peru, about 1540. She was the first who carried wheat to Peru.

Escobar y Mendoza, ês-ko-bâr' e mên-do'thâ, (ANTONIO,) a famous casuist and Jesuit, born at Valladolid, in Spain, in 1589. He was a popular preacher, and a learned writer on theology, but was severely censured by Pascal and others for teaching a lax morality. He wrote, in Latin, "Moral Theology," (1646,) a "Treatise on Justice and Law," and another on "Cases of Conscience," ("Summula Casuum Conscientiæ," 1626.) It was to refute the doctrines and sophisms broached in the last work that Pascal wrote the fifth and sixth of his admirable "Provincial Letters." Died in 1669. In the dictionary of the French Academy ESCOBAR is a synonym for an "adroit hypocrite."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Escoiquiz, ês-ko-e-kêth', sometimes written **Escoiquitz**, (DON JUAN,) a Spanish priest and courtier, born in Navarre in 1762, was appointed preceptor of the king's son, afterwards Ferdinand VII. The latter employed him in secret negotiations with Napoleon, and when he became king, in 1808, made him a councillor of state. He had a paramount influence with Ferdinand, whom he accompanied to France; and he was his principal agent or adviser in the conferences at Bayonne, which resulted in his forced abdication. Escoiquiz returned to Spain with Ferdinand in 1814, and was appointed minister; but he was dismissed the same year, and exiled from court. He wrote an epic poem of little merit, entitled "The Conquest of Mexico," (1802,) and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into Spanish. Died in 1820.

See SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Escosura, de la, dà lâ ês-ko-soo'râ, (DON PATRICIO,) a Spanish author and politician, born at Madrid in 1807. He became secretary of state about 1843, after which he was a member of the Narvaez ministry. He retired from office in 1846, and was minister of the interior in 1854-55. Among his works are romances entitled "El Conde de Candespina," (1832,) and "Ni Rey ni Roque," (1835,) several dramas, a "Manual of Mythology," (1843,) and the text of "Artistic and Monumental Spain." He was ambassador to the German Empire in 1872-4.

Escousse, (VICTOR,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1813. He produced "Farruck the Moor," ("Farruck le Maure,") a drama, (1831,) which was applauded, and some songs. He committed suicide in February, 1832, in company with his friend Lebras.

Esculapius. See ÆSCULAPIUS.

Esdras of Scripture. See EZRA.

Es'dras, an Armenian, was chosen Patriarch of Armenia in 628 A.D. In concert with Heraclius, the Greek emperor, he called a council in 629, approving the reunion of the Armenian and Greek Churches; but the bishops of Persian Armenia opposed the measure. Died in 639.

Esiodo, the Italian of HESIOD, which see.

Es'kil, written also **Eschil** or **Eskild**, an ambitious Swedish prelate, became in 1138 Archbishop of Lund and Primate of Denmark. He founded several monasteries, took part in political contests, and was sometimes in open war with the king. He performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and wrote a work on Ecclesiastical Law. Died in 1187 or 1181.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Eskild. See ESKIL.

Esmark, *ês'mårk,* or **Esmarch,** (JENS,) a Danish geologist and mineralogist, born in 1763, published several works on mineralogy. He became professor of metallurgy at Christiania in 1814. Died about 1838.

See "Biografi öfver J. Esmark," Stockholm, 1839.

Esmenard, *ês'meh-når'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) born in Provence, in France, in 1772, served many years in the army, and became lieutenant-colonel. During the restoration he resigned his commission, and rendered important services to the republic of Colombia. He afterwards became an editor of the "Gazette de France," "Journal des Débats," and "Mercure." Died in 1842.

Esmenard, (JOSEPH ALPHONSE,) a French didactic poet, born at Pélissanne (Bouches-du-Rhône) in 1769, was a brother of the preceding. He emigrated as a royalist in 1792, returned to Paris about the end of 1799, and associated himself with La Harpe and Fontanes as an editor of the "Mercure de France." About 1801 he accompanied General Leclerc as secretary in the expedition to Hayti. He published in 1805 "La Navigation," a poem, which was composed at sea and is admired for the fidelity of its descriptions and the harmony of its versification. His opera of "Trajan" was performed with applause in 1808. He was elected to the Institute (class of French literature) in 1810. He was thrown out of his coach and killed near Naples in June, 1811.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Æson, the French of ÆSON, which see.

Æsop. See ÆSOP.

Æsope, the French of ÆSOP, which see.

Espagnac, d', *dês'pån'yåk'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH DAMAZIT DE SAHUGUET—då'må'ze' deh sæ'ü'gå') BARON, a French general, born at Brive-la-Gaillarde in 1713. He served several campaigns in Germany, became aide-major-général under Marshal Saxe, and obtained the grade of lieutenant-general in 1780. He wrote a "Life of Marshal Saxe," and an "Essay on the Science of War," (1751.) Died in 1783.

Espagnandel, L', *lês'pån'yõn'dêl'*, (MATHIEU,) a French sculptor, born in 1610, adorned several churches of Paris with his works. Died in 1689.

Espagne, d', (DON CARLOS.) See ESPAÑA.

Espagne, d', *dês'pån'*, (CHARLES,) a valiant French warrior, was made Constable of France in 1350, and became a great favourite with the king. He was assassinated in 1354 by Charles, King of Navarre.

Espagne, d', (JEAN,) a French Protestant theologian, born in Dauphiny in 1591. He preached in Holland, and afterwards settled in London, where he was pastor of a French church. He published many works, which were often reprinted, the best-known of which is "Popular Errors in the Knowledge of Religion," (1648.) Died in London in 1659.

Espagne, d', (JEAN LOUIS BRIGITTE,) COMTE, a French general of division, born at Auch (Armagnac) in 1766. He defeated the Austrians at San Michele, in Italy, and distinguished himself at Heilsberg in 1807. He was killed at the battle of Essling, in 1809.

Espagne, d', [Sp. DE ESPAÑA, dà ês-pån'yå,] or **De la Cerda,** dà lå thêr'då, (LOUIS,) was a grandson of Ferdinand de la Cerda, a Spanish prince, and a brother of Charles, noticed above. He became admiral of France in 1341, and fought for Charles de Blois in the war for the succession of Brittany.

Espagnet, d', *dês'pån'yå'*, (JEAN,) a French alchemist of Bordeaux, lived about 1610-40. He wrote two Latin works which were regarded as classic, viz., "Secret of the Hermetic Philosophy," ("Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermetica," 1623,) and a "Manual of the Restored Philosophy," (1633.)

Espagnoletto. See SPAGNOLETTO.

España. See ESPAGNE, D' (LOUIS.)

España, de, dà ês-pån'yå, [Fr. D'ESPAGNE, *dês'pån'*,] (DON CARLOS,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born in France in 1775. He fought against the French in the war which began in 1808, and rendered important services at Badajoz, Albuera, Salamanca, etc., for which he was rewarded with the place of Captain-General of Aragon. He was assassinated in 1839.

Esparbès. See AUBETERRE.

Espartero, *ês-par-tår'o,* (DON BALDOMERO,) Duke de la Vittoria, (då lå vêt-to'ré-å,) a Spanish statesman and general, born at Granatula, La Mancha, in 1792 or 1793, was the son of a mechanic. He enlisted in the army in 1808, and went in 1815 to South America, where he fought against Bolívar, and became a colonel in 1822. He returned to Spain in 1825, with the rank of brigadier. When the civil war began, in 1833, he took arms for the young queen Isabella, and was appointed commandant-general of Biscay. He became a lieutenant-general in 1835, and commander-in-chief of the army of the North in 1836. In 1837 he defended Madrid from an attack of the Carlist army, which he drove back across the Ebro. He gained victories at Burgos and other places in 1838 and 1839, for which he was made a grandee of the first class, as Duke de la Vittoria y Morella. The war terminated by the submission of the Carlists in 1840. In May, 1841, Espartero was appointed by the Cortes Regent of Spain during the minority of Isabella. He acted at first with energy in the suppression of revolts at Barcelona, but was unable to resist a coalition of *progresistas* and *moderados*. An army of insurgents under Narvaez having entered Madrid in July, 1843, Espartero was exiled, and passed several years in England. He was permitted to return to Spain in 1847 or 1848. By another revolution, Narvaez, the leader of the absolutists, was driven from power, July, 1854, and Espartero again became prime minister of a cabinet in which O'Donnell, his political enemy, was minister of war. This rivalry resulted in a dissolution of the ministry in July, 1856, and in the triumph of O'Donnell. After the expulsion of Isabella he supported the provisional government. With this exception he took little part in Spanish politics after 1857. Besides being Duke of Vittoria he was a knight of several celebrated orders. Died in 1879.

Espejo, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish traveller, born at Cordova, was the leader of a small expedition which in 1582 explored the regions north of Mexico and discovered New Mexico. The account of his journey is preserved in Hakluyt's collection.

Espen, van, vån ês'pen, (ZEGER BERNARD,) a Flemish casuist and priest, born at Louvain in 1646, was eminent for skill in canon law. He obtained in the University of Louvain a chair of law, which he filled many years. His connection with the party of Port-Royal caused him to lose this place about 1728. He published several works, of which the most important is his "Universal Ecclesiastical Law." Died in 1728.

See DE BELLEGARDE, "Vie de Van Espen," 1767; BAVAY, "Van Espen, Jurisconsulte et Canoniste Belge," 1846.

Espencæus. See ESPENCE, D'.

Espence, d', *dês'põnss'*, [Latin, *ESPENCÆUS*,] (CLAUDE,) a French priest, born near Châlons-sur-Marne in 1511, became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the University of Paris. Dupin expresses a favourable opinion of him. He wrote many and various works, among which is the "Education of a Christian Prince," (1548.) Died in 1571.

Esper, ês'per, (EUGEN JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German entomologist, born at Wunsiedel, Bavaria, in 1742, became professor of philosophy at Erlangen in 1782. He published "The Butterflies of Europe, figured after Nature," (1777-1807,) and a work on Zoophytes, ("Die Pflanzenzithiere in Abbildungen nach Natur," 1788-1809.) Died in 1810.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Esper, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist, brother of the preceding, was born at Drossensfeld in 1732. He wrote "The Marvellous Adventures of many Travellers," (2 vols., 1762,) and other works. Died in 1781.

Espercieux, ês'pêr'se-üh', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a skilful French sculptor, born at Marseilles in 1758, worked in Paris. Among his works are statues of Molière, Racine, Napoleon, (1810,) and Voltaire, (1814.) Died in 1840.

Esperiente. See CALLIMACHUS.

Esperson. See ÉPERNON.

Espiard, ês'pê-år', (FRANÇOIS IGNACE DE LA BORDE,) born at Besançon in 1707, wrote an "Essay on the Genius and Character of Nations," (1743.) Died in 1777.

Espic, ês'pêk', (JEAN BARTHÉLEMY,) a French poet and teacher, born in Languedoc in 1767; died in 1844.

Espinac. See *ÉPINAC*.

Espinasse, ês'pe'nâss', (ESPRIT CHARLES MARIE,) a French general, born at Saissac, in Aude, in 1815, became aide-de-camp to Napoleon III. about 1852. In the Crimean war, in 1855, he served with distinction at the Tchernaya and other places, and was made general of division. In 1858 he acted for a few months as minister of the interior. He was killed at the battle of Magenta, June, 1859.

Espinasse, de l', *dêh lês'pe'nâss',* (AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born at Pouilly-sur-Loire in 1736, commanded the artillery, under Bonaparte, at the siege of Mantua, and at Arcola in 1796. Died in 1816.

Espinasse, de l', (CLAIRE FRANÇOISE or JULIE JEANNE ELÉONORE,) a French lady, remarkable for her talents, imagination, and sensibility, was born in 1732. In 1752 she became the protégée of the witty Madame du Deffand, with whom she lived in Paris about ten years, until her patroness was induced by jealousy to dissolve the connection. Having gained the special favour of D'Alembert, she formed a brilliant literary circle in her own *salon*, which was the resort of the élite of Paris. Her death was hastened by her excessive sensibility and unhappy attachments. She died in 1776, "leaving on the minds of almost all the eminent men of France," says Lord Jeffrey, "an impression of talent and of ardour of imagination which seems to have been considered as without example." Her letters to M. de Guibert (2 vols., 1809) are admirable in style and spirit.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Aux Manes de Mlle. Lespinasse;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" and critique, by LORD JEFFREY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1810.

Espinel, ês-pe-nêl', (VINCENTE,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Ronda about 1544, was ordained a priest, but, never receiving any valuable preferment, passed his life in great poverty. He was thoroughly versed in the ancient and modern languages. He acquired a high reputation, and was considered one of the best poets of his age for purity of style and fertility of imagination. He translated into Spanish verse Horace's "Art of Poetry" and Odes, and wrote "The House of Memory," ("La Casa de Memoria,") and numerous songs. Died in 1634. His novel, "Marcos de Obregon" (1618) is said to be seasoned with fine pleasantries. Le Sage derived from the last-named work some materials for his "Gil Blas."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Espinosa, ês-pe-no'sâ, (JACINTO GERONIMO,) an excellent Spanish painter, born at Cocontentayna, in Valencia, in 1600. He excelled in chiaroscuro, in correctness of design, and in the expression of his figures. He worked mostly in Valencia, the churches of which he adorned with many pictures. Among his works are a "Mary Magdalene," a "Nativity of the Saviour," and a "Holy Family." Died at Valencia in 1680.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Histórico."

Espinosa, (JOSÉ), a Spanish painter and engraver, born at Valencia in 1721; died in 1784.

Espinosa, (JUAN), a Spanish poet and soldier, born at Bellovado about 1540, became secretary of Gonzales de Mendoza, Captain-General of Sicily. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on "The Praise of Women," (1580,) which contains beautiful passages and was received with favour. Died about 1595.

Espinosa, (NICOLAS), a Spanish poet, born at Valencia about 1520, wrote a continuation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1555.)

Espinosa, (PEDRO), a Spanish poet and critic, born at Antequera about 1582. He became almoner to the Duke of Medina-Sidonia. He displayed his taste in a collection of specimens of Spanish poets, "Tesoro de Poesias," (1605,) on which his reputation chiefly rests. He wrote the "Concealed Treasure," ("Tesoro escondido," 1644,) and other poems. Died in 1650.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Espinosa, de, dà ês-pe-no'sâ, (DON DIEGO,) an eminent Spanish statesman and cardinal, born in Old Castile in 1502. His ability and fame as a lawyer insured

his rapid promotion to the highest dignities and to the favour of Philip II., who made him president of the royal council (the highest place in the kingdom) and Inquisitor-General. In 1568 he was created a cardinal. He was an intolerant and relentless enemy of religious liberty and reform. For a few years he exercised almost unbounded influence over the king; but he lost the royal favour by his arrogance. Philip announced to him his disgrace by saying, "Cardinal, remember that I am the president." Espinosa died shortly after this blow, in 1572. The death of the king's son, Don Carlos, is imputed to him by some writers.

See AUBERV, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book vi. chap. i.; MOTLEV, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Espremesnil, d', (or **Épréménil, d',**) *dâ'prâ'mâ'nêl',* (JACQUES DUVAL,) a French economist, a son-in-law of the famous Duplex, became chief of the supreme council of Madras about 1746. Died in France in 1767.

Espremesnil, d', (or **Épréménil, d',**) (JEAN JACQUES DUVAL,) a French advocate, a son of the preceding, was born at Pondicherry, in India, in 1746. He was richly endowed with personal and mental advantages. In 1787 he was one of the most eloquent and prominent members of the Parliament of Paris, and in 1789 he was one of the chief agitators of the popular party. In a contest between the court and the Parliament he asserted the rights of the latter so boldly that he was committed to custody. Having been deputed to the States-General by the noblesse of Paris, he changed his course, and in 1790 defended bravely the royal cause in the Assembly. He retired from that body in 1791. He was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed in 1794.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Esprit, ês'pre', (JACQUES,) usually called the ABBÉ ESPRIT, born at Béziers, in France, in 1611. By his agreeable manners and conversation he gained the favour of Seguier and the Prince of Conti, who each gave him a large pension. Although only a mediocre writer, he was in 1639 admitted into the French Academy. The work called "Falsity of Human Virtues" is supposed to have been written by him. Died in 1678.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TALLEMANT, "Historiettes."

Espronceda, de, dà ês-pron-thâ'dâ, (JOSÉ,) a popular Spanish poet and politician, born near Almodralejo, in Estremadura, in 1810. In early youth he devoted himself to poetry and politics, and became so obnoxious to government by his radical principles, or his connection with a secret society, that he was imprisoned about the age of fifteen, and banished a few years later. He passed several years in London. In 1830 he fought with the popular party at the barricades of Paris. On the death of the Spanish king, in 1833, he returned to Madrid and entered the queen's body-guards. Again banished to Cuellar for a too free expression of his opinions, he there wrote his popular novel "Sancho Saldaña, or the Castellan of Cuellar," (1834.) A new régime having succeeded, he obtained his liberty, and returned to Madrid about 1835. He took an active part in the revolutionary contests of 1835-36. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of embassy to the Hague, and was elected a member of the Cortes, but died prematurely in 1842. The Spanish critics highly extol his "Hymn to the Sun," "Pirate," "Executioner," and "The Devil World," ("El Diablo-Mundo,") which was left unfinished. His poetry has some characteristics of the Byronic school. Among his works are poems entitled "El Pelayo," and "The Student of Salamanca."

See KENNEDY'S "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain."

Es'přy, (JAMES P.,) an American meteorologist, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He published "The Philosophy of Storms," (1841,) and, among other opinions, maintained that rain might be produced by human agency in all kinds of weather. Died in 1860.

Esquirol, ês'ke'rol', (JEAN ÉTIENNE DOMINIQUE,) a French physician, born at Toulouse in 1772. He founded at Paris in 1799 an asylum for the insane, which became a model institution. In 1817 he commenced a course of clinical lectures for mental maladies. He

appears to have rendered important services to humanity, and to have promoted a reform in the harsh régime to which the insane were subjected. He was chosen chief physician of the asylum at Charenton in 1826. In 1838 he published a work on insanity, "Des Maladies mentales," (2 vols.) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1840.

Esquiros, (HENRI ALPHONSE,) a French socialist, poet, and novelist, born in Paris in 1814. He published "Charlotte Corday," a novel, (1840), "The Evangel of the People," "Songs of a Prisoner," (1841,) and a "History of the Mountain," (*Montagnards*), (1847.) He was exiled for his political radicalism about December 2, 1851. In 1855 he came to live in England, where he was employed as examiner to the council of military education. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif; the government of the national defence appointed him administrator of Bouches-du-Rhône, but he resigned in the following month. He died in May, 1876.

Ess, van, (KARL,) a Catholic theologian and Benedictine monk, born at Warburg, in Westphalia, in 1770. In co-operation with his cousin, Leander van Ess, he published a German version of the New Testament, (1807,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1824.

Ess, van, (LEANDER,) a theologian, born at Warburg in 1772; died about 1846.

Essarts, des, dà zà'sàr', (CHARLOTTE,) Countess of Romorentin, (ró'mó'rón'tán'.) After being the mistress of Henry IV. of France, she became, in 1630, the wife of Marshal L'Hôpital. Died in 1651.

Essarts, des, (PIERRE,) a French politician, born about 1360, became provost of Paris in 1408, and superintendent of finances. He deserted the Duke of Burgundy, and joined the faction of Orléans. He was executed in 1413.

Essé, d', dà'sà', (ANDRÉ de Montalembert—dèh môn'tá'lôn'bai'r'.) one of the most valiant French captains of his time, was born in Poitou in 1483. He served in the Italian campaigns with such distinction that Francis I. chose him as his comrade in the tournament of 1520. In 1543 he defended Landrecy with success against Charles V., and in 1548 commanded in Scotland, where he gained some advantages over the English. He was killed at the siege of Théroüanne in 1558.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Essen, ès'sen, (HANS HENRIK,) COUNT OF, a Swedish field-marshal, born in West Gothland in 1755. He was made governor of Stockholm about 1796, and grand quarrier in 1800. He defended Stralsund against the French in 1807. Charles XIII., who came to the throne in 1809, appointed him a councillor of state, with the title of count, and sent him on an embassy to Paris. For his success against the Norwegians in 1814 he was made a field-marshal, and Governor of Norway. He was reputed one of the greatest Swedish generals of his time. Died in 1824.

See THIERS, "Histoire de l'Empire."

Essenius, ès-sā'ne-ūs, (ANDREAS,) a Dutch divine, born at Bommel in 1618. He became professor of theology at Utrecht in 1653, and wrote, among many works, "Systema Theologicum," (1659.) Died in 1677.

Essex. See CAPEL, (ARTHUR,) and CROMWELL, (THOMAS.)

Es'sex, (JAMES,) an English architect, born at Cambridge in 1723, was educated at King's College. He acquired distinction by his skill in Gothic architecture, and by restoring the chapel of King's College. He also repaired other colleges in Cambridge, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln. He wrote several approved works on Architecture. Died in 1784.

Essex, (ROBERT DEVEREUX,) second EARL OF, born at Netherwood in 1367, was the eldest son of Walter, the first Earl. He was educated at Cambridge. In 1587 he served as captain-general of cavalry in the army commanded by his stepfather, the Earl of Leicester. On the death of the latter, in 1588, Essex, whose person and manners were very agreeable, and who was endowed with many virtues, became the special favourite of the queen, and the rival of Raleigh. In 1590 he married a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and widow of Sir Philip Sid-

ney. He displayed courage and capacity in the victorious expedition against Cadiz in 1596, of which he commanded the land-forces, and Lord Effingham the navy. The next year he was named earl marshal of England. In 1598 he quarrelled with the queen, and, receiving from her a box on the ear, he indulged his pride and resentment so far as to withdraw from court for several months. In 1599 he was unsuccessful in an expedition against the Irish rebels, and again incurred the displeasure of the queen, who ordered him to be confined, intending to correct rather than ruin him. Having been examined before the privy council, he was suspended from office. Trusting to his general popularity, and led by his impetuous temper, he attempted to compel the queen by force to dismiss his enemies. For this purpose he marched with about two hundred retainers into London, and vainly invoked the aid of the citizens; he was arrested, convicted of treason, and executed in 1601. Elizabeth signed the warrant for his execution very reluctantly, and was inconsolable for his loss. He is admitted to have been by nature noble and generous; but his vanity, ambition, and imprudence rendered these advantages of no avail.

See W. B. DEVEREUX, "Lives and Letters of the Earls of Essex," etc.; HUME, "History of England;" CLARENDON, (EDWARD HYDE,) "The Characters of Robert, Earl of Essex, and George, Duke of Buckingham," 1700; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1853.

Essex, (ROBERT DEVEREUX,) third EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1592, and restored to his father's rank and titles by James I. In 1605 he married Lady Frances Howard, who was only thirteen years of age. She indulged a passion for Lord Rochester, and procured a divorce from Essex, whom she hated. After several years spent in retirement at his country mansion, in 1620 he served in the army of the Elector Palatine in Holland, where he gave proof of military talents. Having inherited a share of his father's noble qualities, he became a popular favourite, and, in the troubles of Charles I.'s reign, encouraged the opposition. The king, however, in 1641 appointed him lord chamberlain, and lieutenant-general of a part of the army. When Charles fled from London, he ordered Essex to follow him; but the earl refused to do so, and was deprived of his commission. He was now the most popular leader of the Presbyterian party.

In 1642 the Parliament gave him the chief command of the army. The same year he fought the indecisive battle of Edgehill, and in 1643 besieged and took the fortified town of Reading. After suffering reverses in Cornwall, the army of Essex defeated the royalists at Newbury in 1644. He was considered too slow and vacillating by the more zealous republicans, who thought he was averse to a decisive triumph of their cause. They therefore passed the "Self-denying Ordinance," by which members of both Houses were excluded from command in the army, and Essex resigned in 1644. A pension of £10,000 was settled on him. At his death the title became extinct. Died in 1647.

See HUME, "History of England;" R. CODRINGTON, "Life of Robert, Earl of Essex," 1646; "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Essex, (THOMAS CROMWELL,) EARL OF. See CROMWELL.

Essex, (WALTER DEVEREUX,) first EARL OF, an English statesman and commander of superior ability, born in Caermarthenshire about 1540. He inherited, at the age of nineteen, the title of Viscount Hereford, and married Lettice Knollys or Knolles. To reward his military services against the "rebellion of the north" in 1569, he was created Earl of Essex in 1572. He became a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, and was appointed commander of an army sent in 1573 to subdue the insurgents in Ulster. His success in this enterprise was hindered by the intrigues of his rival Leicester, or by the acts of the lord deputy. He resigned his command in 1575, but was persuaded to return with the title of earl marshal of Ireland. He died at Dublin in 1576. His widow Lettice married the Earl of Leicester.

See HUME, "History of England."

Essling, PRINCE OF. See MASSENA.

Estaço, ès-tá'so, (ACHILLE,) [Lat. ACHIL'LES STA'TIUS,] a Portuguese poet and scholar, born at Vidigueira in 1524. He studied at Louvain and Paris, became emi-

nent for learning, and obtained a chair in the college di Sapienza, at Rome. About 1562 Pope Pius IV. appointed him secretary of the Council of Trent. He also acted as Latin secretary to Pius V. He published a collection of elegant Latin verses, ("Sylvæ aliquot," 1549,) and notes on Horace's "Art of Poetry," on Catullus, Cicero, and other classic authors. Died in 1581.

See GASPARD ESTAÇO, "Familia dos Estaços;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Estaing, ês'tân', [It. STAGNO, stân'yo,] an ancient and noble family of Rouergue, in France. CHEVALIER D'ESTAING in 1214 saved Philip Augustus from imminent peril at the battle of Bouvines. FRANÇOIS, born in 1460, became Bishop of Rhodéz in 1501, and died in 1529. JOACHIM, Count d'Estaing, born about 1617, was noted for military talents. He wrote a "Genealogical Account" of his family. Died in 1688.

Estaing, d', dés'tân', (CHARLES HECTOR,) COUNT, a French admiral, was born in Auvergne in 1729. He served in India under De Lally about 1758. In 1763 he was chosen lieutenant-general of the naval armies, though his experience was gained in the land-service. In 1778, as vice-admiral, he commanded the fleet sent to aid the American republic. Just as this fleet met that of Lord Howe, near Rhode Island, in August, 1778, a violent storm separated them, with much damage to the French. Having captured the isle of Grenada, in 1779, he returned to France in 1780, and, as commandant of the national guard of Versailles in 1790-91, co-operated with La Fayette in efforts to save the lives of the king and queen. He was guillotined in April, 1794.

See LEBOUCHER, "Histoire de la Guerre de l'Independance des États-Unis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Estampes. See ÉTAMPES.

Estampes-Valençay. See ÉTAMPES-VALENÇAY.

Estancelin, ês'tôns'lân', (LOUIS,) a French writer on commerce, navigation, etc., born at Eu in 1777.

Est'côurt, (RICHARD,) an English actor, born at Tewkesbury in 1668, performed in London with success as a comedian, and excelled in mimicry. He was purveyor of the Beefsteak Club, and is favourably mentioned in the "Tatler" and "Spectator." He wrote "The Fair Example," a comedy. Died in 1713.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Este, ês'te or ês'tâ, one of the most illustrious sovereign houses of Italy, and perhaps the most ancient among those which have preserved their power and titles to the present time. The following are a few of the prominent persons who have inherited the marquise of Este, or the duchies of Ferrara and Módena. Among the first who appears on record is OBERTO I., who possessed fiefs in Tuscany and Lunigiana, and married the daughter of Otho, King of Italy. He died about 972, and left a son, OBERTO II., who ruled Lunigiana and Obertenga. ALBERTAZZO II., who succeeded about 1020, added to the above the fiefs of Este, Rovigo, and other small towns of Lombardy, and married a princess of the great German house of Guelph or Welf. Their son, styled GUELPH IV., was invested in 1071 with the duchy of Bavaria, and is the ancestor of the royal line of Brunswick and Hanover. OBIZZO, who began to reign in 1137, was the first who assumed the title Marquis of Este. In 1208 the citizens of Ferrara, then a republic, elected AZZO VI., Marquis of Este, as their sovereign. During the civil war which raged between the Guelphs and Ghibelines in the thirteenth century, the Marquis of Este, AZZO VII., was the chief of the former faction. He reigned with glory from 1215 to 1264. OBIZZO II. succeeded in 1264 to the titles of Marquis of Este and Lord of Ferrara. In 1288 a deputation from Módena offered to him the perpetual sovereignty of their city,—an example which was followed by Reggio. Died in 1293. ALFONZO I., Duke of Ferrara and of Módena, a son of Ercole I., was an able statesman and warrior. He reigned from 1505 to 1534, and married the famous Lucretia Borgia. He was involved in war with the pope Julius II., who took from him Módena and Reggio; but Charles V. in 1531 confirmed his rights over those cities. His son, ERCOLE (or HERCULES) II., succeeded him in 1534, and married Renée, daughter of Louis XII. of France. He died in 1559. Cardinal IPPOLITO, a brother

of Alfonzo I., was accounted the greatest patron of learning in his time. Died in 1520. ALFONZO II., who succeeded his father in 1559, tarnished his fame by the imprisonment of Tasso, who had been an ornament of his court. Having died without issue in 1597, and named his cousin Cesare as heir, the pope claimed Ferrara as devolved to the see of Rome, by which it has since been held. CESARE, Duke of Módena, transferred the court from Ferrara to Módena. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son, ALFONZO III., who, after a short reign, abdicated and turned monk. FRANCIS I., son of Alfonzo III., succeeded in 1629, and died in 1658, leaving the duchy to his son, ALFONZO IV. The latter had a daughter, Mary, who was married to James II. of England, and a son, FRANCIS II., who succeeded in 1662. He died without issue in 1694, when his uncle, Cardinal RINALDO, became the heir. By the marriage of the latter with Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, two branches of the house of Este, which had been separated since 1070, were reunited. He died in 1737. His son, FRANCIS III., Duke of Módena, etc., born in 1698, commanded the Spanish armies in Italy in the war of the Austrian succession. Died in 1780. ERCOLE III., (1727-1803,) a son of the preceding, married the Duchess of Massa-Carrara, and left an only child, Maria Beatrice, who became the wife of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. In 1797 the duchy of Módena was annexed to the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Campo Formio. By the peace of Paris, (1814,) FRANCIS IV., son of Maria Beatrice, recovered his dominions, which he left at his death, in 1846, to his son, FRANCIS V. (See FRANCIS V.)

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" POMPEO LITTA, "Famiglie celebri Italiane;" CRAWFORD, "History of the House of Este," London, 1681.

Este, ês'te, (Rev. CHARLES,) an English writer, born in 1753, was ordained in 1777, and became one of the chaplains at Whitehall. He was one of the editors of "The World," a daily journal, and published a "Journey through Flanders, Germany," etc., (1795.) Died in 1829.

Este, d', dés'tâ, (Cardinal IPPOLITO,) an Italian prelate, born in 1479, was a brother of Alfonzo I., Duke of Módena, and was noted as a patron of learned men. Ariosto passed a long time in his service. Died in 1520.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Esterhazy or **Eszterhazy**, ês-ter-ház'e, a noble family of Hungary, which traces its origin to Paul d'Esteras, who lived in the tenth century, and has produced in the space of eight hundred years many eminent men. The most celebrated of these was PAUL ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, son of Nicholas, born at Kis-Martony (or Eisenstadt) in 1635. He displayed literary talents at a very early age, and served in the Austrian army with such success that he was made a field-marshal before he was thirty years old. In 1681 Count Esterhazy was elected Governor-General or Palatine of Hungary, and in 1686 took Buda from the Turks. He co-operated with the Austrian court in the subversion of civil and religious liberty. He was created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1687. He used his great wealth in the liberal patronage of art and literature. Died in 1713.

Esterhazy or **Eszterhazy**, (NICHOLAS JOSEPH,) grandson of Paul, born in 1714, succeeded in 1762 to his titles and estates. He was a knight of the Golden Fleece, privy councillor, and field-marshal-general. In 1783 the dignity of prince, which was previously confined to the eldest son of the family, was extended to all his descendants. He patronized literature and the arts, especially music, and collected at his palace of Eisenstadt the first musicians of his time. Died in 1790.

Esterhazy de Galantha, ês-ter-ház'e dà gã-lân'tâ, (NICHOLAS,) PRINCE, a magnate of Hungary, born in 1765, was a son of the preceding. He married in 1783 the Princess of Lichtenstein. In 1792, as ambassador to the election of Francis II., he displayed extraordinary magnificence. For his alacrity in defending the Austrian throne against the French, about 1797, he was made a field-marshal and privy councillor, and was employed in diplomatic missions to Paris, London, and Saint Petersburg from 1801 to 1816. His immense revenues enabled him to support a liberal, or rather a prodigal, expenditure. Died in 1833.

Esterhazy de Galantha, (PAUL ANTONY,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1786. He represented Austria at the court of London from 1815 to 1818 and from 1830 to 1838. He favoured the national movement which preceded the revolution of 1848, and held office for a short time in the Batthyányi ministry, but resigned before the war began. He owned larger estates in land than any other subject of Austria. Died in 1866.

Esther, *ês'ter*, [Heb. *עֶסְתֵּר*,] a Jewess, whose original name was HADAS'SAH, (or, according to some writers, EDISSA,) and who is supposed to have lived about 450 B.C. at Susa, (Shushan,) the capital of Persia. She was a cousin and adopted daughter of Mordecai, and on account of her beauty was selected as the queen of Ahasuerus, King of Persia, who is supposed to be the Artaxerxes Longimanus of profane history. She has the honour of giving her name to a canonical book of the Bible. The authorship of this book is not ascertained.

See A. NICCOLAI, "L'Esther, Dissertazione," Florence, 1765.

Estienne. See *ÉTIENNE*.

Es'ti-us or **van Est**, *vân êst*, (WILEM,) a Dutch Catholic divine, born at Gorkum in 1542, was a professor of theology in Douay. He wrote commentaries on the Epistles, and other theological works. Died in 1613.

Estocart, *L', lês'tô'kâr'*, (CHARLES,) a French sculptor, who worked in Paris about 1650.

Estocq. See *LESTOCQ*.

Estoile. See *ÉTOILE*, DE L'.

Estor, *ês'tor*, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German jurist and legal writer, born in Hesse in 1699, became professor of law at Jena in 1735. Died in 1773.

Estourmel, *d', dês'toor'mêl'*, (ALEXANDRE CÉSAR LOUIS,) COMTE, a French legislator, born in Paris in 1780. He was one of the twenty-nine deputies who gave the influence of their names to the insurgents who dethroned Charles X. In 1833 he was sent on a mission to the United States, from which he soon returned.

Estourmel, *d'*, (FRANÇOIS DE SALES MARIA JOSEPH LOUIS,) COMTE, a French traveller, brother of the preceding, born in 1783; died in 1852.

Estourmel, *d'*, (LOUIS MARIE,) MARQUIS, born in Picardy, France, in 1744. As a member of the Constituent Assembly, he opposed the Revolution. He afterwards served in the army of the Rhine, and became a general of division. In 1805 and in 1811 he was chosen a member of the legislative body. Died in 1823.

Estoutenville, *d', dês'toot'vêl'*, (GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, born in 1403. He obtained successively six bishoprics, some of which were in Italy, and was at the same time Archbishop of Rouen. He built the towers of the cathedral of Rouen. Died in 1483.

Estrada, *de, dâ ês-trâ'dâ*, (BARTOLOMÉ RUIZ,) a Spanish pilot, who served under Pizarro in South America. He conducted Pizarro and Almagro to the Rio Peru about 1525.

Estrades, *d', dês'trâ'd'*, (GODEFROI,) COMTE, an able French general and negotiator, born at Agen in 1607, was employed in several foreign missions from 1637 to 1647. As lieutenant-general, he commanded at the siege of Dunkirk in 1652, and at Rochelle in 1653. He was sent as ambassador to England in 1661, and obtained the cession of Dunkirk to France. For his military services in Holland from 1672 to 1675 he was created marshal of France. He negotiated on the part of France the peace of Nymwegen in 1678, and was chosen governor of the Duke of Chartres in 1685. He was reputed one of the ablest negotiators of his time. Died in 1686.

See MIGNET, "Négociations relatives à la Succession d'Espagne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and his "Lettres, Mémoires," etc., published by J. AYMON, 5 vols., 1709.

Estrées, *d', dês'trâ'*, (ANTOINE,) a son of Jean, (the first of that name,) noticed above, was at one time grand master of artillery, and defended Noyon against the Duke of Mayenne in 1593. Henry IV. for this service appointed him Governor of the Isle of France.

Estrées, *d'*, (CÉSAR,) CARDINAL, a son of François Annibal, and grandson of the preceding, was born in 1628. Soon after graduating in the Sorbonne, he was appointed Bishop of Laon. Having been made a cardinal, he was sent as minister to Rome, where he con-

curred in the election of Innocent XI. in 1676. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1714.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie."

Estrées, *d'*, (FRANÇOIS ANNIBAL,) a French general and peer, born in 1573, was the son of Antoine, and brother of Gabrielle. He was for a short time Bishop of Noyon, but exchanged the church for the army, in which his talents and services procured for him a marshal's bâton in 1626. Richelieu sent him to Rome as envoy extraordinary in 1636. He officiated as constable at the coronation of Louis XIV., who soon after created him Duke of Estrées. Died in 1670.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" J. CHASSEBRAS, "Éloge de F. A. Duc d'Estrées," 1687.

Estrées, *d'*, (GABRIELLE,) a beautiful French lady, born about 1571, was the daughter of Antoine, and a sister of the preceding, the first Duke of Estrées. She became the mistress of Henry IV., who designed to marry her and raise her to the throne; but she died suddenly in 1599. It is said that he was more attached to her than to any other woman, and that his partiality was merited by her amiable qualities.

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LAMOTHE-LANGON, "Mémoires de G. d'Estrées," 2 vols., 1829.

Estrées, *d'*, (JEAN,) a skilful French officer, born in 1486 of a noble family in Picardy. He followed Francis I. to the battles of Marignano, (1515,) Pavia, (1525,) and Cerisoles, (1544.) In 1550 he was chosen grand master and captain-general of the artillery. He embraced the Reformed doctrines, and became attached to the cause of Henry of Navarre. Died in 1571.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Estrées, *d'*, (JEAN,) COMTE, a French marshal, a son of François Annibal, was born in 1624. As lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps-d'armée at Valenciennes in 1655. Having entered into the marine service, he became a vice-admiral in 1670, and commanded the French fleet at Solebay against De Ruyter in 1672. He gained advantages over the Dutch at Cayenne and Tobago in 1676-77, and was made a marshal of France in 1681, being the first naval officer who ever obtained that rank. Died in 1707, leaving a son, Victor Marie.

See LÉON GUÉRIN, "Les Marins illustres de la France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Estrées, *d'*, (JEAN,) a French courtier and priest, nephew of Cardinal d'Estrées, was born in Paris in 1666. He was ambassador to Spain in 1703, and succeeded Boileau in the French Academy in 1711. The king appointed him in 1716 successor to Fénelon as Archbishop of Cambrai; but he died before his consecration, in 1718.

Estrées, *d'*, (LOUIS CÉSAR Letellier—*lêh-tâ'le-â'*,) COMTE, born in 1697, was a nephew (sister's son) of Victor Marie, and was styled in youth CHEVALIER DE LOUVOIS. He was a grandson of the famous minister Louvois. In 1739 he assumed the name of Comte d'Estrées. As lieutenant-general, he served with distinction in Flanders from 1744 to 1748. In 1756 he became a marshal of France, received the chief command of the army in Germany, and defeated the Duke of Cumberland near Hastenbeck in 1757. He died, without issue, in 1771.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Estrées, *d'*, (VICIÔR MARIE,) DUC, an admiral, the son of Jean, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1660. He obtained in 1684 the reversion of the vice-admiralty possessed by his father. At the death of his uncle, in 1687, he inherited the title of duke. In 1690 he destroyed the fleet of the English admiral Torrington. In the war of the Spanish succession he commanded the fleet sent to aid Philip V. of Spain. He was made a marshal of France in 1703, and a member of the French Academy about 1714. He was a good scholar and a patron of learning. Died in 1737.

See L. GUÉRIN, "Les Marins illustres de la France;" HENNEQUIN, "Biographie maritime;" RENÉ BIET, "Éloge de M. le Maréchal d'Estrées," 1739.

Estrella, *ês-trêl'yâ*, (JUAN CRISTOVAL Calvete—*kâl-vâ'tâ*,) a Spaniard, who wrote a "Narrative of the Voyage of Philip of Spain to Flanders in 1549."

Estrup, ês'trôop, (HEKTOR FREDERIK JANSON,) a Danish writer, born about 1794; died in 1846.

Eszterhazy. See ESTERHAZY.

Estampes, â'tômp', or **Estampes**, â'tômp', (ANNE,) DUCHESS OF, called at first MADEMOISELLE DE HEILLY, a French lady, born in 1508. She was a mistress of Francis I., over whom her beauty and talents acquired great influence. She was complimented as "the fairest among the learned, and the most learned among the fair." Died about 1576.

Estampes or **Estampes, d'**, (JACQUES,) Marquis de Ferté-Imbaut, a French general, born in 1590. He displayed skill and courage in many campaigns in Flanders, and was lieutenant-general at the battle of Lens in 1648. He became a marshal of France in 1651. Died in 1668.

Estampes or **Estampes-Valençay, d'**, â'tômp' vâ'lôn'sâ', (HENRI,) a naval officer, born in Paris in 1603, commanded the French squadron which blockaded Rochelle under the orders of Richelieu. In 1652 he was sent as ambassador to Rome by Louis XIV., and in 1670 was chosen grand prior of France. Died in 1678.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Etchegoyen, â'châ'go'e'ên', a French philosopher, born near Pau (Béarn) about 1786. He published a work entitled "On Unity, or a Philosophic Treatise on the Identity of the Principles of Mathematics, General Grammar, and the Christian Religion," (4 vols., 1836-42,) which is highly commended. Died in 1843.

Etcheverri. See ECHÉVERRI.

Étéocle. See ETEOCLES.

E-te'o-clēs, [Gr. Ἐτεοκλής; Fr. ÉTÉOCLE, â'tâ'okl'] a son of Œdipus, after whose death he and his brother Polynece agreed to reign alternately at Thebes. Eteocles having usurped the sole power, his brother fled to Adrastus, who espoused his cause and led the expedition of the Seven against Thebes. Eteocles was killed by Polynece in a single combat.

Étex, â'têks', (ANTOINE,) a successful French sculptor, born in Paris in 1808. Among his works are statues of Charlemagne at the Luxembourg, Saint Augustine at the Madeleine, busts of Châteaubriand and Cavaignac, and two colossal groups which decorate the Arc de l'Étoile.

Eth'el-bald, King of Mercia, who began to reign in 716 A.D., was one of the most eminent princes who ruled this part of the Heptarchy. He was defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex, in 754 and in 757, and soon after was killed by Beornred, one of his officers.

Ethelbald, King of Wessex, or of the Anglo-Saxons, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf, and brother of Alfred the Great. While his father was absent from the kingdom in 855, Ethelbald aspired to the throne with such success that Ethelwolf, for the sake of peace, ceded to him the kingdom of Wessex. He married his father's widow, Judith of France. Died in 860, and was succeeded by his brother Ethelbert.

Eth'el-ber't, King of Kent, son of Hermeric, began to reign about 560 A.D. By a victory over Ceaulin, King of Wessex, he obtained the ascendancy in the Heptarchy. Before the death of his father he married Bertha of Paris, a French princess, who was a zealous Christian and gained great influence over the king and people. The conversion of Ethelbert, with many of his subjects, was completed by the agency of a Roman monk, Augustine, who arrived in 597. Under Ethelbert's wise reign the kingdom was prosperous. He was the author of the first written laws among the Anglo-Saxons. Died in 616.

See LINGARD'S "History of England."

Ethelbert, King of the Anglo-Saxons, a son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860 A.D. During the life of his father, in 852, he had been made king or regent of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, to which Wessex was added at the death of Ethelbald. The kingdom was infested by the Danes during his reign. He died in 865 or 866, and left the throne to his brother, Ethelred.

Ethelfleda. See ELFLEDA.

Eth'el-frid or **A'del-frid**, King of Northumbria, began to reign in 593 A.D. He was killed in battle fighting against Redwald in 617.

Eth-el-gi'va, an ambitious concubine of Edwy, King of the Anglo-Saxons. Her influence over Edwy excited

the jealousy of his subjects, who put her to death in 958 A.D.

Ethelnoth. See AGELNOTH.

Eth'el-red I., written also **Æthelred**, King of Wessex, and head of the Saxon Heptarchy, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, became king in 866 A.D. In the same year a large army of Danes invaded the island, and in a few years had conquered about half of the kingdom. In 870 the English under Alfred defeated the Danes at Ash-Tree Hill. The next year the Danes defeated the English at Merton, where Ethelred received a mortal wound. His brother, Alfred the Great, was his successor.

Ethelred II., written also **Æthelred**, surnamed THE UNREADY, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the son of Edgar and Elfrida. He was born about 968 A.D., and succeeded his half-brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978. The crimes of Elfrida rendered the people disaffected to her son, who was accepted only because there was no other heir. His reign was perhaps the most disastrous and inglorious in English history. The kingdom was repeatedly ravaged by the Danes, who, after extorting large sums of money as the price of peace, soon returned for more, and demanded each time a larger tribute. In 1002 Ethelred ordered a general massacre of the Danish settlers in his realm, which was avenged by Sweyn, King of the Danes, who took London in 1014. Ethelred then fled to the court of the Duke of Normandy, whose sister Emma he had married. He died in 1016, leaving two sons, Edmund Ironside and Edward the Confessor, who became kings.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.; FREEMAN, "Norman Conquest," vol. i. chap. v.

Eth'el-werd or **Eth'el-ward**, an Anglo-Saxon writer of the eleventh century, wrote a "History of the Anglo-Saxons," in Latin.

Eth'el-wold, a learned Anglo-Saxon prelate, born about 925, was a friend of Dunstan. He became Bishop of Winchester in 963, founded several monasteries, and made a reform in the monastic orders by the expulsion of married priests. Died in 984.

Eth'el-wolf, (eth'el-wōolf,) King of Wessex, or of the Saxon Heptarchy, the eldest son of Egbert, began to reign in 836 A.D. The country in this reign was harassed by frequent invasions of the Danes, who in 851 plundered London. Soon after this they were defeated with great loss at Okeley by Ethelwolf. He had five sons, Ethelstan, (who died before his father,) Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great. In 856 he married Judith of France, daughter of Charles the Bald, and resigned Wessex to Ethelbald. Died in 858.

See WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, "De Gestis Regum Anglorum."

Ethelwolf, an Anglo-Saxon monk of the eighth and ninth centuries, born before 770, wrote a metrical history of the Abbots, etc. of the monastery of Lindisfarne, which is of some historical value, and has some interest as the only specimen of Anglo-Latin poetry of that period.

Eth'er-ège or **Etheridge**, (Sir GEORGE,) an English wit and dramatic author, born about 1636, wrote several licentious and successful comedies, among which are "Love in a Tub," and "Sir Fopling Flutter, or the Man of Mode." James II. sent him as minister to Ratisbon about 1687. Died about 1690.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Etheridge. See ETHERIDGE.

Ethicus. See ÆTHICUS.

Éthra, the French of ÆTHRA, which see.

Eth'ryg, written also **Etheridge**, [Lat. EDRY'CUS,] (GEORGE,) was professor of Greek at Oxford in 1553. He published a Latin version of Justin Martyr, and several other works. He was a zealous Catholic.

Étienne, â'te'ên', written also **Estienne**, (ANTOINE,) son of Paul, noticed below, was born in Geneva in 1594. In 1614 he obtained the title of printer to the King of France, with a pension of 500 livres, and published many valuable editions of ancient authors. Died in 1674.

Étienne, â'te'ên', or **Estienne**, (CHARLES,) a scholar and physician, born in Paris about 1504. In 1551 he engaged in printing in Paris, and was appointed printer to the king. His editions were models of typography and accuracy. He compiled several dictionaries, a "Thesaurus Ciceronis," (1557,) and other works. Died in 1564.

Étienne, (CHARLES GUILLAUME,) a French dramatic poet, born at Chamouilly in 1778. He produced in 1807 the successful comedy of "Brueys et Palaprat." His comedy of "Two Sons-in-Law" ("Deux Gendres") opened to him the French Academy in 1811. After the restoration he became editor of the "Constitutionnel," which he rendered one of the most popular of the liberal organs of Paris. His "Letters on Paris," which appeared in the "Minerve," were read with avidity. He sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1822 to 1839, when he was raised to the peerage. He was author of numerous comedies and operas. Died in 1845.

See **SAINTE-BEUVE**, "Causeries du Lundi;" **LÉON THIÉSSÉ**, "M. Étienne; Essai biographique et littéraire," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Étienne or **Estienne**, [Eng. STEPHENS; Lat. STEPHANUS,] (HENRY I.,) born in Paris about 1470 or 1460, was the head of a remarkable family of printers and scholars, who greatly promoted the progress of learning by the issue of good editions of classic authors. He began to print books about 1503, and chose the device "Plus olei quam vini," ("More oil than wine.") His publications were chiefly scientific or theological. He died in 1520, leaving three sons, Francis, Robert, and Charles. Simon de Colines married his widow, and continued the business in partnership with Francis.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (HENRY II.,) son of Robert Étienne, (the first of that name,) born in Paris in 1528, is considered by some the most eminent of the whole family. In childhood he showed a remarkable aptitude in acquiring the Latin and Greek languages, and about the age of eighteen he began to assist his father in his business. In 1547 he visited Italy, where he passed three years in the search of ancient literary treasures. He established a press in Paris about 1556, and adopted as his emblem the olive-tree. At the death of his father, in 1559, Henry appears to have removed to Geneva and to have taken charge of his father's establishment. The number of works which he printed and edited is immense. His celebrated Greek "Thesaurus," or "Dictionary," (1572,) would alone insure him an enduring reputation. The learned bestowed on this the highest eulogies; but the sale of it was retarded by its great price, (especially after an abridgment was published by Scapula,) and the author was involved in pecuniary difficulties. He published, among others, editions of Herodotus, Æschylus, Plato, Horace, Virgil, Pliny, and Plutarch. In the latter part of his time he led a wandering life, passing several years in Paris, and in other parts of France. He professed the Reformed religion, and was one of the most learned men that have ever lived. He died in Lyons in 1598, leaving one son, Paul, and a daughter, who was the wife of Isaac Casaubon.

See **MAITTAIRE**, "Stephanorum Historia," 1709; **RENOUARD**, "Annales des Estienne," 1843; **FIRMIN DIDOT**, "Observations sur Henri Estienne," 1826; **LÉON FEUGÈRE**, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de H. Estienne," 1853; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1865; also **AMBROSE FIRMIN DIDOT**'s notice in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Étienne or **Estienne**, (HENRY III.,) son of Robert, (the second of that name,) became treasurer of the French royal palaces. He had a son Henry, who had some reputation as a poet, and was the author of the "Art of making Devices" and "The Triumphs of Louis the Just," (1649.)

Étienne or **Estienne**, (PAUL,) son of Henry Étienne, (the second of that name,) born at Geneva in 1566, applied himself to the same pursuits in which his ancestors had acquired such fame. After travelling for several years in various countries of Europe, he returned to Geneva, and became successor to his father in 1599. He produced fine editions of Euripides, Sophocles, and other classic authors. Died about 1627.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (ROBERT I.,) born in Paris in 1503, was one of the most celebrated printers of this family, and one of the most excellent scholars of his time. He was well versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In 1526 he established a press, from which he issued editions of the classics that were superior to all former editions and in many cases were enriched with notes and prefaces by himself. In 1532 he published an edition of the Bible in Latin, and in the same year an important

original work, "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," which has often been reprinted. In 1539 he was appointed printer to the king. As Étienne was a Protestant, this favour excited the jealousy of the doctors of the Sorbonne, who instigated a charge of heresy against him; but he was protected by Francis I. as long as the latter lived. After the accession of Henry II., (1547,) the vexations to which he was subjected by the Catholics, who wished to stop the sale of his Bible, induced him to remove to Geneva in 1552. He compiled the first "Latin-French Dictionary," (1543,) which was much esteemed. His contemporaries ranked him among the greatest scholars that ever lived. He died in 1559, leaving three sons, Henry, Robert, and Francis.

See **MAITTAIRE**, "Stephanorum Historia," 1709; **NICÉRON**, "Mémoires;" A. F. **DIDOT**'s article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and his "Essai sur la Typographie;" also "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1865.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (ROBERT II.,) son of the preceding, born in Paris about 1530. As he preferred the old religion, he refused to follow his father to Geneva, and opened a printing-office in Paris about 1556. In 1561 he received the title of printer to the king. Died in 1571, leaving two sons, Robert and Henry.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (ROBERT III.,) son of the preceding, was born in Paris, and commenced business as a printer in 1572. He was a man of talents and cultivation, and author of several poetical pieces. He translated the "Rhetoric" of Aristotle into French. Died about 1630.

See **GRESWELL**, "Parisian Greek Press;" A. A. **RENOUARD**, "Annales des Estienne," 1843; **DIDOT**, "Essai sur la Typographie."

Étienne de Blois. See **STEPHEN**, King of England.
Étienne de Tournay, *â-te-ên' deh toor' nâ'*, a French prelate, born at Orléans in 1132; died in 1203.

Étoile or **Estoile**, *de l'*, *deh là'twâl'*, (CLAUDE,) born in Paris about 1597, was the son of Pierre, noticed below. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and enjoyed the favour of Cardinal Richelieu. His principal productions were "The Fair Slave," a tragedy-comedy, and some fugitive poems. Died in 1651.

Étoile or **Estoile**, *de l'*, (PIERRE,) a French chronicler, born in Paris about 1544, was a crier (*grand audien-cier*) of the chancery. He left a promiscuous journal of events, anecdotes, manners, customs, etc. during the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., (1574-1610,) which was published, the first part in 1621 and the second part in 1719. It is highly prized by antiquaries and students of history, and appears to have been written with candour. Died in 1611.

See **MORÉRI**, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Ettmüller, *ët'mül'ler*, (ERNST MORITZ LUDWIG,) a German philologist, born at Gersdorf, near Löbau, in 1802. He is distinguished for his researches in ancient German literature. In 1833 he became professor of German at Zurich. He published, besides editions of old German poets, several epic poems, among which is "The Chiefs of the Royal German Houses," ("Deutsche Stammkönige," 1844,) also an "Anglo-Saxon Lexicon," (1852.)

Ettmüller, (MICHAEL,) an eminent German physician, born at Leipsic in 1644. He graduated in 1668, and became a member of the Faculty of Medicine in 1676. He acquired great popularity as professor of botany and surgery in Leipsic. His works were often reprinted, with the title of "Opera Omnia." Died in 1683.

See **ERSCH** and **GRUBER**, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ettmüller, (MICHAEL ERNST,) a son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1673. He practised in Leipsic, and was successively professor of anatomy, physiology, and medicine in the university of that city. Died in 1732.

See **ERSCH** and **GRUBER**, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Et'ty, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English historical painter, born at York in 1787, was a pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He visited Italy in 1816, and again in 1822, and copied with rapidity many of the old masters. His picture of "Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia," exhibited in the Academy in 1821, was very successful. In 1824 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. His favourite subjects were nude female figures. He attained a high rank among English painters, and is considered

unrivalled as a colorist. Among his best productions are "Pandora crowned by the Seasons," (1824), "The Combat: Woman pleading for the Vanquished," (1825,) "Joan of Arc," "Ulysses and the Sirens," and "The Judgment of Paris," (1826.) In 1848 a collection of one hundred and thirty of his pictures was exhibited in London. Died in 1849.

See his "Autobiography," A. GILCHRIST, "Life of William Etty," 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1855.

Eubœus, ū-bee'us, [Εὐβόως,] OF PAROS, a celebrated Greek writer of parodies, lived about 350 B.C. His works are not extant.

Eubulide. See EUBULIDES.

Eū-bu'li-dēs, [Gr. Εὐβουλίδης; Fr. EUBULIDE, uh'bū-léd',] a Greek philosopher of the Megaric school, was a native of Miletus and an adversary of Aristotle. He flourished probably about 350 B.C. He was the reputed author of several sophistical syllogisms, among which was the *sorites*, and was one of the successors of Euclid in the school of Megara.

See MALLEY, "Histoire de l'École de Mégare."

Eubulides, [Εὐβουλίδης,] a Greek statuary of uncertain date. He made a group of statues of Apollo, Athena, Zeus, and the Muses, which he dedicated in a temple at Athens. This group was found in 1837.

Eū-bu'lus, [Εὐβούλος,] an eminent Greek comic poet of the middle comedy, lived at Athens about 375 B.C. He composed many comedies on mythological subjects, and in simple, elegant language. Small fragments of his works are extant.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Eu-che'ri-us, [Fr. EUCHER, uh'shair',] a native of Gaul, became Bishop of Lyons about 434 A.D. He wrote several religious works, which are extant. Died about 450 A.D.

Eucleides or Euclides. See EUCLID.

Eū'clid, **Eū-clī'dēs**, **Eū-klī'dēs** or **Eū-clēi'dēs**, [Gr. Εὐκλείδης; Fr. EUCLIDE, uh'kléd',] OF ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated Greek geometer, whose name is nearly synonymous with geometry, but of whose life we have only scanty information. He taught mathematics in the capital of Egypt in the reign of the first Ptolemy, (323-283 B.C.,) and appears to have been a disciple of the Platonic philosophy. Having been asked by Ptolemy if geometry could be mastered by some easier method than the ordinary one, he returned the witty and celebrated answer, "There is no royal road to geometry." He was the editor or author of the most ancient systems of geometry which are extant, and surpassed all competitors in the luminous exposition of his theorems and the rigorous order of his demonstrations. For about two thousand years no improvement was made on his labours, and his Elements were considered an almost perfect standard.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Euclid, **Euclides**, **Euklides**, or **Eucleides**, [Gr. Εὐκλείδης; Fr. EUCLIDE,] OF MEGARA, a Greek philosopher, an eminent disciple of Socrates, flourished about 400 B.C. He also derived some of his doctrines from the Eleatic school. On the death of Socrates, 399 B.C., he removed to Megara, where he founded the school called Megaric or Dialectic. He appears to have combined in his system the ethics of Socrates with the ontology or metaphysics of the Eleatics. In the fifteenth century he was often confounded with Euclid the great geometer.

See MALLEY, "Histoire de l'École de Mégare;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques."

Euclide. See EUCLID and EUCLIDES.

Eū-clī'dēs or **Eū-clēi'dēs** [Gr. Εὐκλείδης; Fr. EUCLIDE, uh'kléd'] was archon of Athens in 403 B.C. During his archonship the ancient laws of Solon were restored.

Euclides, an Athenian sculptor, mentioned by Pausanias, lived about 372 B.C.

Euclides, a Spartan general, a brother of Cleomenes III., was killed at the battle of Sellasia, 223 B.C.

Euclides, (the geometrician.) See EUCLID OF ALEXANDRIA.

Euclides, (the philosopher.) See EUCLID OF MEGARA.

Eū'cra-tēs, [Gr. Εὐκράτης; Fr. EUCRATE, uh'krāt',] an Athenian general, a brother of Nicias, lived about 420 B.C. He was put to death by the Thirty Tyrants.

Eucratide. See EUCRATIDES.

Eū-crat'i-dēs, [Gr. Εὐκρατίδης; Fr. EUCRATIDE, uh'krātéd',] a powerful king of Bactria, reigned probably between 180 and 150 B.C., and was contemporary with Mithridates I. of Parthia. He waged war against Demetrius, King of India, and made extensive conquests in the northern part of that empire. He was assassinated by his own son.

Eūc-te'mon, [Εὐκτήμων,] an Athenian astronomer, who lived about 432 B.C., was a friend and associate of Meton, the inventor of the cycle of nineteen years. He corrected the time assigned by Hesiod for the heliacal setting of the Pleiades.

Eudæmon, ū-dee'mon, (JOHANNES ANDREAS,) born in the isle of Candia about 1560, came to Rome in his youth, and joined the Jesuits in 1581. He was a professor of philosophy and rector of the Greek College in Rome. He wrote an apology for Henry Garnet, an English Jesuit, which was answered by Isaac Casaubon, and he was the reputed author of a libel against Louis XIII. of France, "Ad Ludovicum XIII. Admonitio," (1625.) Died in 1625.

Eū-dam'i-das, [Εὐδαμίδας,] a Spartan general, who lived between 400 and 375 B.C.

Eudamidas, a king of Sparta, a son of Archidamus III., began to reign about 330 B.C.

Eudème. See EUDEMUS.

Eū-de'mos [Gr. Εὐδήμος; Fr. EUDEME, uh'dām'] of Rhodes, a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, who flourished about 330 B.C. He was one of the principal disciples of Aristotle, and rendered important services as editor and commentator of the works of his master. Several modern critics ascribe to Eudemus certain works which others suppose to have been written by Aristotle himself. He was the author of a "History of Geometry and Astronomy," which is not extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Eudemus, [Gr. Εὐδήμος; Fr. EUDEME,] a general of Alexander the Great. He obtained command of the army left in India, and, after the death of Alexander, conquered the dominions of Porus, whom he killed by insidious means. He joined Eumenes in a war against Antigonus, by whom he was put to death about 316 B.C.

Eudemus, a celebrated Greek anatomist, who lived probably in the third century B.C. According to Galen, he was a contemporary of Erasistratus.

Eudes. See EUDO.

Eū'dēs,? [Fr. pron. ud,] Count of Paris, was the eldest son of Robert, Duke of France. In 885 A.D. he ably defended Paris against the Normans for nearly a year. At the death of Charles le Gros, in 888, Eudes was elected King of France by many of the nobles. The throne being contested by Charles III., Eudes made peace by ceding to him the country between the Seine and the Rhine. Died in 898.

Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy, succeeded his brother, Hugh (Hughes) I., in 1078. He once attacked Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the design to rob him, but was so affected by his venerable aspect that he changed his mind. He afterwards departed on a crusade to Palestine, and died in Cilicia in 1103.

Eudes II, Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Hugh II., whom he succeeded in 1142. In 1143 he compelled Thibaut of Champagne to render homage for the county of Troyes and other fiefs. Died in 1162, and left the duchy to Hugues III.

Eudes III, grandson of Eudes II., became Duke of Burgundy in 1190. He refused the chief command of the crusaders in 1201, and remained at home. In 1214 he commanded a wing of the French army at the battle of Bouvines. Died in 1218. His son, Hugh IV., was his heir.

Eudes IV, Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Robert II., and succeeded his brother, Hugh V., in 1315. He married in 1318 the daughter of Philip, King of France. In a long and prosperous reign he was a powerful support to the throne of Charles the Fair, who was his nephew, and of Philip of Valois, who married Eudes's sister. Died in 1350.

Eudes, Count of Champagne, was an ambitious and warlike baron, and one of the most powerful feudatories of the kingdom. In an attempt to make himself master of Lorraine, he was defeated and killed in 1037.

Eudes, *ud*, (**JEAN**), a French priest, born at Ry, near Argentan, in 1601, was a brother of Mézeray the historian. About 1645 he founded for the promotion of missions a new community called Eudistes, which was dissolved at the Revolution. He wrote several devotional works. Died in 1680.

Eudes de Mézeray. See MÉZERAY.

Eū'do [Fr. EUDON, uh'dōn'] or **Eudes**, Duke of Aquitaine and Vasconie, (Gascony,) born in 665 A.D., succeeded his father Boggison about 681. He added to his dominions large tracts obtained by conquest from the Kings of Austrasia and Neustria. In 720 a large army of Saracens invaded his dominions, and were signally defeated near Toulouse, the capital of Eudo. About 732 Aquitaine was invaded by Abderrahman the Saracen, who defeated Eudo. The latter then solicited the aid of his former enemy, Charles Martel, who gained an important victory over the Saracens at Poitiers. Died in 735 A.D.

Eudocia, ū-dō'she-a, [Gr. *Eὐδοκία*; Fr. EUDOCIE, uh'dō'se'] sometimes called **Eudoxia**, a Roman empress, distinguished for her beauty and talents, the wife of Theodosius II., was born at Athens about 394 A.D., and was called ATHENAÏS before her conversion to Christianity. She was married in 421 A.D. Theodosius became jealous, and banished her in 449 to Palestine, where she died in 460 or 461. She wrote several poems, among which was a Paraphrase of the first Eight Books of the Old Testament.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Eudocia. See EUDOXIA.

Eudocie. See EUDOCIA.

Eudokia. See EUDOCIA.

Eudon. See EUDO.

Eū-dō'rus, [Gr. *Εὐδωρος*; Fr. EUDORE, uh'dor'] a Greek philosopher, who lived probably before the Christian era, and was a commentator on Aristotle's "Metaphysics."

Eudoxe. See EUDOXUS.

Eudoxia. See EUDOCIA.

Eū-dox'ī-a, [Gr. *Εὐδοξία*; Fr. EUDOXIE, uh'dok'se'] sometimes called **Eudocia**, Empress of the East, was of French origin, and was married to Arcadius in 395 A.D. She acquired a complete ascendancy over that feeble prince, and procured the exile of Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople. Her son reigned as Theodosius II.

Eudoxia or **Eudocia**, a Roman empress, daughter of Theodosius II. and Eudocia, noticed above, became the wife of Valentinian III. Petronius Maximus, having assassinated the emperor and usurped the throne, (455 A.D.) compelled Eudoxia to be his wife. She avenged herself by inviting Genserich the Vandal, who sacked Rome and carried her to Africa.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Eudoxia or **Eudocia** was the wife of Constantine Ducas, who became Emperor of Constantinople in 1059. He died in 1067, leaving three minor sons, Constantine, Michael, and Andronicus, under the tutelage of their mother. She married Romanus Diogenes in 1068, and three years later was forced to resign the royal power to her son Michael. She was the author of a learned work, entitled "Ionia," on the genealogy and metamorphoses of gods, heroes, and heroines.

Eudoxie. See EUDOXIA.

Eū-dox'ī-us, a native of Armenia. He embraced the doctrines of Arius in their full extent, and was chosen Bishop of Antioch about 356, and Patriarch of Constantinople in 360. Died in 370.

Eudoxius, surnamed HEROS, or THE HERO, a Roman jurist, who lived about the fifth century.

Eū-dox'us, [Gr. *Εὐδοξος*; Fr. EUDOXE, uh'doks'] a celebrated Greek astronomer, born at Cnidus, in Caria, lived about 370 B.C. He was a pupil of Archytas, and a friend or disciple of Plato. He opened a school in Athens, which was very flourishing. Pliny informs us that he approximately determined the length of the year

at 365½ days. Eudoxus is also said to have originated the doctrine of the concentric solid crystalline spheres, by which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and planets were explained. Cicero thought him the greatest astronomer that had ever lived. His works are not extant.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Eudoxus, an Athenian comic poet of the new comedy, is supposed to have lived in the third century B.C.

Eudoxus OF CYZICUS, a Greek navigator, who lived about 130 B.C., and was sent by Ptolemy Evergetes on an exploring or trading expedition to India, from which he returned with success. It is supposed he afterwards attempted to reach India by sailing round Africa, but that he failed in that enterprise. He made no important discoveries.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOEHMER, "Dissertation de Eudoxo," 1715; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eū-ga-le'nus, (SEVERIN,) a Dutch physician, born at Dokkum, wrote a "Treatise on the Scurvy," (1588,) which was often reprinted.

Eū'ga-mon, [*Εὐγάμων*], a Greek epic poet of Cyrene, lived probably about 560 B.C. He wrote a poem called "Telegonia," which was designed as a continuation of the "Odyssey;" it is not extant.

Eugen, the German of EUGENIUS and EUGENE, which see.

Eugène, the French of EUGENIUS, which see.

Eū-gēne', [Fr. EUGÈNE, uh'zhān'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gān'] PRINCE, (or, more fully, FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE DE SAVOY—dēh sā'vwā') one of the most celebrated generals of modern times, born in Paris in 1663, was the grandson of the Duke of Savoy. His father was Eugene Maurice, Count de Soissons, and his mother Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was destined for the church, but, disliking the study of theology, he applied to Louis XIV. for the command of a regiment, which was refused. Deeply resenting this refusal, he offered his services, in 1683, to the Emperor of Austria, by whom he was so rapidly promoted in the war against the Turks that he was général-major at the siege of Belgrade, in 1688. In 1691 he was appointed to command the Imperial army in Piedmont, where he gained advantages over the French, and received the commission of field-marshal.

About 1694 he rejected the offer of a marshal's bâton, with a large pension, which Louis XIV. proposed to him as an inducement to return to the French service. He received the command of the Austrian army of Hungary, and in 1697 gained a decisive victory over the Turks at Zenta. The war of the Spanish succession soon called him to a more arduous and brilliant career. In 1701 he commanded in Italy, where he outgeneraled the able French marshal Catinat, and, by an act of successful audacity, surprised Villeroi in Cremona and made him a prisoner. Vendôme, having taken the command, proved himself a more equal match for Eugene, who at the indecisive battle of Luzara, in 1702, lost the best part of his army. At the end of this campaign he was made president of the council of war in Vienna. Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough being associated in the command of the allies, their congenial qualities and hearty co-operation contributed greatly to their success. On the 13th of August, 1704, they defeated the French at the famous battle of Blenheim. To check the victorious French army, he was again sent to Italy in 1705, and, engaging with the Duke of Vendôme, was wounded and defeated at the battle of Cassano. But in 1706 he gained a complete victory at Turin, and drove the French out of Italy. He returned to Vienna in 1707, and was received with great applause. Appointed to command the Imperial army in Flanders, he co-operated with Marlborough in the victory of Oudenarde, (1708,) and in the great battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) which the allies claimed as a victory, although they lost 25,000 men. Eugene, who advised the attack against the opinion of the Dutch deputies, was censured for temerity in this affair.

In 1712 he performed a diplomatic mission to London, but did not succeed in preventing the defection of the English from the alliance against France, or in restoring Marlborough to the command from which he had just been dismissed. He returned to the army in Flanders in 1712, and, having made another campaign with little

success, began to think of peace. In March, 1714, he signed with Marshal Villars a treaty of peace at Rastadt. In 1716 and 1717 he gained great victories at Peterwaradin and Belgrade over the Turks, who were vastly superior in number. After the end of this war he was employed many years in civil affairs, and was treated with great honour and confidence by Charles VI. of Germany. He died, having never been married, in 1736. He was regarded by some as the greatest general of his time, though he made no remarkable improvements in the art of war. His success was due not so much to skill in strategy as to his audacity and decision, the admirable rapidity of his *coup-d'œil*, and his promptitude to perceive and rectify his errors.

See JOHN CAMPBELL, "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," 2 vols., 1736; "Histoire du Prince Eugène," by MAUVILLON, 5 vols., 1740; DUMONT et ROUSSET, "Histoire militaire du Prince Eugène," 1729-43; FERRARI, "De Rebus gestis Eugenii," 1747; PRINCE DE LIGNE, "Vie du Prince Eugène," 1809; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; F. VON KAUSLER, "Leben des Prinzen Eugen von Savoyen," 2 vols., 1838-39; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1810.

Eugène de Beauharnais. See BEAUHARNAIS.

Eū-ġen'ī-cus, an eloquent Greek theologian, became Archbishop of Ephesus in 1436 A.D. He opposed the union of the Greek with the Latin Church, with great eloquence and vehemence, at the Council of Florence, (1438.) Died in 1447.

Eugénie, (or, more fully, **EUGÉNIE MARIE de Montijo**,) formerly Empress of the French, a daughter of the Count of Montijo, a Spanish grandee, was born at Granada, Spain, on the 5th of May, 1826. Her mother, Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, was of Scottish extraction. Eugénie received the title of Countess of Teba, and was educated in France and England. In 1851 she appeared at the festivals of L'Elysée, Paris, where her beauty and graces attracted the notice of Louis Napoleon, to whom she was married in January, 1853. After the events of 1870 she escaped with her husband to England, where she resided at Chislehurst. She recently visited the grave of the Prince Imperial in Zululand.

Eū-ġe'nī-us, a Greek physician, mentioned by Galen, lived probably about the first century.

Eugenius, a Gaul, who was noted for his rhetorical talents, and was proclaimed emperor about 392 A.D. He was defeated by Theodosius and put to death in 394.

Eugenius [Fr. EUGÈNE, ū'h'zhân'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gân'] I, a native of Rome, was elected pope in 654 as successor to Martin I., who was banished by the emperor Constans II. Died in 658.

Eugenius II., a Roman by birth, was elected pope in 824 A.D. in place of Pascal I. He held a council at Rome in 826 for the reformation of the clergy. This council issued an injunction that the believers should learn to read and write. He died in 827, and was succeeded by Valentinus.

Eugenius III., (BERNARD OF PISA,) elected pope in 1145, as successor to Lucius II., was a native of Pisa, and a disciple of Saint Bernard. At this period the Roman senate and people, excited by the preaching of Arnaldo da Brescia, were in a state of revolt against the papal power. The pope, therefore, retired to Viterbo, and then to France, where he favoured the second crusade by the offer of indulgences. He returned to Rome about 1152, and died in 1153. Anastasius IV. succeeded him.

Eugenius IV., (GABRIELE CONDOLMERO,) born at Venice about 1383, was chosen pope in 1431. He was soon involved in a contest with the Council of Bâle, which had been convoked by the late pope, Martin V., for the reformation of the Church, and which refused to own his supremacy. Having failed in an attempt to dissolve this council, he ordered them to transfer their sessions to Ferrara. They summoned him to appear before the council in sixty days; and he answered by a bull declaring the council dissolved, and calling another at Ferrara in 1437. The council then deposited the pope for contumacy, (1438,) and elected in his stead Amadeus of Savoy, who assumed the name of Felix V. Eugenius, however, persisted in his course, and anathematized the bishops who remained at Bâle. Thus a great schism in the Church was produced, which continued until the

death of Eugenius. A formal but insincere convention was signed in 1439 by Eugenius and John Palæologus for the reunion of the Latin and Greek Churches. He waged war against the Duke of Milan and the King of Aragon, and instigated the Kings of Poland and Hungary to violate their treaty with the Turks. He died in 1447, when Nicholas V. was chosen his successor, and Felix V. resigned.

See PLATINA, "Vita Pontificum;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lxvi.

Eugenius, SAINT, [Fr. SAINT-EUGÈNE, sãn'tuh'zhân'; Ger. SANKT EUGEN, sãnkt oi-gân'] was chosen Bishop of Carthage about 480 A.D., when the church was divided between the Catholics and the Arians, the latter of whom were favoured by the Vandal king Huneric. A few years later the Arians persecuted their opponents, and exiled Eugenius. He wrote an "Exposition of the Catholic Faith," and other works. Died in 505 A.D.

Eū-ġe'nī-us or **Eū-ġe'nī-os Bul-gā'ris**, a Greek prelate, born at Corfù in 1716. He taught philosophy at Corfù, Yánina, and Constantinople. His reputation having spread to the court of Russia, the empress Catherine, in 1775, made him Archbishop of Slavonia and Cherson. His writings, which are in Greek, have contributed much to the revival of learning and science in Greece. He published a "Treatise on Logic," (1766,) and a poetical Greek version of Virgil, (1786-94.) It is stated that his scientific works are written in ancient Greek, and the others in modern. Died in 1806.

Eū-ġe-on OF SAMOS, an ancient Greek historian, lived about 500 B.C.

Euhemerus. See EVERMERUS.

Euklides. See EUCLID and EUCLIDES.

Eū-lā'ī-a, [Fr. EULALIE, ū'lā'le'] SAINT, a Christian martyr, born at Merida, in Spain, about 290 A.D. She perished at the stake under the reign of Maximian, aged about fourteen.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Euler, yoo'ler, [Ger. pron. oi'ler,] (CHRISTOPH,) a son of Leonard, born in 1743, became a major in the Russian army, and cultivated astronomy with success. He was selected with others by the Academy of Saint Petersburg to observe the transit of Venus in 1769.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Euler, (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) the eldest son of Leonard Euler, born in Saint Petersburg in 1734, inherited a good share of his father's talents for mathematics. Having resided some years in Berlin, he returned to Saint Petersburg about 1766, and obtained a chair of philosophy. He afterwards served as secretary of the Imperial Academy, and councillor of state. In 1762 he shared with Clairaut the prize proposed by the Academy of Saint Petersburg on the theory of comets. He assisted his father in a treatise on the theory of the moon, which obtained the prize of the Academy of Paris in 1770. He wrote many other treatises on astronomy, optics, and physics. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1800.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Euler, (KARL,) second son of the great geometer, born in Saint Petersburg in 1740, graduated at Halle. Returning to Saint Petersburg in 1766, he was appointed physician to the court and to the Imperial Academy. He gained the prize proposed by the Academy of Paris in 1760 for a treatise on the Mean Velocity of the Planets.

See ERSCH und GRUBER "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Euler, (LEONARD,) a celebrated Swiss geometer, born at Bâle on the 15th of April, 1707, was the pupil of John Bernoulli in his native city. About 1727 he accompanied Nicholas and Daniel Bernoulli to Saint Petersburg, whither they had been invited to teach in the new Academy, in which he obtained a place as assistant professor. In 1733 he succeeded Daniel as professor of mathematics. Here he composed an immense number of memoirs, which display a profound, inventive genius and an extraordinary fecundity of mind. It is stated that he wrote more than half of the forty-six volumes published by the Academy of Saint Petersburg from 1727 to 1783. From 1741 to 1766 he lived in Berlin, having been invited by Frederick the Great to assist in the formation of the Berlin Academy, which he enriched with his writings. In 1755

he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, which awarded him several prizes. Returning to Saint Petersburg, he published, in French, his popular work on physical philosophy, "Letters to a German Princess," (1768.) He greatly improved the integral calculus, the indeterminate analysis, and the science of mechanics by analysis, and is reckoned one of the greatest mathematicians of the eighteenth century. Among his principal works are "Mechanics; or the Science of Motion analytically explained," ("Mechanica; sive Motus Scientia analyticè exposita," 2 vols., 1736,) "Introduction to the Analysis of Infinites," ("Introductio in Analysin Infinitorum," 1748,) a "Treatise on Naval Science," (1749,) a Treatise on the Integral Calculus, ("Institutiones Calculi Integralis," 1768,) a "Treatise on Dioptrics," (1771,) and a "Theory of the Moon's Motion," (1772.) He was blind during the last sixteen years of his life. He died in September, 1783. He left several sons, who became eminent in science. "His genius," says Condorcet, "was equally capable of the greatest efforts and of the most continuous labour. He multiplied his productions marvellously, and yet was original in each. His brain was always active, and his soul always calm." Euler's memory was so extraordinary that he knew, it is said, the "Æneid" by heart. He was a man of deep and earnest religious convictions, and had family worship daily in his own house.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de L. Euler;" NICHOLAS VON FUSS, "Éloge de L. Euler;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Euler."

Eumathius or **Eumathe**. See EUSTATHIUS.

Eumèle. See EUMÈLE.

Eū-me'lus, [Gr. Εὐμηλος; Fr. EUMÈLE, uh'mā'l'] a son of Admetus and Alcestis, was one of the chiefs of the Greek army which besieged Troy. His horses were distinguished for fleetness.

Eumelus [Εὐμηλος] of Corinth, a very ancient Greek epic poet, flourished about 750 B.C. His works are lost.

Eumelus, a Greek painter, who lived probably about 200 A.D. His picture of Helen was placed in the Forum at Rome.

Eumène. See EUMENES.

Eū-me-nēs, [Gr. Εὐμένης; Fr. EUMÈNE, uh-mān'] a favourite officer and confidential secretary of Alexander the Great, was born at Cardia, in the Thracian Chersonesus, about 360 B.C. He attended Alexander in his expedition against Persia about 330 B.C., commanded a division of the army, and was highly esteemed by that prince for his bravery and military talents. When the conquests of their departed chief were divided among the Macedonian generals, Eumenes received Cappadocia, Pontus, and Paphlagonia. He was an ally of Perdiccas in the war between the latter and Ptolemy, and gained a complete victory over Craterus in the year 321. In this action Craterus was killed. After the death of Perdiccas (321) Antipater and Antigonus combined against Eumenes, who defended himself for several years. The Macedonians were jealous of Eumenes because he was an alien. At length, by means of treachery, Antigonus took him prisoner and put him to death in 317 or 316 B.C. He was one of the few among Alexander's officers who continued loyal to the royal family.

See "Life of Eumenes," in PLUTARCH, who compares him with SERTORIUS; CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Eumenes;" ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" B. GEER, "Specimen historicum de Eumene Cardiano," 1838; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Eumenes [Fr. EUMÈNE] I., King or Governor of Pergamus. He began to reign about 262 B.C., defeated Antiochus Soter near Sardis, and died about 240 B.C. He was succeeded by his cousin, Attalus I.

Eumenes II., King of Pergamus, a son of Attalus I., began to reign in 197 B.C. He was a faithful and efficient ally of the Romans in their war against Antiochus the Great about 190, and was rewarded by the addition to his kingdom of Mysia, Lydia, and Phrygia. By his political sagacity he greatly increased the importance of his kingdom, which prospered in a long peace. He patronized the arts and sciences, and founded at Pergamus a celebrated library, which became a rival to that of Alexandria. He died about 159 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" APPIAN, "Syriaca;" LIVY, "History of Rome."

Eū-men'i-dēs [Gr. Εὐμενίδης; Ger. EUMENIDEN, oi'meh-nee'den] or **E-rin'nŷ-ēs**, often called, in Latin, **Fu'ri-æ** and **Di'ræ**, the Greek name of the Furies, or goddesses who punished crimes in this world and after death, and pursued the guilty with burning torches. Some writers limit the number of Furies to three, namely, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.

Eū-me'nī-us, a Latin grammarian and rhetorician, born at Autun about 260 A.D. He taught rhetoric in Rome, and then in Autun. Four of his discourses are extant, one of which is a panegyric on Constantine, spoken in his presence.

Eumolpe. See EUMOLPUS.

Eū-mol'pus, [Gr. Εὐμόλπος; Fr. EUMOLPE, uh'molp'] a Thracian, who was regarded as a priestly bard and founder of the Eleusinian mysteries, was called a son of Neptune and Chione. According to one tradition, he fought for the people of Eleusis against the Athenians, and was killed in battle.

Eunape. See EUNAPIUS.

Eū-nā'pī-us, [Gr. Εὐνάπιος; Fr. EUNAPE, uh'nāp'] a heathen Sophist and physician, born at Sardis, in Lydia, about 347 A.D. He lived at Athens, was a Neoplatonist, and a violent opponent of Christianity. He wrote, in Greek, a work entitled "Lives of Philosophers and Sophists," which is extant. "It is of great importance for literary and philosophic history," says Boissonade, "as without it there would be an immense void in the history of Eclecticism." He left a continuation of Dexippus's history from 270 to 404 A.D., which has not come down to us.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Eū-nī'cus, [Εὐνίκος,] an Athenian comic poet, who lived in the fifth century B.C.

Eunome. See EUNOMUS.

Eū-no'mī-us, [Gr. Εὐνόμος,] the founder of an Arian sect called Eunomians, was born at Dacora, in Cappadocia, and was a man of superior talents. About 360 A.D., Eudoxius, Bishop of Antioch, ordained him Bishop of Cyzicus, but afterwards deposed him for heresy. He was an ultra-Arian, and opposed the worship of martyrs and relics. He was several times banished by successive emperors, and suffered persecution with firmness and constancy. His writings are nearly all lost, except a "Confession of Faith." Saint Basil, and Saint Gregory of Nyssa, wrote books to refute his doctrines. Died in 394 A.D.

See RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy."

Eū-no-mus, [Gr. Εὐνόμος; Fr. EUNOME, uh'nom'] one of the early kings of Sparta, supposed to have lived nine hundred years or more B.C. According to some writers, he was the father of Lycurgus. Simonides calls him a brother of Lycurgus.

Eū'nus, a native of Syria, was the leader of the insurgents in the servile war which broke out in Sicily in 135 B.C. He defeated several Roman armies in succession, but was captured about 133 B.C., and died in prison soon afterwards.

Euphante. See EUPHANTUS.

Eū-phan'tus [Gr. Εὐφάντος; Fr. EUPHANTE, uh'fānt'] of Olynthus, a Greek poet and Pythagorean philosopher, who wrote about 330 B.C. He was a preceptor of Antigonus I. of Macedonia, to whom he dedicated a work, *Περί Βασιλείας*, ("On Royalty,") which was highly commended. He composed also numerous tragedies.

Eū-phe'mi-ā, (FLAVIA ÆLIA MARCIA,) an empress of the East, was originally a slave named Lupicina, and was married to a Thracian of obscure condition, who in 518 ascended the throne of Constantinople as Justin I.

Euphorbe. See EUPHORBUS.

Eū-phor'bus, [Gr. Εὐφώρβος; Fr. EUPHORBE, uh'fōrb'] a brave Trojan warrior, killed by Menelaus. Pythagoras professed that his soul was the same which had animated Euphorbus.

Euphorbus, a physician, who lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, was a brother of Antonius Musa. He was employed professionally by King Juba, who in honour of him named a certain plant Euphorbia, which is still the name of a numerous genus.

Eū-pho'ri-on, [Εὐφώριον,] a tragic poet of Athens, was the son of Æschylus. He is said to have gained the prize four times with his father's posthumous trage-

dies. He wrote several of his own, one of which was crowned in competition with Sophocles and Euripides.

Euphorion, an eminent Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa, about 275 B.C. He lived some years at Athens, and became librarian to Antiochus the Great about 220 B.C. He wrote epic poems entitled "Hesiodos," "Mopsopia," and "Chiliades," (*Χίλιδες*;) also several epigrams. His poems were very popular among the Romans of the Augustan age; but his style was censured by Cicero and others as affectedly obscure. He was author of a celebrated treatise on grammar, and of other prose works. Only small fragments of his writings are extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" A. MEINEKE, "Dissertatio de Euphorionis Vita et Scriptis," 1823.

Euphorion, a Greek statuary, whose works were not extant in the time of Pliny, by whom he is mentioned.

Euphræus, u-free'us, or **Eū-phrā'tēs**, [Gr. *Εὐφραῖος* or *Εὐφράτης*,] a native of Oreus, in Eubœa, was a disciple of Plato, and became a favourite of Perdiccas, King of Macedonia. After the death of the latter he returned to Oreus and opposed the party of Philip of Macedon.

Eū-phrā'nor, [*Εὐφράνωρ*,] a celebrated Greek painter and sculptor, born in Corinth, flourished between 365 and 325 B.C. He was pupil of Ariston, and a contemporary of Apelles and Praxiteles. It appears that he worked in Athens, as Pliny ranks him among Athenian artists. He was the first artist who represented heroes with proper dignity. He painted in encaustic and worked in marble and bronze, and was equally successful in painting and sculpture. Pliny and Plutarch highly applaud his productions. Among his master-pieces in painting are "The Twelve Gods," "The Battle of Mantinea," and the "Feigned Insanity of Ulysses;" and in sculpture, a statue of Paris, and colossal statues of "Valor" and "Greece."

See PLINY, "Natural History."

Euphrate. See EUPHRATES.

Euphrates. See EUPHRÆUS.

Eū-phrā'tēs, [Gr. *Εὐφράτης*; Fr. EUPHRATE, uh-frā't',] an eminent Stoic philosopher, lived in the reign of Hadrian, in the second century. He was a native of Syria or Egypt, and a friend of Pliny the Younger, who eulogizes his virtues and talents, (Epist. i. 10.)

Euphrates, a heretic, who, in the second century, founded the sect of Ophites.

Eū-phron, an Athenian comic poet of the new comedy, lived about 300 B.C.

Eū-phros'ŷ-ne, [Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη*,] one of the Three Graces, (in Greek, "Charites,") supposed to be the offspring of Venus. The Greeks personified in her the genius of Mirth or Joy. (See CHARITES.)

Euphrosyne, an empress, was the wife of Alexis III., who in 1195 obtained the throne of Constantinople by a conspiracy of which she was a chief instigator. By her courage and talents she acquired a nearly absolute ascendancy over Alexis, but exposed herself to public contempt by her immoral excesses. She died in exile about 1215.

Eū-po-lis, [*Εὐπολις*,] an excellent Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, was born about 446 B.C., and was a rival of Aristophanes. Several of his plays obtained the honour of a triumph. He is ranked by Horace with Cratinus and Aristophanes, (see Satires, book i. iv. 1.) and in the opinion of some critics he surpassed Aristophanes in the graces of diction. He often chose political subjects, and severely satirized the persons and conduct of eminent men then living. Only small fragments of his works are extant. He is supposed to have died about 410 B.C. According to one account, he was killed in a naval action.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SUIDAS, "Eupolis;" C. W. LUCAS, "Cratinus et Eupolis," Bonn, 1826; STEVENART, "Étude sur le Poète Eupolis," 1850.

Eupompe. See EUPOMPOS.

Eu-pom'pus [Gr. *Εὐπομπος*; Fr. EUPOMPE, uh'pomp'] of Sicily, a celebrated Greek painter, a contemporary of Zeuxis, lived about 350-370 B.C., and was the master of Pamphilus. He is called the founder of a new school, the Sicyonian. In answer to the young sculptor Lysippus, who consulted him on the choice of a model, he said, "Follow nature."

Eū'ric [Lat. EURI'CUS] or **Ev'a-ric**, [Lat. EVARI'CUS,] an able and warlike king of the Visigoths, began to reign in 466 A.D. He enlarged his dominions by conquest until they extended from the Loire to the Pyrenees and from the Rhone to the ocean. His alliance was courted by Franks, Romans, Vandals, and other nations. Died in 484.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Euripide. See EURIPIDES.

Eū-rip'i-dēs, [Gr. *Εὐριπίδης*; Fr. EURIPIDE, uh're'pèd',] one of the three great tragic poets of Greece, was born at Salamis in 480 B.C. According to a popular tradition, he was born on the day of the battle of Salamis. His parents, Mnesarchus and Clito, were Athenians who sought refuge at Salamis from the Persian invaders. He studied rhetoric under Prodicus, and philosophy or physics under Anaxagoras. About the age of twenty-five he produced his "Peliades," the first of his dramas which was performed. He maintained an animated rivalry with Sophocles, (who was his senior,) and gained the first prize in several dramatic contests. He was a friend of Socrates, who, it is said, seldom went to the theatre except when the tragedies of Euripides were performed. Euripides composed seventy-five—or, as some say, ninety-two—tragedies, of which eighteen are still extant. Among his most admired works are "Hecuba," "Ion," "Alcestis," "Medea," "Helena," "Iphigenia in Aulis," "Hippolytus," and "Bacchæ." His other extant dramas are "Heracleidæ," "The Suppliants," "Supplices," "Hercules Furens," "Orestes," "Troades," "Electra," "Andromache," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Rhesus," and "Phœnissæ." His style is distinguished by elegance, perspicuity, and harmony. Cicero and Milton were great admirers of Euripides, and Aristotle calls him "the most tragic of poets." "When we look only at the highest excellences of Euripides," says Hallam, "there is perhaps a depth of pathos and an intensity of dramatic effect which Racine himself has not attained." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") About the year 408 he retired from Athens, where a violent and unscrupulous faction was arrayed against him, and found repose at the court of Archelaus, King of Macedon, who treated him with much favour. According to a prevalent but doubtful tradition, he was killed by a pack of hounds in 406 B.C.

See C. HASSE, "De Euripide Poeta," 1833; JODRELL, "Illustrations of Euripides," 2 vols., 1781; F. JACOBS, "Animadversiones in Euripidis Tragediis," 1790; ZIRNDORFER, "De Chronologia Fabularum Euripidearum," Marburg, 1830; HARTUNG, "Euripides Restitutus," 2 vols., 1844; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOÛTERWEK, "De Philosophia Euripidis," 1819; J. LAPAUME, "De Euripidis Vita et Fabulis Dissertation," 1848; REUTER, "Dissertatio de Æschylo, Sophocle et Euripide," 1831; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1838; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1840.

Eū-ro'pa, [Gr. *Εὐρώπη*; Fr. EUROPE, uh'rop',] in classic mythology, a daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia, and a sister of Cadmus. The poets feigned that she was carried off by Jupiter, who previously assumed the form of a bull. She became the mother of Minos and Rhadamanthus.

Europe. See EUROPA.

Euryale. See EURYALUS.

Eū-rŷ'a-lus, [Gr. *Εὐρύαλος*; Fr. EURYALE, uh're'äl',] a son of Mecisteus, was one of the ARGONAUTÆ, and one of the EPIGONI, (which see.) He was distinguished for his bravery at the siege of Troy, where he was a companion of Diomedes.

Euryalus, a beautiful young Trojan mentioned by Virgil. (See "Æneid," books v. and ix.)

Eū-rŷ-clī'das, [*Εὐρύκλειδας*,] an Athenian orator, lived about 220 B.C.

Eū-rŷd'i-çe, [Gr. *Εὐρύδίκη*,] the wife of Orpheus, was bitten by a serpent as she fled from Aristæus, and died. The poets feigned that Orpheus descended to the lower regions and persuaded Pluto to restore her to life on condition that she should walk behind her husband and he should not look back until they had arrived in the upper world. But Orpheus, unable to resist his longing to see her again, turned back, and thus lost her forever. (See ORPHEUS.)

See VIRGIL'S "Georgics," book iv. 454-527.

Eurydice, [Εὐρυδική], the wife of Amyntas, King of Macedonia, was the mother of Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, all of whom became kings; the last was the father of Alexander the Great. She is charged with attempting the life of her husband, and with taking the life of her eldest son, about 365 B.C.

Eurydice, a Macedonian princess, a daughter of Antipater, became the queen of Ptolemy, son of Lagus, about 320 B.C., and mother of Ptolemy Ceraunus. Her niece Berenice having gained her husband's affections, Eurydice retired to the court of Seleucus, King of Syria.

Eurydice, sometimes called **Adē'a**, a daughter of Amyntas III. of Macedonia. Her mother was Cynane, a half-sister of Alexander the Great. About 322 B.C. she was married to Arrhidæus, a son of King Philip. She was a rival competitor for the regency with Olympias, by whose order she was put to death, 316 B.C.

Eū-rŷl'o-ehus, [Εὐρύλοχος] a Spartan general, who was defeated and killed in battle by the Athenians about 426 B.C.

Eū-rŷm'e-don, [Εὐρυμέδων], an Athenian general, who took part in the Peloponnesian war. He and Sophocles commanded an army and fleet sent against Sicily in 425 B.C.; but their operations were arrested soon after their arrival by a peace or truce negotiated by Hermocrates. In conjunction with Demosthenes, Eurymedon commanded an armament sent against Syracuse in 414. He was killed in a naval battle in the harbour of that city in 413 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Nicias."

Eū-rŷ-phon, [Εὐρύφων], an eminent Greek physician of Cnidos, said to have lived in the time of Hippocrates, about 350 B.C. He is quoted by Galen.

Eurysthée. See EURYSTHEUS.

Eurysthène. See EURYSTHÈNES.

Eū-rŷs-thē-nēs, [Gr. Εὐρυσθένης; Fr. EURYSTHÈNE, uh'rēs'tân'], a son of Aristodemus, King of Sparta, had a twin-brother, Procles. As their mother refused to say which was the eldest, the oracle of Delphi decided that they should reign jointly. After their death the throne continued to be shared between two kings, one of whom was descended from Eurysthenes and the other from Procles.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" MÜLLER, "The Dorians."

Eū-rŷs-theūs, [Gr. Εὐρυσθεὺς; Fr. EURYSTHÉE, uh'rēs'tâ'], a fabulous king of Argos and Mycenæ, was a son of Sthenelus. Juno hastened his birth that he might have the advantage over Hercules, as the younger of the two was ordained by Jupiter to serve the other. He was a severe taskmaster, and imposed on Hercules the well-known twelve labours. (See HERCULES.) He was slain by Hyllus, a son of Hercules.

Eūs'den, (Rev. LAWRENCE), an English poet and clergyman, was born in Spotsworth, Yorkshire. Having written an epithalamium on the marriage of the Duke of Newcastle, the latter procured his appointment as poet-laureate in 1718. He wrote a few articles for the "Spectator," and some occasional poems, and was noticed in Pope's "Dunciad." Died in 1730. His version of Claudian's "Court of Venus" was highly praised by one of the editors of the "Guardian," in which it was inserted. (See "Guardian," Nos. 127 and 164.)

Eusèbe, the French for EUSEBIUS, which see.

Eū-se'bi-ā, (AURELIA), a Roman empress, was married to Constantius about 353 A.D. She patronized learning, and is charged with favouring Arianism. She died childless in 360.

Eū-se'bi-us, [Gr. Εὐσέβιος; Fr. EUSÈBE, uh'zâb'] Bishop of Emesa, in Phœnicia, was born near Edessa about 300 A.D. He refused the bishopric of Alexandria, from which Athanasius was deposed in 341, and soon afterwards became Bishop of Emesa. He is said to have favoured the doctrines of the Semi-Arians. His numerous works were once admired for learning and eloquence, but are nearly all lost. Died about 360.

Eusebius of DORYLÆUM, [Fr. EUSÈBE DE DORYLÉE, uh'zâb' dèh dô're'lâ'], a Greek theologian of the fifth century. He became Bishop of Dorylæum, and a zealous opponent of Eutyches.

Eusebius of NICOMEDIA, [Fr. EUSÈBE DE NICOMÉDIE, uh'zâb' dèh ne'kô'mâ'de'], an eminent and am-

bitious Arian prelate, was a friend of Eusebius Pamphili. He became Bishop of Berytus and of Nicomedia. At the Council of Nice, 325 A.D., he refused to sign the condemnation of Arius, and was consequently banished; but, finding a powerful patron in Constantia, sister of the emperor, he was restored to his see. Having acquired paramount influence at court, he assembled a council at Tyre in 334, by which Athanasius was condemned. He also procured the restoration of Arius, and, after his death, became the chief of the Arian party, who were also called Eusebians. In 339 he obtained the bishopric of Constantinople. His name is identified with a modified form of Arianism, (*i.e.* the Homoiousian doctrine.) Died in 342 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Eusebius PAMPHILI, [Fr. EUSÈBE PAMPHILE, uh'zâb' pôn'fêl'], an eminent writer and theologian, called "the Father of Ecclesiastical History," was born in Palestine, probably at Cæsarea, about 266 A.D. He assumed the surname PAMPHILI in memory of his friend Pamphilus the Martyr. He was appointed Bishop of Cæsarea about 314, and retained that dignity until his death. At the Council of Nice, summoned in 325 to condemn Arius, he was selected by the emperor Constantine to deliver the opening address; but he objected to some of the terms of the creed therein adopted. He was afterwards charged with favouring Arianism, and actually used his influence to reinstate Arius. At the Council of Tyre, in 334, he was one of the bishops who censured Athanasius, the orthodox leader, and was chosen by his colleagues to defend their decision before the emperor, who was his friend. He was a man of superior talents and of great learning. His most important works (which are written in Greek) are an "Ecclesiastical History" from the Christian era to 324 A.D., a "Universal History or Chronicle," a "Life of Constantine," "Gospel Preparation," ("Preparatio Evangelica,") and a work "On the Proof or Demonstration of the Gospel," ("De Demonstratione Evangelica.") He wrote many other works, which have not been preserved. His History is written in a moderate and impartial spirit, and is highly prized; but his merit as a man and a Christian is variously estimated. Jerome calls him the "Prince of the Arians." The manuscript of his "Universal History" was found at Constantinople about 1818. Died about 340.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eusebius of Samosata, an eminent orthodox prelate, so named from the place of his birth, (the modern Nusaimat,) on the Euphrates. He was bishop of his native place in 361 A.D., and perhaps before that date. Having been intrusted with the documents which proved the election of Meletius as Bishop of Antioch, he firmly refused to give them up to the Arians, who wished to annul the election, although their wish was seconded by the order of the emperor. He was banished by Valens about 371, and restored to his see in 378 A.D. About 379 he was killed by an Arian who threw a stone on his head from the roof of a house.

See CEILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés," etc.

Eusebius, POPE, succeeded Marcellus I. in 310 A.D., and died after a pontificate of a few months. He was a Greek by birth.

Eusebius, Bishop of Vercelli, born in Sardinia in the fourth century, was noted for his zeal against Arianism. Soon after the Council of Milan, 355 A.D., he was banished to Palestine by Constantius; but on the accession of Julian, in 361, he was relieved from persecution. He co-operated with Athanasius in the Council of Alexandria in 362. Two of his pastoral letters are extant. Died about 370.

See CEILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés," etc.

Eustace or **Eustache**. See EUSTASIUS.

Eūs'tace, (JOHN CHETWODE), an English writer and Roman Catholic priest, born about 1765. He published, besides other works, "An Elegy to Burke," (1797,) and a "Classical Tour through Italy," (2 vols., 1813,) which was received with favour, but is said to be inaccurate.

The sixth edition was published in 4 vols., 1821. A supplement to this work was published by R. Colt Hoare in 1819. Eustace died at Naples in 1815.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1813

Eustache, uh'stăsh', (DAVID,) a French Protestant minister, born in Dauphiné. He published numerous sermons and controversial works. Died about 1660.

Eustachi or **Eustachio**. See EUSTACHIUS.

Eū-stā'ehī-us, [It. EUSTACHIO, ê-oo-stă'ke-o, or EUSTACHI, ê-oo-stă'kee,] (BARTOLOMEO,) a pre-eminent Italian anatomist, was born at San Severino, in the March of Ancona. He studied medicine in Rome, where he also settled as a practitioner, and was professor in the college di Sapienza in 1562. But, though patronized by Cardinal Borromeo and widely celebrated as an anatomist, he did not obtain pecuniary success, and died, as he lived, in poverty. He was perhaps the greatest anatomist of his time; and probably no other anatomist, ancient or modern, has made so many discoveries. His most important work, "On the Controversies of Anatomists," ("De Anatomicorum Controversiis,") was announced by him as ready for the press, but was not published, and is not now extant. His anatomical plates, about forty in number, engraved in 1552, after having been lost a century and a half, were published in 1712, being a valuable acquisition to science, as well as a most interesting relic of their illustrious author. He also published an edition of Erotianus's Lexicon, and several treatises collected with the title "Opuscula Anatomica." A part of the ear derives from him the name of "the Eustachian tube." Died in 1574.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" G. C. GENTILI, "Elogio di B. Eustachio," 1837; SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Arzneikunde."

Eū-stā'si-us (ū-stă'she-us) or **Eū-stā'chī-us**, [Fr. EUSTACE, us'tăss', or EUSTACHE, us'tăsh',] Abbé of Luxeu, (now Luxeuil,) was born in Burgundy about 560 A. D. He was employed by Saint Columbanus as teacher or director of his school at Luxeu. Died in 625.

Eustathe. See EUSTATHIUS.

Eū-stā'thī-us [Gr. Εὐστάθιος; Fr. EUSTATHE, uh'stăt'] of Cappadocia, a Neoplatonic philosopher, was a pupil of Jamblichus, and lived about 350 A. D. He was celebrated for his eloquence.

Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica, celebrated as a commentator on Homer, lived at Constantinople. He was one of the most learned men of his time. He became Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, about 1175, and afterwards Archbishop. His voluminous commentary on Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" is an immense and valuable store of ancient erudition, consisting chiefly of extracts from the earlier scholiasts, as Apion, Porphyry, and Demosthenes of Thrace. It was first printed in 1542. He also wrote a commentary on Dionysius Periegetes, which is extant, and one on Pindar, which has been lost. Died about 1200.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Eustathius, sometimes written **Eumathius**, a Greek novelist, who is supposed to have lived in the twelfth century. His name appears as author of a licentious work in Greek called "The Drama of Hysmine and Hysminias."

Eustathius, [Gr. Εὐστάθιος; Fr. EUSTATHE,] SAINT, born at Sida, in Pamphylia, became Bishop of Berea, from which he was translated to the see of Antioch. He opposed with zeal the doctrine of Arius, and spoke eloquently on the subject at the Council of Nice, 325 A. D. Eusebius, the Arian leader, caused him to be deposed and exiled about 330. His writings are lost. Died about 337, or, according to some, in 360 A. D.

See CELLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés," etc.

Eū-stā'thī-us Ro-mā'nus, a celebrated Byzantine jurist, who flourished at Constantinople between 950 and 1000 A. D.

Eūs'tis, (WILLIAM,) an American physician and politician, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1753. He served as a surgeon in the army during the Revolutionary war, and was elected a member of Congress in 1800. He was appointed secretary of war by President Madison in 1809, resigned in 1812, and was sent as minister

to Holland in 1814. In 1823 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts. Died in 1825.

Eū-sto'ehī-um, (JULIA,) a pious Roman lady, was a disciple of Saint Jerome, who dedicated to her his commentary on Isaiah. She became an inmate of a convent in Palestine in 385 A. D. Died in 419.

Eustratius, ū-stră'she-us, Bishop of Nice, lived in the twelfth century, and wrote a commentary on Aristotle.

Eū-ter'pe, [Gr. Εὐτέρπη,] a name given by the ancient Greeks to one of the nine Muses. She presided over lyric poetry, and was represented with a flute.

Euthycrate. See EUTHYCRATES.

Eū-thŷc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Εὐθυκράτης; Fr. EUTHYCRATE, uh'te'krăt',] a Greek sculptor, who lived about 300 B. C., was a son and pupil of Lysippus. His works were more remarkable for correctness and severity than for grace.

Euthydème. See EUTHYDEME.

Eū-thŷ-de'mus, [Gr. Εὐθύδημος; Fr. EUTHYDÈME, uh'te'dăm',] a Greek sophist, whom Xenophon mentions as an opponent in argument of Socrates. He afterwards became a disciple of that philosopher, by whose wisdom he had been confounded.

Euthydemus, an Athenian general, who had a high command in the army which besieged Syracuse in 413 B. C.

Euthydemus, a powerful king of Bactria, formed an alliance with Antiochus the Great about 210 B. C. Silver coins of this king (with Greek inscriptions) have been found at Bokhara and Balk.

Euthyme. See EUTHYMIUS.

Eū-thŷm'ŷ-us, [Fr. EUTHYME, uh'tèm',] SAINT, an Armenian priest, born in 377 A. D., lived in Palestine, built several monasteries, and converted the empress Eudocia. Died in 473.

Eū-thŷm'ŷ-us Zig-a-be'nus, a Byzantine monk, lived about 1100. He wrote, in Greek, a work in defence of the orthodox faith, which was printed in 1536.

Eutocius, ū-to'she-us, [Gr. Εὐτόκιος,] a Greek geometer of Ascalon, in Palestine, lived about 550 A. D., and was the pupil of Isidorus the architect. The only extant works of this author are Commentaries on Apollonius and Archimedes. His comments on Archimedes's "Treatise on the Sphere and Cylinder" are interesting and valuable. He gives various modes for solving the problem of the duplication of the cube.

Eutrope. See EUTROPIUS.

Eū-tro'pī-us, [Fr. EUTROPE, uh'trop',] sometimes called **Flavivus Eutropius**, a Latin historian of the fourth century. He was secretary to the emperors Constantine and Julian, the latter of whom he attended in his expedition against the Parthians. He wrote an "Epitome of Roman History" ("Breviarium Rerum Romanorum") from the foundation of the city to the time of Valens, which has been popular for many centuries and extensively used as a school-book in modern times. The language is pure, and the style clear and simple. Little is known of the author's life.

See SUIDAS, "Eutropius;" GENNADIUS, "De Viris illustribus;" MOLLER, "Disputatio de Eutropio," 1685.

Eū'tŷ-chēs, [Gr. Εὐτύχης,] the founder or head of a heretical sect called Eutychiens, born about 375 A. D., became noted for his piety and ascetic zeal, and was superior of a monastery near Constantinople. In warmly opposing a doctrine ascribed to Nestorius, he erred in the opposite extreme, teaching that there is only one nature in Christ,—that is, the divine. For this he was condemned by the Council of Constantinople in 448. His opinion, however, was adopted by the empress Eudocia and others in high station, and Theodosius II. assembled in 449 a council at Ephesus, which reversed the former decision. The Œcumenical Council of Chalcedon in 451 annulled the acts of the Council of Ephesus. This sect became numerous in the East, and received the name of Monophysites.

See PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" ALTHUSIUS, "Historia Eutychiens," 1659; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eutyches or **Eū-tŷch'ŷ-us**, a Latin grammarian, a disciple of Priscian, lived in the sixth century.

Eū-tŷch-ŷ-ā'nus, [Fr. EUTYCHIEN, uh'te'ke-ăn',] Pope or Bishop of Rome, was a native of Tuscany. He succeeded Felix I. in 275 A. D., and died in 283.

Eū-tých/i-dēs [Eβρύχιδης] OF SICYON, a Greek sculptor, who lived about 300 B.C., was a pupil of Lysippus. He made a statue of the Eurotas, which is mentioned by Pliny, "in quo artem ipso amne liquidiorum plurimi dixere," ("in which many said the art showed itself more liquid than the river itself.")

Eutykien. See EUTYCHIANUS.

Eū-tých/i-us, [Gr. Eβρύχιος,] born at Fostat, in Egypt, in 376 A.D., became Patriarch of Alexandria in 933. He was learned in theology, history, and medicine, on which he wrote several works. His "Universal History" acquired a high reputation among the Orientals. J. Selden published a part of this, with a Latin version. Died about 940.

E-vag'o-ras, [Gr. Eβαγόρας; Fr. ÉVAGORE, á'vã'gor',] King of Salamis, in Cyprus, was descended from Teucer, son of Telamon. He reigned from 410 to 375 B.C. Aided by the Athenians and the King of Egypt, he carried on a war ten years against the King of Persia, whose army invaded Cyprus, and he obtained peace on not unfavourable terms in 376. He was assassinated in 374, and left the throne to his son Nicocles. Isocrates the orator describes Evagoras as an able ruler. EVAGORAS II., supposed to have been a son of the preceding, became King of Salamis after the death of Nicocles, and was dethroned by Protogoras.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

Évagore. See EVAGORAS.

Évagre. See EVAGRIUS.

E-vã'grī-us [Fr. ÉVAGRE, á'vã'gr'] OF ANTIOCH. During a schism in the Church, Evagrius and Flavian were respectively elected to the dignity of Patriarch of Antioch by the two different parties in 388 A.D. Evagrius translated into Latin a "Life of Saint Anthony" by Athanasius. Died after 392.

Evagrius, [Gr. Eβάγριος,] surnamed PONTICUS, [Fr. ÉVAGRE DE PONT, á'vã'gr' deph pòn,] a monk, born near the Euxine Sea, in the fourth century, was noted for piety and learning. He removed to Egypt, and passed many years in the monastery of Nitria. He wrote, besides other works, "Monachus" and "Gnosticus." Died about 400.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Evagrius, surnamed the SCHOLASTIC, born at Epiphania, in Syria, in the sixth century, became an eminent advocate of Antioch, and obtained the dignity of quæstor. He wrote, in Greek, an ecclesiastical history from 431 A.D. to 593, which is a respectable work in point of authenticity and style.

Ewald. See EWALD.

Ewald or **Ewald**, á'wãlt, (JOHANNES,) the most eminent Danish poet of the eighteenth century, was born in Copenhagen in 1743. He was educated for the church; but, finding such studies ungenial to his romantic and ambitious ideas, he furtively enlisted in the Prussian service about the age of sixteen. Failing to obtain a more eligible rank than that of a private in the infantry, he soon deserted to the Austrian standard, under which he fought several battles in the Seven Years' war. Disenchanted from his youthful illusions of military glory, he returned home to study theology; but a disappointment in love soon diverted him from this pursuit and rendered him weary of life. He appears to have been unconscious of his poetical genius until he was employed to write a poem on the death of Frederick V., (1766,) which excited general admiration. His reputation was increased by his "Temple of Fortune," his tragedy of "Rollo" or "Rollo," (1770,) and the "Death of Balder," a drama, (1773.) The last is considered his masterpiece, and was superior to any Danish drama which had then appeared. He also wrote "Harlequin Patriot," a satirical comedy, "The Fisherman," an opera, (1778,) a beautiful elegy, entitled "Hope and Memory," and several other works. His writings are pervaded by a high moral tone. He suffered much in his later years from a chronic malady, and received a rather sparing pecuniary aid from government. Died in 1781.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" vol. i. chap. ii.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" C. MOLBERG, "J. Ewalds Levnet med Bidrag til hans digtervaerker Historie," 1831.

E-van'der, [Gr. Eβανδρος; Fr. ÉVANDRE, á'võndr',] a semi-fabulous Grecian hero, supposed to have been a son of Hermes. He emigrated from Arcadia to Italy, where he founded Pallantium and became an ally of Æneas against Turnus. He was the father of Pallas. (See Virgil's "Æneid.")

E-van'der Au-ll-ã'nus, an Athenian sculptor, who worked at Rome about 40 B.C.

Évandre. See EVANDER.

Évangeli, á-vãn'jà-lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and linguist, born at Cividade in 1742, filled for thirty years the chair of belles-lettres in Padua. He made a Latin version of Gray's "Elegy," ("Elegia in rusticum Sepulchretum," 1772,) wrote a poem entitled "Musical Love," ("Amor musico,") and turned some poetry of the Bible into Italian verse. Died in 1805.

Évangelista, á-vãn-jà-lès'tã, of Canobio, an Italian canonist and civilian, born in 1511; died in 1595.

Ev'ans,* (ABEL,) an English wit, was a graduate of Oxford in 1699, and had a great reputation as an epigrammatist. He wrote "Vertumnus," "The Apparition," and other small poems. His name occurs in the following couplet:

"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas,
Bubb, Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evans."

Evans, (CALEB,) D.D., an English Baptist minister, born at Bristol in 1737, preached in his native city. He published several sermons, and a letter to John Wesley in which he defends the rights of the American colonies. Died in 1791.

Ev'ans, (Sir DE LACY,) K.C.B., a general of the British army, born at Moig, Ireland, in 1787. He fought as a commissioned officer in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1813, and against the Americans at Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans in 1814. He took part in the battle of Waterloo, 1815. In 1831 he was elected to Parliament, in which he acted with the Liberal party. He obtained command in 1835 of a legion of 10,000 men raised to suppress the Carlist rebellion in Spain. He defeated the Carlists in several actions in 1836 and 1837. In 1854 he distinguished himself at the Alma and Inkerman, 1854. Died in 1870.

Evans, (EVAN,) a Welsh poet and clergyman, born in Cardiganshire in 1730. He published "Love of our Country," a poem, and "Specimens of Welsh Poetry," with an English version and notes. Died in 1790.

See OWEN, "Cambrian Biography."

Evans, (JOHN,) an English writer on archæology, was born in 1823.

Evans, (JOHN,) D.D., an English dissenting divine, born at Wrexham in 1680, became successor to Daniel Williams in London. "His "Discourses on Christian Temper" (4th edition, 1729) were highly commended by Dr. Watts, Dr. Doddridge, and others, and have often been reprinted. Died in 1730.

See "Life of John Evans," by DR. JOHN ERSKINE.

Evans, (JOHN,) LL.D., born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, in 1767, was minister of a General Baptist congregation in London from 1792 to 1827. He wrote a "Brief Sketch of the Different Denominations of Christians," (1794,) which passed through eighteen editions and was translated into several languages. He sold the copyright for ten pounds. Died in 1827.

Evans, (JOHN HARRINGTON,) an English Baptist minister, born at Salisbury in 1785, preached in John Street Chapel, London, about thirty years. He published Letters, Sermons, and other religious works. Died in 1849.

Evans, (LEWIS,) an American geographer, born about 1700. He published a Map of New York, New Jersey, and other colonies in 1749. Died in 1756.

Evans, (MARIAN C.,) one of the most celebrated of English novelists, was born in 1820. Her first work was the completion of a translation of Strauss' "Leben Jesu," and in 1857 the "Scenes of Clerical Life" began to appear anonymously. It was then that she adopted her *nom de plume* of world-wide celebrity "George Eliot." The next year she gave to the world "Adam Bede," and other works followed, "The Mill on the Floss," (1859,) "Romola," (1863,) and "Felix Holt the Radical," (1866;) also a poem, entitled "The Spanish Gypsy,"

(1868.) Miss Evans was married, a few years since, to the distinguished writer, G. H. Lewes, Esq. "Middlemarch" was published in numbers in 1871 and 1872, and "Daniel Deronda" in 1876. She died very deeply regretted by all English-speaking people in December, 1880.

Evans, (NATHAN G.) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1828, graduated at West Point in 1848. He commanded the insurgents at Ball's Bluff, October, 1861.

Evans, (OLIVER,) an American inventor and mechanist, born at Newport, Delaware, in 1755. He is said to have invented the first steam-engine constructed on the high-pressure system, the drawings and specifications of which he sent to England about 1795. He projected a railroad to connect New York and Philadelphia, but lacked the means to realize it. Died in 1819.

Evans, (ROBERT WILSON,) an English author, born at Shrewsbury about 1790, was vicar of Heversham. He published several esteemed works, among which is "The Rectory of Valehead," (15th edition, 1852.)

Evans, iv'anz, (THOMAS,) an eminent controversial writer and minister of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, born in Philadelphia in 1798. In 1827 and 1828 he opposed the Unitarian views of Elias Hicks, in a series of able papers in "The Friend." He also published (1828) an "Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends," etc., which is probably the most complete exhibition extant of the doctrines of the early Quakers in relation to the divinity and offices of Christ. In 1837 he narrowly escaped shipwreck on a voyage to Charleston, South Carolina, when by over-exertion at the pumps (and other efforts to save the sinking vessel) his health sustained a serious and irreparable injury. From 1837 to 1854 he edited, in conjunction with his brother, William Evans, "The Friends' Library," a collection of the standard religious writings of the Society, in fourteen volumes. He died May 25, 1868. He was distinguished for rare acuteness as well as comprehensiveness of intellect, for a most kindly and benevolent spirit, and for an unquenchable zeal in defence of what he believed to be the principles of truth.

See notice in the Philadelphia "North American and United States Gazette" of June 22, 1868, which was afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form.

Ev'an-son, (EDWARD,) an English clergyman, born in 1731, became vicar of South Mimms in 1768, and rector of Tewkesbury in 1770. He was prosecuted for altering the liturgy and preaching unsound doctrine, but was acquitted. In 1778 he resigned his livings, and opened a school at Mitcham. He published several tracts against the Trinity and other doctrines of evangelical religion. Died in 1805.

Evaric. See EURIC.

Evariste. See EVARISTUS.

Ev-a-ris'tus, [Fr. ÉVARISTE, á'vá'ríst',] SAINT, a Greek by birth, was chosen Bishop of Rome in 100 A.D. as successor to Saint Clement. He suffered in Trajan's persecution, and is honoured as a martyr by the Church, though history does not inform us of the manner of his death, which occurred in 109 A.D.

Evarts, (JEREMIAH,) an American editor, born in Sunderland, Vermont, in 1781, studied law. He became editor of "The Panoplist" about 1810, and of the "Missionary Herald" in 1820. In 1821 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Died in 1831.

Evarts, (WILLIAM MAXWELL,) an eminent American lawyer and statesman, a son of the preceding, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied law at Harvard University, and began to practise in the City of New York about 1840. He became an active member of the Republican party. In the trial of President Johnson, in the spring of 1868, he was the principal counsel for the respondent, who nominated him attorney-general of the United States about July 1 of that year. He was counsel for the United States at the Geneva arbitration on the Alabama claims in 1872, and in 1877 became secretary of state in the cabinet of President Hayes, holding the post until 1881.

Eve, eev, [Heb. חַוָּה, *Havah* or *Chavah*; Arab. HAWA, há'wá; Gr. *Eva*; Lat. *E'VA,*] the wife of Adam, and the original mother of the human race.

See Genesis ii., iii., and iv.; 11. Corinthians xi. 3; I. Timothy ii. 13.

Éveillon, á'vá'yò'n', (JACQUES,) a French priest, born at Angers in 1572, was learned in canon law, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1651.

Ev'e-ly'n, (JOHN,) an English author and gentleman, eminent for his accomplishments, public services, and honourable life, was born at Wotton, in Surrey, on the 31st of October, 1620, and educated at Oxford. In 1644 he visited the continent, where he passed seven years in travel and in the diligent study of natural philosophy and the fine arts. Returning to England in 1652, he settled at Say's Court, near Deptford, with his wife, whose maiden name was Browne. After the restoration he was employed in important public services, as member of the Board of Trade, commissioner for the rebuilding of Saint Paul's, etc. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, formed in 1662. In 1664 he published his most important and popular work, "Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest-Trees," which widely diffused a taste for rural occupations, and gave an effectual impulse to the propagation of timber. "Evelyn's 'Sylva,'" says Scott, "is still the manual of British planters, and his life, manners, and principles, as illustrated in his Memoirs, ought equally to be the manual of English gentlemen." Sir Walter here refers to his Diary from 1641 to 1705, a work of great historical interest and value. Evelyn also wrote "Sculptura, a History of the Art of Engraving," (1662,) a "Treatise on Architecture," (1664,) several treatises on Horticulture, and various other works. His "Sylva" was the first book printed by order of the Royal Society. Died in February, 1706.

See "Biographia Britannica;" EVELYN'S "Diary;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1818; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1854.

Evelyn, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, born at Say's Court about 1655, was an elegant scholar. He translated Plutarch's Life of Alexander the Great, and wrote some original verses. Died in 1698.

Évémère. See EVEREMERE.

E-ve'm'e-rus or Eü-hem'e-rus, [Gr. *Εὐήμερος*; Fr. ÉVÈMÈRE, á'vá'mair',] a Greek philosopher, who lived about 300 B.C., and was a friend of Cassander, King of Macedonia. He wrote a Sacred History, (*Ἱερὰ Ἀναγραφή*), in which he expressed his dissent from the established polytheism, and aimed to prove that the pagan deities were mortals. This work was very popular with the Epicureans, and was translated into Latin by Ennius. The original and version are both lost.

E-ve'nor, [Εὐνωρ,] a Greek painter, was the father and master of Parrhasius. He lived about 420 B.C.

E-ve'nus, [Εὐηνος,] a Greek poet of Paros, who wrote about 450 B.C., and from whom Socrates is said to have taken lessons in poetry. He is supposed to have been the author of numerous epigrams found in the Greek Anthology.

Everaerts. See EVERARD.

Éverard. See EVERARDI, (ANGELO.)

Everard, á'veh-rar't', or Everaerts, á'veh-rárts, (EGIDIUS,) a Dutch physician, born at Berg-op-Zoom, practised at Antwerp, where he published in 1583 a treatise "On the Marvellous Virtues of the Peruvian Weed called Tobacco."

Everard, (JOANNES SECUNDUS,) a popular poet, son of Nicolaas, noticed below, was born at the Hague in 1511. He studied law, and about 1533 went to Spain, where he became Latin secretary to the emperor Charles V. He gained an extensive reputation by his Latin poem entitled "Basia." Died in 1536.

Everard or Everardi, á'veh-rar'dee, (NICOLAAS,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Grypskerk in 1473, was a friend of Erasmus. He was president of the supreme court, or grand council, of Holland, at the Hague, from 1509 to 1527, and was eminent for learning and probity. He published "Topica Juris," (1516.) Died in 1532.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Everard, (NICOLAAS GRUDIUS,) a Latin poet, son of the preceding, was born at Louvain about 1515. He was

a councillor to Philip II., and secretary of the order of the Golden Fleece. He wrote admired poems called "Negotia, sive Poemata Sacra," (1566,) and "Otia, sive Poemata Profana," (1612.) Died at Venice in 1571.

His brother, ADRIAN MARIUS, also gained distinction as a Latin poet. His verses were printed in 1612 with those of Nicolaas and Joannes. Died in 1568.

Everardi. See EVERARD.

Everardi, à-và-rar'dee, [Fr. ÉVERARD, á'veh-râR',] (ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia in 1647, died prematurely in 1678.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Everdingen, van, vãn êv'er-ding'en or á'ver-ding'-hên, (ALBERT,) an excellent Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Alkmaar in 1621, studied with Savery and Peter Molyn, both of whom he surpassed. He travelled in Norway, the wild, rugged, and picturesque scenery of which afforded many subjects for his art. He excelled also in marine views and storms, and executed admirable engravings in aqua-fortis. Died at his native place in 1675.

His brother CÆSAR, born at Alkmaar in 1606, was a skilful painter of history and portraits, and an able architect. Died at Alkmaar in 1679.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Ev'èr-ett, (ALEXANDER HILL,) an American scholar and diplomatist, born in Boston in 1792, was a brother of Edward Everett, noticed below. He graduated at Harvard University in 1806, and studied law under John Q. Adams, whom he accompanied to Russia as secretary of legation about 1809. He published in 1821 a work entitled "Europe, or a General Survey of the Principal Powers," etc. In 1825 he was appointed minister to the court of Spain, where he remained several years. He published "America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Several Powers of the Western Continent." Having returned home about 1830, he became editor of the "North American Review," to which he contributed many literary and political articles. He conducted this review for about five years with great ability. He became an adherent of the Democratic party and a political friend of General Jackson about 1832, after which he was nominated several times as a candidate for Congress, but was not elected. In 1845 he published a volume of poems. He was appointed commissioner to China in 1845, and died at Canton in May, 1847. He had married Lucretia Peabody about 1816.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Everett, (EDWARD,) a distinguished American orator, scholar, and statesman, was born in Dorchester, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on the 11th of April, 1794. His father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, was for a number of years the minister of the New South Church, in Boston, and in 1799 was appointed judge of the circuit court. While preparing for college, Edward Everett attended a school kept by Ezekiel Webster, brother of the celebrated Daniel Webster, who on one occasion, during Ezekiel's absence, took charge of the school for a week. It was thus that the acquaintance began between two individuals who were afterwards destined to act together a distinguished part in their country's history. Edward Everett entered Harvard in the summer of 1807, and graduated, with the highest honours of his class, in 1811. He immediately commenced the study of divinity under President Kirkland. In February, 1814, he was ordained as minister of Brattle Street Church, Boston. In 1815 he was called to the chair of the Greek professorship at Harvard; but, in order more fully to qualify himself for the position, he visited Germany, and went through a course of study at the University of Göttingen. He afterwards made the tour of Europe. Returning, after an absence of four years, to his native country, in 1819, he entered upon the duties of his professorship, and gave to the study of Greek literature an impulse the influence of which is still felt in America. In 1822 he married the daughter of the Hon. Peter Chardon Brooks. In 1824 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, in 1825, as a supporter of John Quincy Adams. He continued in

Congress ten years. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts. During the four years of his official term the Board of Education was organized, the normal schools founded, and other important public measures adopted or carried on. In the gubernatorial election of 1839, Mr. Everett failed to be re-elected by a single vote only. Thus released from public duty, he visited Europe the second time in the summer of 1840, and passed the winter in Italy. On the election of General Harrison to the Presidential chair, Webster became secretary of state, and, chiefly through his influence, Everett was appointed minister at the court of Saint James. Several important questions, including that of the northeastern boundary, were then agitated between the two countries. Mr. Everett performed his difficult diplomatic duties in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon himself and distinguished honour upon the administration with which he was connected. Having returned home in 1845, he was soon after elected president of Harvard University. He resigned this position in 1849. In 1852 Mr. Everett was called by President Fillmore to the office of secretary of state, left vacant by the death of Daniel Webster; he held this place, however, only four months,—that is, until the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, March 4, 1853. Previously to his retiring from the cabinet he had been elected, by the legislature of Massachusetts, to the Senate of the United States. Although in feeble health, he applied himself assiduously, during that exciting period, to the discharge of his public duties. In May, 1854, in compliance with the earnest recommendation of his physician, he resigned his seat in Congress, and withdrew to private life. As soon as his health was somewhat restored, he commenced his labours in behalf of the Mount Vernon Fund, the object of which was to purchase the home and burial-place of the immortal Washington, (then in the possession of his nephew, Bushrod Washington,) in order that it might for all future time belong to the American people as a place of public resort and pilgrimage. The sum collected for this noble purpose by the efforts of Mr. Everett (as the result of his lectures, writings, etc.) amounted to scarcely less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Everett was by temperament and mental constitution strongly conservative. This tendency was perhaps strengthened by the obvious consideration that, without a measure of the spirit of conciliation and mutual concession, the government of a free people, spread over a vast extent of territory and having a great diversity of interests, would necessarily be exposed to continual jars, if not fatal collisions. His tastes and his principles alike made him averse to all discord and violence; and, like many others, he was led to hope that, by a moderate and conciliatory policy on the part of the North, the spirit of Southern slavery—that great source of peril to the nation—might be rendered more mild and less aggressive. When at length the assault committed by Brooks upon Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and the subsequent outrages of the pro-slavery party in Missouri and Kansas, had excited deep and general indignation among the people of the non-slaveholding States, Mr. Everett's anxiety seemed to increase, with the increasing danger, to avert, if possible, the dreadful scourge of civil war from his hitherto prosperous and happy country. With this view, he allowed his name to go before the people as a representative of the party of conciliation and compromise, by which party he was chosen in the summer of 1860 a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, John Bell, of Tennessee, being the nominee for President. In the ensuing election they received only thirty-nine electoral votes, and Mr. Lincoln was chosen President by a large majority. The events of the next few months showed that the Southern leaders had for many years been making preparations for a separation from the Union, and that the election of Mr. Lincoln merely furnished them with a plausible pretext before the people for carrying their schemes into effect. When Mr. Everett perceived that war was inevitable, and that the nation could only be preserved by putting down the rebellion by force of arms, he gave all his energies and influence towards the support of the Federal government. He died of an affection of the lungs, terminating in apoplexy, on the 15th of January, 1865.

Edward Everett affords a remarkable example of an almost universal culture,—of the successful prosecution of the most diversified pursuits, combined with rare accuracy and thoroughness in those departments of learning to which he more especially devoted himself. His literary productions consist chiefly of his elaborate public speeches and addresses delivered on various occasions. He also contributed several important articles to the "North American Review." Among these we would call especial attention to one which most ably discussed the doctrine of nullification, (then rife in South Carolina,) published in October, 1830. His published speeches and addresses are perhaps not surpassed in value by those of any other American orator, if, in addition to the grace and elegance of the style, we take into consideration the correct and valuable information which they contain.

For some excellent remarks on the character of Mr. Everett, both as a gentleman and a scholar, see "Character and Characteristic Men," by E. P. WHIPPLE, pp. 243-252; see, also, "A Memoir of Edward Everett," Boston, 1865; "Christian Examiner" for November, 1850; GRISWOLD'S "Prose Writers of America," "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "Golden Age of American Oratory," by EDWARD G. PARKER, Boston, 1857; "North American Review" for April, 1825, January, 1837, and October, 1850; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1840.

Evermer. See EBREMAR.

Evers, à-vair', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) BARON, a Belgian general in the French service, born at Brussels in 1773; died in 1818.

Ev'ers-ley, (CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE,) VISCOUNT, an English legislator, born in London in 1794. His family name was SHAW. He was elected to Parliament as a Whig in 1830, and became Speaker of the House of Commons in 1839. He was re-elected to that office in 1841, in 1847, and in 1852, and ceased to be Speaker in 1857, when he was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Eversley. His official conduct was highly approved by both parties. He was remarkable for dignity of manner.

Everts, (NICOLAAS.) See EVERARD.

Evertsen, év'ert-sen, a Dutch family which produced several distinguished naval officers, of whom five were brothers. Cornelius, a vice-admiral, was killed in battle with the English, July, 1666. His brother John, holding the same rank in the navy, was killed in the ensuing month. Cornelius, the son of John, attained the rank of vice-admiral, and died in 1679.

See J. C. DE JONGE, "Vie des Amiraux de Zélande J. et C. Evertsen," 1817.

Évesque. See LÉVESQUE.

Evliya or Evleea, év-lee'á, (EFFENDI,) a noted Turkish traveller, born in Constantinople in 1611, passed the greater part of his mature life in travel through Asia and Europe. He often accompanied military expeditions or diplomatic missions as secretary. He wrote several volumes of Travels, which, although they display more credulity than judgment, are well adapted to give an insight into the Turkish character and mode of thought. Died about 1680.

See VON HAMMER, "Notice of Evlya Effendi," in his "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

E-vo'di-us, an intimate friend of Saint Augustine, was born at Tagaste, (Africa.) He became Bishop of Uzalis, near Utica, about 396 A.D. He wrote letters to Saint Augustine, which are extant.

Evremond, àvr'mòn', (CHARLES de Saint-Denis —dèh sán'deh-ne') Seigneur de Saint-Évremond, a French courtier, wit, and *littérateur*, born at Saint-Denys-le-Guast, near Coutances, in 1613. He entered the army at an early age, and, by his bravery, wit, and polite accomplishments, attracted the notice of Turenne and Condé, with the latter of whom he became intimate. In the war of the Fronde, about 1650, he supported the royal cause, and was promoted by the king. For some political offence, Louis XIV. ordered him to be confined in the Bastille in 1661; but he escaped to England in 1662, was received with great favour at court, and never returned to France. Charles II. granted him a pension of £300. His letters, essays, dramas, etc. (in French) gained him much temporary reputation; but they are mostly of a trifling character, and have little merit except the natural and graceful style. Died in 1703.

See P. DESMAISEAUX, "Vie du Sieur de Saint-Évremond," 1705; C. COTOLENDI, "Saint-Evremondiana," Amsterdam, 1701.

Ewald, ä'wält, (GEORG HEINRICH AUGUST,) an eminent German Orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Göttingen in 1803. He became professor of philosophy at Göttingen about 1827, and of Oriental languages in the same university in 1835. He published a good Hebrew grammar, (1835.) From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of theology at Tübingen. In 1848 he resumed his former functions at Göttingen. Among his principal works are "The Poetical Books of the Old Testament," (1835-37,) a "History of the People of Israel until the Advent of Christ," (3 vols., 1843-50,) and "The Prophets of the Old Testament," ("Die Propheten des alten Bundes," 2 vols., 1840.) In his religious views he inclined towards rationalism. In 1869 he was elected a member of the North German Parliament. One of his last works was "Sieben Sendschreiben des neuen Bundes" (1871.) He died in May, 1875.

Ewald, (JOHANN LUDWIG) a German Protestant theologian and writer, born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1748. After he had preached rationalism some years at Offenbach, he avowed his conversion to evangelical doctrines. In 1781 he became court preacher at Detmold. In 1796 he removed to Bremen, and to Heidelberg in 1805. He published many works. Died in 1822.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ewald, (JOHANNES.) See EVALD.

Ewald, ä'wält, or Evald, (JOHN), a Danish general, born at Cassel in 1744. He fought for the British in the United States in 1776-82, and entered the Danish service in 1788. Having risen to the rank of general, he distinguished himself in defence of the neutrality of Denmark about 1806. He was author of an able and very successful treatise, "Instructions in War," ("Belehrungen über den Krieg," 1798.) Died in 1813. Malte-Brun represents him as a brother of the poet Evald.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ewart, (yoo'art), (WILLIAM,) an English Liberal legislator, born in Liverpool in 1798, was educated for the law. He represented the burghs of Dumfries district in Parliament for many years, beginning in 1841. About 1850 he procured the passage of an act to establish free public libraries, and laboured for the abolition of capital punishment. Died in 1869.

Ew'bank, (THOMAS), a writer on practical mechanics, was born in England in 1792. He emigrated to New York about 1820, and was appointed commissioner of patents in 1849. Among his works are a "Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines, Ancient and Modern," (1842,) and "Thoughts on Matter and Force," (1858.) Died in 1870.

Ew'ell, (yoo'el), (RICHARD STODDARD,) an American general, born in the District of Columbia about 1813, graduated at West Point in 1840. He became a captain about 1849, resigned his commission in 1861, and took arms against the Union. He commanded a division in several battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and lost a leg in August near Bull Run. Having been raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps of Lee's army at Gettysburg, July, 1863. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-House, May, 1864. He was taken prisoner near the Appomattox River, April 6, 1865.

See "Southern Generals," anonymous, New York, 1865.

Ewers, ä'wërs, (JOHANN PHILIPP GUSTAV,) a German historian, born in the diocese of Corbie in 1781. He became professor of history at Dorpat in 1810, and published several works on the history and statistics of Russia. Died in 1830.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ew'ing, (yoo'ing), (REV. GREVILLE,) a Scottish theologian, born in Edinburgh in 1767, was for many years pastor of an Independent church in Glasgow. He gained distinction as an expositor of Scripture, and published a "Greek and English Lexicon," (1802,) "Letters to the Jews," and several religious treatises. Died in 1841.

Ew'ing, (JOHN), an American Presbyterian minister, born in Maryland in 1732. He became pastor of a church in Philadelphia in 1759, and provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1779. He contributed to the

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Died in 1802.

Ewing, (THOMAS,) an American statesman, born in Ohio county, Virginia, in December, 1789. He was taken to the State of Ohio about 1792 by his father, who was not able to give him much education at school. After he was twenty-one years of age, he entered the Ohio University at Athens. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practised with success in the courts of Ohio and in the supreme court of the United States. He represented Ohio in the Senate of the United States from March, 1831, to March, 1837, during which period he acted with the Whig party. He supported General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, and became secretary of the treasury in March, 1841. In September, 1841, he resigned because President Tyler vetoed a bill for a national bank (for the regulation of exchanges) of which Mr. Ewing was in part the author. He was secretary of the interior from March, 1849, until the death of President Taylor, July, 1850. In the latter part of 1850 he was appointed a Senator of the United States, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Thomas Corwin to a seat in the cabinet. He opposed Clay's Compromise bill and the Fugitive Slave bill. After his retirement from the Senate, March, 1851, he resumed the practice of law at Lancaster, Ohio. Died in 1871.

Exauvillez, d', (PHILIPPE IRÉNÉE, Boistel) a French Catholic, born at Amiens in 1786, wrote "The Good Curate," (1827,) and other popular religious works. He made a French version of Sir Walter Scott's works, from which he omitted all passages contrary to Roman Catholicism. Died in 1858.

Excelmans, ěk'sél'mǒn', or **Exelmans**, (RÉMI JOSEPH ISIDORE,) BARON, an eminent French general, was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1775. He entered the army young, and became aide-de-camp to Murat in 1801. For his gallant conduct at Austerlitz, in 1805, he was made a colonel. He served with distinction at Eylau, where he won the rank of general of brigade, and at Friedland, in 1807. In 1811 he was grand equerry of Murat, then King of Naples; but in 1812 he returned to France, was created a baron, and commanded a division in the campaign of Russia. He displayed great courage and skill at Borodino, and in the campaign of 1814 in France. At Waterloo he commanded a corps of cavalry of the reserve. After an exile of four years, he returned to France in 1819. He was restored to his rank as a peer in 1831, and became a marshal of France about 1850. Died in 1851 or 1852.

See J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Notice sur M. le Maréchal Exelmans," 1851; "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Exelmans. See EXCELMANS.

Exeter, BISHOP OF. See PHILLPOTTS, (HENRY.)

Eximeno, ěk-se-mǎ'no, (DON ANTONIO,) a learned Spanish Jesuit and ingenious author, born at Balbastro, in Aragon, in 1732. On the suppression of his order he removed to Rome. He wrote the "Military History of Spain," (1769,) the style of which is admired, and a treatise on the "Origin and Principles of Music, with a History of its Progress," etc., (1774,) which is his chief production. Died in Rome in 1798.

Exmouth, ěks'mũth, (EDWARD PELLEW,) VISCOUNT, an eminent English admiral, born at Dover in 1757, entered the navy in 1770. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Lake Champlain in 1776, and became a post-captain in 1782. During the war against France he captured a number of the enemy's ships, for which service he was knighted about 1794. He was elected member of Parliament in 1802, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1804, with a command in the East Indies. As vice-admiral, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1810. In 1814 he was created Baron Exmouth and promoted to the rank of full admiral. In 1816 Lord Exmouth commanded a perilous expedition against the Algerines, who had violated a treaty for the abolition of Christian slavery. The English and Dutch fleets attacked Algiers on the 26th of August, and directed their fire with such skill and effect that the Dey, after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to submit on the same day, and about twelve hundred captives

were liberated. In this action the admiral's coat was torn by a cannon-ball. On his return to England, Lord Exmouth was received with unbounded applause, and was raised to the rank of viscount. He retired from public service in 1821, and died in 1833.

See EDWARD OSLER, "Life of Admiral Exmouth," 1835; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1835.

Exner, ěks'ner, (FRANZ,) a German philosopher, born in Vienna in 1802, was professor of philosophy at Prague from 1831 to 1848. He wrote, among other works, one "On Nominalism and Realism," (1841,) and the "Doctrine of the Unity of Thought and Existence," (1845.)

Expilly, ěks'pe'le', (CLAUDE,) a French lawyer and councillor of state, born at Voiron in 1561. He was employed by Henry IV. and Louis XIII. as negotiator in Piedmont and Savoy, and became president of the Parliament of Grenoble. He wrote a "Life of Chevalier Bayard," (1650.) Died in 1636.

See J. C. MARTIN, "Histoire et Vie de Claude Expilly," 1803.

Expilly, (JEAN JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French geographer, born at Saint-Remi, Provence, in 1719, performed many journeys in the public service, and others, for the purpose of collecting materials for his works. He was a prolific and accurate writer, and published, between 1750 and 1770, treatises on geography, which were among the best of that period. Among these is a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Gaul and of France," (6 vols., 1762-70.) Died in 1793.

Expilly, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) a French priest and revolutionist, born at Brest in 1742, became a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was one of the framers of the civil constitution of the clergy. In 1790 he was chosen constitutional Bishop of Finistère. He was condemned on a charge of Federalism, and executed in 1794.

Ex-u-pe'ri-us, [Fr. EXUPÈRE, ěk'sũ'pair',] Bishop of Toulouse, lived about 400 A.D., and was eminent for charity.

Eyb, von, fon ĩp, (ALBRECHT,) a German ecclesiastic of high reputation, born about 1420, became chamberlain to Pope Pius II. He published a compilation from ancient authors, entitled "The Poetic Pearl," ("Margarita poetica," 1472,) often reprinted. Died about 1478.

Eyck, van, vǎn ĩk, (HUBERT,) a famous Flemish painter, born in 1366, was a brother of Jan, with whom he worked in partnership at Bruges and Ghent. They sometimes painted together on the same picture,—for example, the altar-piece of a church in Ghent representing the Adoration of the Lamb, which is called their master-piece. To these brothers is ascribed the invention of oil-painting, or, more properly, an improved method of preparing the pigments. (See EYCK, JAN VAN.) Died in 1426.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Eyck, van, (JAN,) a celebrated Flemish painter, sometimes called JOHN OF BRUGES, was born at or near Maaseyck about 1390, and was a pupil of Hubert, his brother. He worked mostly at Ghent and Bruges. About 1425 he obtained the favour of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who employed him as an artist and ambassador. He had received from nature the qualities requisite for a great painter. He and his brother were the first who attained to great success in oil-painting, having discovered a new vehicle of colour, composed of siccativ oils and resins. His pictures preserve to the present time an admirable freshness and brilliancy of colour. "His colour," says Émeric-David, in the "Biographie Universelle," "though inferior in harmony to that of modern master-pieces, has more vivacity." Among his works are "The Adoration of the Magi," a "Virgin and Child," and a "Saint Jerome." Died about 1440.

See A. MICHIELS, "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande;" CARTON, "Les trois Frères Van Eyck," etc., 1848.

Eyck, van, (KASPAR,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, lived in the second half of the seventeenth century. He painted marine views with skill.

Eyck, van, (MARGARET,) a sister of Hubert and Jan, was a successful painter. She refused an offer (or offers) of marriage because she preferred to devote herself to art. She probably worked with her brothers in Bruges and Ghent.

Eyck, van, (NICOLAAS), a Flemish painter, born in Antwerp about 1630, acquired a great reputation for battle-pieces. The particulars of his life are not known.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Eyckens. See EYKENS.

Eyer. See AYRER, (JAKOB.)

Eyke de Rebkow. See REBKOW.

Eykens, i'kəns, or **Eyckens**, ik'kəns, (JAN,) a son of Pieter, noticed below, was a skilful painter of flowers and fruits. Died in 1669.

Eykens or **Eyckens**, (PIETER,) called THE ELDER, a skilful Flemish historical painter, born in Antwerp about 1600. He worked in his native city, the churches of which contain the most of his paintings. Among them are a "Last Supper," a "Saint Catherine Disputing," and "Elijah Ascending in a Chariot of Fire." His design, colour, and expression are praised by Descamps. He sometimes painted figures for the works of landscape-painters.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Eymar, à'mâr', (CLAUDE), a literary French merchant, born in Marseilles in 1744. He wrote commentaries on Rousseau's works, and essays on various subjects. Died in 1822.

Eymar, d', dâ'mâr', (ANGE MARIE,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles about 1740; died at Geneva in 1803.

Eymer. See HYMIR.

Eymeric, à-mâ-rèk', (NICOLAS), a native of Gerona, in Spain, born about 1320, entered the Dominican order, and was accounted the greatest canonist of his time. He was made Inquisitor-General in 1356, and wrote "The Inquisitor's Directory," the atrocious maxims of which became the guide of Torquemada. Died in 1399.

Eynard, à'nâr', (J. G.), a merchant, born at Lyons in 1775, removed to Geneva in his youth. About 1824 he devoted himself to the cause of Greek nationality, and in 1829 he loaned or advanced 700,000 francs to the Greek treasury.

Eynde, van den, vân den in'deh, [Lat. EYN'DIUS,] (JAKOB,) a Dutch writer, born at Delft about 1575, published a volume of Latin poems, (1611,) and a "Chronicle of Zealand," (1634.) Died in 1614.

Eynden, van, vân in'den, (JAKOB,) a Dutch painter of animals, flowers, etc., born at Nymwegen in 1733; died about 1800.

Eynden, van, (ROLAND,) a Dutch writer and painter, born at Dort in 1748, published, in conjunction with Vander Villigen, a "History of the Painters of the Low Countries," from the middle of the eighteenth century, which is esteemed valuable. Died in 1819.

Eyndius. See EYNDE, VAN DEN.

Eyre, air, (EDWARD JOHN,) an Englishman, distinguished as an explorer of Australia, was born about 1818. He published in 1845 "Discoveries in Central Australia." In 1864 he was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He was censured for the severity with which he suppressed an insurrection in October, 1865, and was removed soon after that date.

Eyre, (Sir JAMES,) an English judge, born in Wiltshire in 1734. After practising law in London, he became recorder of that city in 1762. He was appointed a baron of the exchequer in 1772, and first commissioner of the great seal in 1792. He held the office of lord chief justice of the court of common pleas from 1793 until his death in 1799.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Eyriès, à're-ès', (JEAN BAPTISTE BENOÎT,) a French geographer and translator, born at Marseilles in 1767.

He translated from the English and German many works on geography and narratives of voyages, was one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Paris, and editor of the "Annales des Voyages." He wrote many articles for Michaud's "Biographie Universelle," and published with Pinkerton an "Abridgment of Modern Geography," (2 vols., 1827.) Died in 1846.

Eysel, i'zel, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German physician and writer, born at Erfurt in 1652; died in 1717.

Eytelwein, i'tel-wîn', (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a Prussian engineer born at Frankfort in 1764. He published a "Manual of the Mechanics of Solid Bodies and Hydraulics," (1801,) a "Manual of Perspective," (1810,) and other works. Died about 1840.

Eytzing, von, fon i'ts'ing, (MICHAEL,) a German historian of the sixteenth century, published a history of events in the Low Countries from 1559 to 1583, entitled "On the Belgic Lion," ("De Leone Belgico," etc., 1583.)

Ezéchias, the French of HEZEKIAH, which see.

Ezéchiël. See EZEKIEL.

Ez-ed-deen or **Ez-ed-dîn**, êz-ed-deen', an Arabian poet, born in 1181; died in 1261.

Ez-ze'kî-el, [Heb. עֶזְקִיֵּאל; Fr. ÉZÉCHIEL, à'zà'she'èl' or à'zà'ke-èl'; Ger. EZECHIEL, êt-sâ'ke-èl,] one of the four greater prophets, was a contemporary of Daniel. During the first Babylonian captivity he was removed, with other captives, about 600 B.C., to the river Chebar, an affluent of the Euphrates. He began to prophesy and to proclaim the judgments of God against idolatry and other sins in 595 B.C. His prophecies are generally considered obscure, but are remarkable for bold and magnificent imagery. Many critics concede to him considerable poetical genius and great energy of character. The data of his external life are very deficient. The only important event of his personal history noticed in his writings is the death of his wife, (chap. xxiv. 18.) The New Testament contains no mention of Ezekiel, nor any quotation from the book which bears his name.

See C. F. BOERNER, "Dissertatio de Ezechiele Propheta," 1719.

Ezekiel, a Jewish poet, who lived at Alexandria, and wrote, in Greek, a drama on the Exodus from Egypt.

Ez-ze'kî-el, an Armenian astronomer, born about 673 A.D. After travelling in Greece, he opened in his native place in 710 a school, which became flourishing. He wrote a "Treatise on the Zodiac," and other works. Died in 727.

Ezengatsi, êz-en-gât'see, written also **Ezenkantsi**, (HOVAN, *i.e.* JOHN,) an eminent Armenian writer and priest. Died about 1325.

Ez'nig, **Ez'nag**, or **Ez'nik**, an Armenian writer and theologian, born in 397 A.D.; died in 478.

Eznik. See EZNIG.

Ezquerria, êth-ker'râ, or **Esquerria**, ês-ker'râ, a Spanish poet and priest, born in Biscay about 1568. His reputation is founded on his "Epistle to Bartholomew Argensola," the style of which is a model of elegance, purity, and grace. Died in 1641.

Ez'ra, [Heb. עֶזְרָא; Lat. ES'DRAS; Fr. ESDRAS, ês'drâs'; Ger. ES'RA or ES'DRAS,] an eminent Jewish scribe and reformer, was the author of the canonical book which bears his name, and perhaps of the two books of Chronicles. He was probably born in Babylon. After the temple had been rebuilt at Jerusalem, Ezra received authority from the King of Persia, about 458 B.C., to lead a large number of captive Jews back to their fatherland. (See Ezra vii., viii., ix., and x., and Nehemiah viii.) He was Governor of Judea until 445 B.C. He is called the "Restorer of the Scriptures," which he appears to have revised.

Ezzelino, (da Romano.) See ROMANO.

F.

Fabbra, della, *dêl'îlâ fâb'brâ*, (LUIGI,) a distinguished professor of medicine in the University of Ferrara, born in that city in 1655; died in 1723.

Fabbrizi, de', *dâ fâb-brêt'see*, (LUIGI CINZIO,) an Italian writer, born in Venice about 1450, published "Origine de' volgari Proverbi," (1526.) Died about 1526.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fabbroni. See FABRONI.

Faber. See FABRE, LE FÈVRE, and FÈVRE.

Faber, (ANTOINE and CLAUDE.) See FAVRE.

Faber, *fâ'ber*, (BASIL,) a German scholar and Protestant writer, born at Sora, or Sorau, in 1520. His chief work is "Treasury of Scholastic Learning," ("Thesaurus Eruditionis scholasticæ," 1571,) often reprinted. Died about 1575.

Faber, (FELIX,) an author and itinerant preacher, whose original name was SCHMIDT, born at Zurich about 1442; died at Ulm in 1502.

Fâ'ber, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) a Roman Catholic priest and writer, nephew of George Stanley Faber, noticed below, was born in England in 1815. Died in 1863.

See BOWDEN, "Life of F. W. Faber," 1869.

Faber, (GEORGE STANLEY,) an eminent English theologian, born near Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1773. He studied at University College, Oxford. Having graduated in 1803, he rose through several preferments to be a prebendary in the cathedral of Salisbury in 1831. Among his principal works we may name his "View of the Mosaical Records," ("Horæ Mosaicæ," 1801,) "On the Mysteries of the Cabiri, or the Great Gods of Phœnicia," (1803,) "Difficulties of Infidelity," (1824,) (a masterly production,) "Difficulties of Romanism," (1826,) "View of the Prophecies relating to Judah and Israel," and "The Sacred Calendar of Prophecy," (3 vols., 1828.) His productions evince great learning and research and a spirit of fervent piety, and are regarded by competent critics as among the most valuable that have been written on those subjects. Died in 1854.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1854; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Faber, *fâ'ba'*, **Fabre,** *fâbr*, or **Le Fèvre,** *leh fêvr*, (JEAN,) a celebrated French lawyer and jurist, born in Angoulême; died in 1340.

Faber, *fâ'ber*, (JOHANN,) surnamed THE HAMMER OF HERETICS, a German theologian and zealous adversary of Luther, was born at Leutkirch, in Suabia, about 1475. He became a Dominican monk. He published, besides other polemical works against the Protestants, the "Hammer of Heretics," ("Malleus Hæreticorum," 1524.) In 1531 he became Bishop of Vienna. Died in 1541.

See KETTNER, "Dissertatio de J. Fabri Vita et Scriptis," 1737.

Faber, (JOHANN,) a German Catholic theologian and controversialist, born at Heilbronn about 1500; died about 1560.

Faber, (JOHANN,) a German botanist and physician, born at Bamberg about 1570, practised in Rome, and was physician to Pope Urban VIII.

Faber, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German Orientalist and writer, born at Simmerthausen in 1745; died in 1774.

Faber, (PIERRE,) a French classical scholar, born in Auvergne about 1530; died about 1615. He wrote commentaries on Cicero, (1601.)

Faber, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss writer, born at Altorf in 1657. His chief work is "The World in a Nutshell," ("Orbis Terrarum in Nuçe.") Died in 1716.

Faber Stapulensis. See LEFÈVRE D'ESTAPLES.

Fabert, *fâ'bert* or *fâ'bair'*, (ABRAHAM,) a noted ornamental printer, born at Metz about 1560; died in 1638.

Fabert, (ABRAHAM,) a famous French general, a son of the preceding, was born at Metz in 1599. After having distinguished himself in several battles, he was created marshal of France by Louis XIV. in 1658, and at the same time was appointed governor of Sedan, at which place he died in 1662. His exploits and good fortune

were so extraordinary that they were by many ascribed to magic.

See COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, "Vie du Maréchal Fabert," 1697; J. DE LA BARRE, "Vie du Maréchal Fabert," 1752; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" BÉGIN, "Éloge du Maréchal Fabert," 1837.

Fâ'bī-an or **Fabyan,** (ROBERT,) a noted merchant and sheriff of London, born about 1450, was the author of "Concordance of Histories," or "Fabian's Chronicle," (1516,) which treats of English history. Died in 1512.

See DIBDIN, "Typographical Antiquities."

Fâ'bī-an, [Lat. FABIA'NUS; Fr. FABIEN, *fâ'be-ân'*,] SAINT, was elected pope in 236 A.D., and suffered martyrdom under the emperor Decius in 250.

Fa-bī-ā'nus, (PAPIR'US,) a Roman philosopher of the first century, wrote numerous treatises on philosophy. The two Senecas expressed a high opinion of his works.

Fabii, *fâ'be-ī*, a powerful patrician house of ancient Rome, which became conspicuous soon after the establishment of the republic. Three brothers named Fabius obtained seven successive consulships between 486 and 479 B.C.

Fa-bī-o'la, SAINT, a Roman lady of the illustrious house of Fabius, was celebrated for her piety and benevolence, and was the founder of hospitals in Italy. Died about 400 A.D.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Fâ'bī-us Am-bus'tus, (MARCUS,) a general, was consul in 360, in 356, and in 354 B.C., and afterwards dictator of Rome about 351 B.C. He was the father of Fabius Maximus Rullianus, noticed below. He defeated the Hernici and Tarquinians.

Fâ'bī-us Max'i-mus, (QUINTUS,) a son of the following, and grandson by adoption of Paulus Æmilius, was chosen consul 122 B.C. Having the department of Transalpine Gaul, he carried on a successful war against the Arverni and the Allobroges. On one occasion he defeated the enemy, who lost 120,000 men, while the loss of the Romans was very small. For this victory he received the surname of ALLOBROGICUS.

Fâ'bī-us Max'i-mus Æ-mil-i-ā'nus, (QUINTUS,) son of the consul Paulus Æmilius, passed by adoption into the house of Fabius. He was elected consul of Rome 147 B.C. He carried on a successful war in Spain against Viriathus, a famous general commanding the Lusitanians. Like the great Fabius Cunctator, he pursued in his wars the defensive policy.

Fâ'bī-us Max'i-mus Gur'gēs, (QUINTUS,) a son of Fabius Maximus Rullianus, was consul in 292 B.C., and again in 276. He was the grandfather of the great Fabius Cunctator.

Fâ'bī-us Max'i-mus Rul-lī-ā'nus, (QUINTUS,) a famous general, was five times consul (322-295 B.C.) and twice dictator of Rome. He also held many other high offices. He gained victories over the Samnites in 325, in 322, and in 296 B.C. He was reputed the greatest Roman general of his time.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" VALERIUS MAXIMUS, "History of Rome;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "Viri illustres."

Fâ'bī-us Max'i-mus Vēr-ru-co'sus, (QUINTUS,) surnamed CUNCTA'TOR, the greatest of the Fabian line, was consul for the first time in 233 B.C., when he conquered the Ligurians and had the honour of a triumph. After the Carthaginians had taken Saguntum, the Romans sent Fabius to Carthage at the head of their ambassadors. After the defeat of the Roman armies at Thrasymene in 217, a dictator being thought necessary, Fabius was chosen to that office. He marched against Hannibal, and firmly adhered to the policy of carrying on only a defensive war, in which he was so successful that the Carthaginian general was unable to obtain any advantage over him. Minucius, master of the Roman cavalry, at one time obtaining command of part of the army, engaged with Hannibal, and would have been entirely defeated if Fabius had not hastened to assist him, after

which Minucius gave up his command to Fabius. The dictatorship of Fabius having expired, Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro were appointed consuls, and, pursuing a different method, were totally defeated at the battle of Cannæ, in 216 B.C., after which the Romans returned to the defensive policy of Fabius. He was chosen consul for the fifth time in 209 B.C. His uniform success against the most formidable enemy of Rome justly won for him the name of Maximus. Ennius spoke of him as one "qui nobis cunctando restituit rem." Died about 203 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" LIVY, "History of Rome," books xx.-xxiv. and xxvi.-xxx.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" POLVBIUS, book iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fā'bī-us Pic'tor, (CAIUS,) a Roman painter, was the grandfather of the historian Fabius Pictor. He painted the temple of Salus ("Safety") about 304 B.C.

Fabius Pictor (QUINTUS) was the first Roman historian, and is sometimes called "the father of Latin history." His works are known as the "Annals of Fabius Pictor." He lived at the time of the second Punic war, and died after 216 B.C. His History, which was highly esteemed by the ancients, is lost, except small fragments.

See WHISTE, "De Fabio Pictore cæterisque Fabiis historicis," 1832; MÖLLER, "De Q. Fabio Pictore," 1690.

Fabius Planiades Fulgentius. See FULGENTIUS. **Fā'bī-us Vib-u-lā'nus**, (KÆSO,) a Roman commander, was chosen consul in 484, in 481, and in 479 B.C. He rendered himself very popular with the plebeians, and gained victories over the Veientes and Æqui. During his third consulship the Fabian family volunteered to make a campaign against the Veientes without the aid of other citizens. Kæso led out three hundred and six Fabii, (among whom was his brother Marcus,) attended by their clients or servants, and occupied a fortified post on the Cremera, which enters the Tiber near Rome. They gained several victories, but at length were surprised and all killed in 477 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fabius Vibulanus, (MARCUS,) a Roman general, was a brother of the preceding. He was consul in 483 and 480 B.C. He was killed at Cremera in 477. (See preceding article.)

Fabius Vibulanus, (QUINTUS,) a son of Marcus, was the only one of the Fabii who escaped from being massacred at Cremera by the Veientes in 477 B.C. The different branches of the great Fabian house were descended from him. He was consul in 467, 465, and 459 B.C., and defeated the Volsci. Appius Claudius and Q. Fabius Vibulanus were the chiefs of the decemvirate formed in 450, and were exiled for their tyrannical acts.

Fabre, fābr, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS HIPPOLYTE,) a French medical writer, born at Marseilles in 1797. He edited the "Lancette Française," and won a medal of the Institute in 1833 for a work on cholera. Died in 1853.

Fabre, (DENIS,) a French advocate, born at Montpellier, was a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. He was killed in a battle against the Spaniards in January, 1794.

Fabre, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER PASCAL,) an able French painter, born at Montpellier in 1766, was a pupil of David. He worked many years at Rome and Florence. Among his best works are "The Judgment of Paris," "The Preaching of John the Baptist," and a portrait of Alfieri. He died at Montpellier in 1837.

Fabre, (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris in 1668. He wrote a continuation of Fleury's "Ecclesiastic History," (16 vols., 1734) and other works. Died in 1753.

Fabre, (JEAN RAYMOND AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born at Jaujac in 1792, was a brother of Marie Joseph Victorin. He wrote, besides other works, a poem called "Calédonie," (1823,) which was received with favour, and "Irène," a tragedy, (1825.) Died in 1839.

See SABBATIER, "Vies de Victorin et d'Auguste Fabre."

Fabre, (MARIE JOSEPH VICTORIN,) a distinguished French poet and orator, born at Jaujac in 1785. He produced in 1808 a "Eulogy on Corneille," (in prose,) which was crowned by the Institute. Among his finest

works are "The Death of Henry IV.," a poem, (1808,) an "Ode on Tasso," a "Eulogy on Montaigne," (1812,) and "Literary History of France in the Eighteenth Century," ("Tableau littéraire de la France au dix-huitième Siècle," 1810.) Died in 1831.

See SABBATIER, "Vies de Victorin et d'Auguste Fabre," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fabre de l'Aude, fābr deh lōd, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French statesman, born at Carcassonne in 1755. He was proscribed during the reign of terror, but in 1795 was named deputy to the Council of Five Hundred, and became commissioner of finance. At the coronation of Bonaparte, Fabre, as president of the tribunes, delivered a congratulatory address to the emperor. He was appointed senator in 1807, and received the title of count of the empire. He was afterwards chosen a member of the grand council of administration of the senate. Died in 1832.

Fabre d'Églantine, fābr dā'glōn'tèn', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS NAZAIRE,) one of the leading French Jacobins, born at Carcassonne in 1755. At the commencement of the Revolution he leagued himself with Danton, La Croix, and Camille Desmoulins, and participated in all the excesses of this party. He was chosen as deputy from Paris to the National Convention. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. without appeal, and was elected a member of the committee of public safety. He was one of the instigators of the decree which ordered that no English or Hanoverian prisoners should be made. He was accused of royalist principles, or *modérantisme*, and, with Danton, was executed in 1794. He had written numerous comedies.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Fabre d'Olivet, fābr do'le'vā', (M.) a French philologist and fanciful *littérateur*, born at Ganges (Languedoc) in 1768. He produced numerous plays, poems, treatises on philology, history, etc. He found, it is said, allegories or mystic meanings in every word, syllable, and figure. Died in 1825.

Fabretti, fā-bre'tee, (RAFAEL,) an excellent Italian antiquary, born at Urbino about 1615. He was secretary to Pope Alexander VIII., and in the pontificate of Innocent XII. was appointed keeper of the archives in the castle of Saint Angelo. His principal works are "De Columna Trajani," ("On the Column of Trajan," 1683,) and "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio," ("Explanation of Ancient Inscriptions," 1699.) Died at Rome in 1700.

See FABRONI, "Vitzæ Italarum doctrina excellentium."

Fabri. See PEIRESC, (FABRI DE.)

Fabri, fā'bre, (ALESSANDRO,) a noted scholar and author, born near Bologna in 1691. He wrote with great elegance, both in Latin and Italian. Died in 1768.

Fabri, fā'bre', (HONORÉ,) a learned French Jesuit, born about 1607, wrote numerous works, among which are a "Treatise on Plants and the Generation of Animals," (1666,) and "Synopsis Optica," (1667.) Died in 1688.

Fabri de Hilden. See FABRICE DE HILDEN.

Fabriani, fā-bre-ā'nee, (SEVERINO,) an Italian author and philanthropist, born in the duchy of Módena in 1792. He assisted Baraldi in his "Memoirs on Religion, Literature," etc., and published several biographies. He devoted much time to the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Died in 1849.

Fabriano, da, dā fā-bre-ā'no, (GENTILE,) a skilful painter of the Roman school, born at Fabriano, in the March of Ancona, about 1370. He worked at Venice and in Rome, where he painted the history of Saint John in the church of San Giovanni Laterano. He is called one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1450.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" P. BENEDETTI, "Memorie delle Opere di Maestro Gentile da Fabriano," 1830.

Fabrice. See FABRIZIO.

Fabrice de Hilden, fā'brèss' deh hil'dèn, [Lat. FABRICIUS HILDA'NUS,] called also **Fabri** (fā'bre) **de Hilden**, (WILHELM,) a skilful surgeon and writer, derived his surname from a village near Cologne, where he was born in 1560. Died in 1634.

Fabricius, fá-bree'se-us, (ANDREAS,) a Roman Catholic divine, born near Liege in 1520. He wrote "Harmony of the Augustinian Confession," ("Harmonia Confessionis Augustinianæ," 1573.) Died in 1581.

Fabricius, fá-brit'se-ús, (DAVID,) a German astronomer, born at Essen in 1564. He is said to have discovered spots in the sun. Among his works are "Letters to Kepler." Died in 1617.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fabricius, (FRANZ,) a theological writer, called also LEFÈVRE, born in Rhenish Prussia in 1524; died in 1573.

Fabricius, fá-brit'se-ús, (FREDERICK ERNEST,) a German or Swedish nobleman, who was a companion or attendant of Charles XII. at Bender. He wrote "Anecdotes of the Residence of the King of Sweden at Bender," ("Anecdotes du Séjour du Roi à Bender," 1760.) Died after 1727.

Fabricius, or **Goldschmidt**, (GEORG,) a German philologist and Latin poet, born at Chemnitz in 1516. He was president of the College of Meissen from 1553 to 1571. Among his works are a "Description of Rome," (1550,) and "Res Germaniæ et Saxonix memorabiles," (1609.) Died in 1571.

See BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS, "Programma de G. Fabricii Vita," 1839.

Fabricius, (JAKOB,) a German physician and mathematician, born at Rostock in 1577. He was physician to the King of Denmark. Died at Copenhagen in 1652.

Fabricius, (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss theological writer, born at Schaffhausen in 1632; died in 1696.

Fabricius, (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, son of David, noticed above, wrote a treatise on the spots of the sun, ("De Maculis in Sole observatis," 1611.) Died in 1625.

Fabricius, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist, born at Dantzig in 1608, was professor of Hebrew at Rostock, and published "Specimen Arabicum," (1638.) Died in 1653.

Fabricius, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant writer and professor of theology, born at Altorf in 1644. Among his works is "Amœnitates theologicæ," (1699.) He taught theology at Altorf for many years. Died in 1729.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fabricius, (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a German scholar and writer, eminent for his profound and various learning, born at Leipsic on the 11th of November, 1668, was a son of Werner the composer. He became professor of eloquence and philosophy at Hamburg about 1700. He published numerous and excellent works, among which are "Bibliotheca Latina, sive Notitia Scriptorum Veterum Latinorum," (3 vols., 1697,) "Bibliotheca Græca," (14 vols. 4to, 1705-28,) containing notices of all the Greek authors who lived before the subversion of the Eastern Empire; "Bibliographia Antiquaria," (1713,) and "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," (1718.) He passed the greater part of his mature life at Hamburg, where he died in April, 1736.

See REIMAR, "De Vita et Scriptis J. A. Fabricii Commentarius," 1737; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Fabricius, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German scholar and teacher, born at Dodendorf in 1696, published an "Abridgment of General Literary History," (3 vols., 1752-54.) Died in 1769.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fabricius, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) the most eminent entomologist of his time, born at Tondern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in January, 1743, studied under Linnæus at Upsal. In 1775 he was appointed professor of natural history at Kiel, and about the same time published his "Systema Entomologiæ." In this work, at the suggestion of Linnæus, he made an arrangement of insects according to the organs of the mouth. Besides the treatise mentioned above, he wrote "Philosophia Entomologia," (1778,) "Supplementum Entomologiæ," (1797,) and others of a similar nature. Died at Kiel in 1807.

See "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fabricius, (KAREL,) a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1624, excelled in perspective and portraits. Died in 1654.

Fabricius, (THEODOR,) a German Reformer and theologian, born at Anholt in 1501, wrote several religious

works. He taught Hebrew at Wittenberg, and acquired the friendship of Luther. Died in 1570.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fabricius, (THEODOSIUS,) a Lutheran theologian, and nephew of the preceding, born at Nordhausen in 1560, was professor of theology at Göttingen. His work entitled "Harmony of the Four Evangelists" was published in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and German languages. Died in 1597.

Fabricius, (VINCENZ,) a German physician, jurist, and Latin poet, born at Hamburg in 1612; died in 1667.

Fabricius, (WERNER,) a composer and musician, born in Holstein in 1633, was the father of Johann Albrecht, noticed above. He lived at Leipsic. Died in 1679.

Fabricius Hildanus. See FABRICE DE HILDEN.

Fa-bric'i-us (fa-brish'e-us) **Lus-ci'nuus**, (CAIUS,) a Roman statesman, celebrated for his great integrity and simplicity of life, became consul 282 B.C. About 280 he was sent on an embassy to Pyrrhus, who was encamped with an army near Tarentum. His conduct on this occasion was a celebrated theme of ancient historians and poets. He refused the rich presents or bribes which Pyrrhus offered him. According to tradition, the physician of Pyrrhus proposed to poison his master, expecting a reward from the Romans, but Fabricius not only rejected his offer, but exposed his treachery to Pyrrhus. Fabricius gained victories over the Samnites, the Bruttii, and other allies of Pyrrhus, about 277 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxiv.

Fa-bric'i-us Vei-en'to, a Latin author. Having written a satirical work entitled "Codicilli," which was supposed to be directed against the senators and priests, he was banished by Nero in 62 A.D. After Nero's death he returned to Rome, and was received with great favour by Domitian.

Fabrii, fá-bree'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian grammarian, born in Tuscany in 1516; died about 1580.

Fabria, fá-brèss', (NICCOLÒ,) an ingenious Italian mechanic, born at Chioggia in 1739; died in 1801.

Fabrizio, fá-brèt'se-o, (GERONIMO,) [Lat. HIERON'YMUS FABRICIUS AB ACQUAPENDENTE; Fr. FABRICE, fá'brèss',] an eminent Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born at Acquapendente, near Orvieto, in 1537. He was a pupil of Fallopius, whom he succeeded in 1562 as professor at Padua. He wrote many short treatises on anatomy and surgery. Among his pupils was the celebrated Dr. Harvey, whose great discovery was perhaps suggested by some new observations which Fabrizio made on the valves of the veins. He obtained great success and celebrity as a teacher of anatomy. Died in 1619.

See THUILLIUS, "Memoria H. Fabricii ab Acquapendente," 1619; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" SALVADORI, "Notitia de H. Fabricio," 1837.

Fabrizzi, fá-brèt'see, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1594, was a pupil of Annibal Caracci. Died in 1649.

Fabroni, fá-bro'nee, or **Fabroni**, fáb-bro'nee, (ANGELO,) an eminent Italian biographer and Latin scholar, born at Marradi in September, 1732. He produced in 1766 the first volume of the "Lives of Italians eminent for Learning who flourished in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," ("Vite Italorum doctrina excellentium qui sæculis XVII. et XVIII. floruerunt," 20 vols.,) which is his principal work. In 1767 he was appointed prior or president of the church of San Lorenzo, Florence. He is sometimes called "the Plutarch of Modern Italy." Died at Pisa in 1803.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" FABRONI, "Vite Italorum," etc., vol. xx.

Fabroni or **Fabroni**, (GIOVANNI VALENTINO,) an Italian naturalist and writer on physical science, was born at Florence on the 13th of February, 1752. He applied various physical sciences to objects of general utility. He was director of the Museum of Florence, and wrote many useful treatises on botany, chemistry, rural economy, etc. Cuvier characterized him as a "living encyclopædia." Died in December, 1822.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques," tome iii.; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. FABRONI PELLI, "Biografia del Cavaliere G. Fabroni," 1837.

Fabrot, fá'bro', [Lat. FABROTUS,] (CHARLES ANNIBAL,) a celebrated French jurist, born at Aix in 1580. He was professor in the University of Aix, and the author of several legal treatises, one of which is entitled "Basilicon." Died in Paris in 1659.

See C. GIRAUD, "Notice sur la Vie de C. A. Fabrot," 1833.

Fabry, fá'bre', (JEAN BAPTISTE GERMAIN,) a French writer, born at Cornus in 1780. He was editor of the "Spectateur Français," (12 vols., 1805-12,) and wrote a history of the Hundred Days, entitled "Itinéraire de Bonaparte de l'Isle d'Elbe à Sainte-Hélène," ("Account of the Journey of Bonaparte from Elba to Saint Helena," 1817.) Died in 1821.

Fabvier, fá've-á', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) BARON, a French general, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1782. He served with distinction in Germany and Spain, and was severely wounded at Moscow in 1812. In 1814 he signed with Colonel Davis the capitulation of Paris. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Greeks, and rendered essential service in organizing an army. After his return he was created in 1839 lieutenant-general, and in 1845 a peer of France. He was the author of several military and historical treatises. Died in 1855.

Fabyan. See FABIAN.

Facchetti, fák-ke't'tee, (PIETRO,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Mantua in 1535; died in Rome in 1613.

Facciardi, fát-char'dee, (CRISTOFORO,) an Italian Capuchin and eloquent preacher, born near Rimini, lived about 1570-90.

Faccini, fát-chee'nee, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian painter of architecture, born at or near Ferrara about 1520; died in 1577.

Faccio. See FATIO.

Facciolati, fát-cho-lá'tee, or **Facciolato**, fát-cho-lá'to, [Lat. FACCIOLOATUS,] (GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian philologist, born at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He was a professor of logic or classical literature in the University of Padua. He published an improved edition of a dictionary called "Calepino," (1731,) wrote several works on grammar and logic, and commenced an excellent Latin Lexicon, which was finished by his pupil FORCELLINI, (which see.) Died at Padua in 1769.

See FABRONI, "Vita Itatorum doctrina excellentium;" G. B. FERRARI, "Vita J. Facciolati," 1799; GIUSEPPE GENNARI, "Vita di J. Facciolati," Padua, 1818.

Facini, fá-chee'nee, or **Faccini**, fát-chee'nee, (PIETRO,) an able Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1560, was a pupil and afterwards a rival of Annibal Caracci. His chief merits were a vivacity of attitude, and skill in colouring, especially in carnation. Died in 1602.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fa-cun'dus, a Latin theologian and bishop, who lived in Africa about 550 A.D. He defended the decision of the Council of Chalcedon against the decree of the emperor Justinian.

Fadh-Ibn-Yahya-Al-Barmakee, (-Barmakí or -Barmekí,) fád'l Ib'n yáh'he-á ál bar'mek-ee, vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid, was born about 762 A.D. He was a brother of Jaafar, and one of the BARMECIDES, which see. Died about 807 A.D.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici."

Fadlalla or **Fadlallah**, fád-lál'lah, a Persian historian, born at Hamadan, lived about 1290. He wrote a "History of the Moguls."

Fadl-Ibn-Rabee, (-Rabi,) fád'l Ib'n ráb'ee, became vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid about 803 A.D., which position he continued to hold until the death of that sovereign. In the contest between the caliph's sons Ameen and Mâmoon, Fadl sided with the former, and was consequently obliged to fly when Mâmoon ascended the throne. Died about 824 A.D.

See IBN-KHALIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Fadl-Ibn-Sahal, (or -Sahl,) fád'l Ib'n sâh'hah, (or sâh'l,) a descendant of the ancient kings of Persia, and vizier of the celebrated caliph Mâmoon, was clothed with absolute power by this prince. He was assassinated by an opposite faction in 818 A.D.

See ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenicæ."

Faed, fâd, (THOMAS,) a Scottish painter, born at Burley-Mill in 1826. He settled in London about 1852. Among

his works are "Walter Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," "Home and the Homeless," "Sunday in the Backwoods," and "The Last of the Clan." In 1849 he became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1864 a Royal Academician of London.

Faenza, da, (GIAMBATTISTA BERTUCCI,) an Italian painter of the Bolognese school, flourished about 1500.

Faerna, or **Faerno**, [Fr. FAERNE,] (GABRIELE,) a celebrated modern Latin poet, born at Cremona, in Italy. His most important work was his Collection of a Hundred Fables in Latin verse, (1564,) the subjects of which were taken from Æsop or Phædrus. He was patronized by Pope Pius IV. Died in 1561.

See JAN HENDRIK KROON, "Commentatio de Fabulis G. Faëni," 1824; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fagan, fá'gôn', (CHRISTOPHE BARTHÉLEMI,) a French writer of comedies, born at Paris in 1702; died in 1755.

Fage, fâzh, (DURAND,) a French Protestant, called "the Prophet of the Cévennes," born at Aubais in 1681, was one of the Camisards.

Page, La. See LA FAGE, (RAIMOND.)

Fagel, fá'hel, (FRANS NICOLAAS,) nephew of Kaspar, noticed below, was a distinguished military commander. He was successively general of infantry in the service of the States-General, and lieutenant-field-marshal to the Emperor of Germany. His greatest exploits were at the battle of Fleurus in 1690, the defence of Mons, the siege of Namur, the capture of Bonn in 1703, and several other battles in Flanders. Died in 1718.

Fagel, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch politician, born in 1706, was an adherent of the Prince of Orange. A translation of Lady Montagu's Letters (published in 1764) was ascribed to him. Died in 1790.

Fagel, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at the Hague, was an adherent of the house of Orange. Having been sent as minister to London, he signed a treaty between Holland and Great Britain in 1814. He became secretary of state in 1824. Died in 1834.

Fagel, (KASPAR,) a celebrated Dutch statesman, born at Haarlem in 1629. In 1670 he was elected master of the rolls of the States-General, and in 1672 was created grand pensionary. It was partly by his influence that William III. was placed upon the throne of England. In 1682 Count d'Avaux, ambassador of France in Holland, made great efforts to win Fagel to the French interests, and even offered a large bribe, which was nobly refused. Died in 1688.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.; LENTING, "Specimen historico-politicum de G. Fagelo," 1849.

Faggiuola, fâd-joo-o'lâ, (UGUCCIONE, oo-goot-cho'nâ,) a celebrated Italian general, chief of the Ghibelines, and Lord of Pisa. He won several battles over the Neapolitans and Florentines; and in August, 1315, he gained the memorable victory of Monte-Catini. He, however, made himself so odious to the Pisans by his severity that he was driven from Pisa and from Lucca. He died at the siege of Padua in 1319.

See LEO and BOTTA, "Histoire d'Italie."

Faggot, fâg'got, (JAKOB,) a distinguished engineer and metallurgist, born in the province of Upland, in Sweden, in 1699, was secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and published a valuable work on rural economy. Died in 1778.

See H. NICANDER, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. Faggot," 1778.

Fagioli, fâ-joo-o'lee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a celebrated comic and burlesque poet, born at Florence in 1660. His works were very voluminous. Died in 1742.

Fagius, fâ'je-us or fâ'ge-ús, (PAUL,) a learned Protestant theologian and Hebraist, born in the Palatinate in 1504. His family name was BÜCHER, (Beech,) which, according to the custom of that age, he changed into its Latin equivalent. He studied at Heidelberg under the celebrated Wolfgang Capito, whom he succeeded in 1544 as professor of Hebrew at Strasburg. In 1549, at the solicitation of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, he visited England, where he was appointed to the chair of theology at Cambridge; but his sudden death prevented him from performing the duties of that office. Eight years after his death his body was burnt, by the

order of Queen Mary. Fagius was the author of numerous classical and critical works. Died about 1550.

See "De Vita, Obitu et Combustione Buceri et P. Fagii," 1562; FEUERLEIN et SEYFRIED, "Tentamen Historicum de Vita P. Fagii," 1735.

Fagnan, fãn'yôn', (MARIE ANTOINETTE,) a French romancer, born in Paris, wrote "The Mirror of Oriental Princesses," (1755), and other tales. Died about 1770.

Fagnani, fãn-yã'nee, (GIOVANNI MARCO,) an Italian poet and scholar, born at Milan in 1524; died in 1609.

Fagnani or **Fagnano**, fãn-yã'no, (GIULIO CARLO,) Marquis of Toschi, an eminent Italian mathematician, born at Sinigaglia in 1682, or, as some say, in 1690. He published a collection of mathematical treatises, ("Produzioni matematiche," 2 vols., 1750.) Died in 1766.

See MANCIANI, "Elogi storici di F. Commandino, G. C. Fagnani," etc., 1828; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fagnani, (PROSPERO,) an eminent Italian canonist, born in 1598, wrote a "Commentary on the Decretals," (1661.) Died in 1678.

Fagon, fã'gôn', (GUI CRESCENT,) a distinguished French physician and botanist, born in Paris in 1638. He became first physician to Louis XIV. in 1693. Died in 1718.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges des Académiciens;" ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" ANTOINE DE JUSSIEU, "Eloge de M. Fagon," 1718.

Fahie, fã, ? (SIR WILLIAM CHARLES,) a British admiral, born in 1763; died in 1833.

Fahlcranz, fãl'krãnts, (CARL JOHANN,) a celebrated Swedish landscape-painter, born in the province of Falun in 1774. He painted many excellent pictures of the wild and mountainous scenery of Sweden and Norway.

Fahlcranz, (CHRISTIAN ERIK,) a Swedish poet and ecclesiastic, brother of the preceding, born in 1790. He is the author of a witty piece entitled "Noah's Ark," and "Ansgarius," an epic poem. He became Bishop of Westerås, and in 1839 associate editor of the "Ecclesiastisk Journal," ("Ecclesiastik Tidskrift.")

Fah-le-ni-us, (ERIC,) a noted Swedish scholar, lived about 1700. He was professor of Oriental languages at Pernau, in Livonia.

Fahrenheit, fãr'en-hit' or fã'ren-hit', (GABRIEL DANIEL,) an eminent German natural philosopher and maker of philosophical instruments, was born at Dantzic about 1690. He became a resident of Amsterdam, and invented the thermometer which bears his name. He is said to have been the first who used mercury in the construction of thermometers. He fixed the zero of his scale at the point to which the mercury sank in the winter of 1709, and reproduced the same degree of cold by a mixture of sal-ammoniac, common salt, and snow. Died in 1740.

Faidier, (CHARLES,) a Belgian jurist and writer, born in 1805. He became minister of justice in 1852.

Faidherbe, (LOUIS LEON CESAR,) a French general, born at Lille in 1818. He re-established the French colony of Senegal, and defeated El-Hadji-Omar, the Mussulman prophet. In the Franco-Prussian War he commanded the Army of the North. He afterwards sat in the Assembly and was elected a Senator in 1879.

Faiguet de Villeneuve, (JOACHIM,) one of the earliest French writers on political economy, born at Moncontour, in Brittany, in 1703. Died about 1780.

Faille, de la, (GERMAIN,) a French historian, born at Castelnaudary in 1616; died in 1711. He wrote "Annals of Toulouse," (2 vols., 1687-1701.)

Fain, (AGATHON JEAN FRANCOIS,) BARON, a French historian, born in Paris in 1778. He attended Napoleon in his campaigns in the capacity of secretary, (*secrétaire-archiviste*.) He wrote "Historical Memoirs of the Last Three Years of the Reign of Napoleon," (1823-27.) Died in 1837.

Faini, (Madame DIAMANTE,) an Italian poetess, who wrote in Latin and French with great elegance and purity of diction. Died at Salo in 1770.

Faif'bairn, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a British civil engineer and mechanic, born at Kelso, on the Tweed, in 1789. He is distinguished for the introduction of iron water-wheels and other iron machinery, and as one of the first constructors of iron ships, which he began to

build about 1835. He was author of several works, one of which was entitled "Mills and Mill-Work," and has made important contributions to the Philosophical Transactions and the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Manchester. Among his works are numerous iron bridges. He was made a baronet in 1869 in recognition of his public services. Died in 1874.

Fair'banks, (ERASTUS,) born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1792, was an extensive manufacturer of platform scales. He was chosen Governor of Vermont in 1860. Died in 1864.

Fairclough. See FEATLEY.

Fair'fax, (EDWARD,) a celebrated English poet, son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. His principal work is a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," (1600,) which he rendered, verse for verse, with a fidelity and facility rarely equalled. King James placed this translation above all other works of English poetry. Waller recognizes him as his master in the art of verse; and Dryden, in comparing him to Spenser, gave the preference to Fairfax on the score of harmony. He also wrote a "History of Edward the Black Prince," in verse, and a treatise on "Demonology." His version of Tasso has often been reprinted in England, and once in the United States, (1855.) Died in 1632.

See Preface to FAIRFAX'S TASSO, 1749; "Biographia Britannica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Fairfax, (ROBERT,) an English musician and composer, flourished about 1510-20.

Fairfax, (THOMAS,) LORD, one of the most conspicuous actors in the rebellion against Charles I. of England, and general of the parliamentary forces, was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in January, 1611. He was the son of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, and Mary, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, Lord Mulgrave. Having strong inclinations for a military life, he went to Holland, and served as a volunteer under Horace, Lord Vere, whose daughter he afterwards married. When Charles endeavoured to form a body-guard at York, the people, fearing that he would raise an army, deputed Fairfax to present a petition to him entreating him not to do it. Although the king tried to shun him, Fairfax succeeded in presenting the petition, in the presence of about one hundred thousand persons. When the civil war broke out, (1642,) the father of Lord Fairfax received from Parliament the commission of commander-in-chief of the Northern forces, and he himself that of general of cavalry. He distinguished himself in this war by his activity and bravery, particularly at Marston Moor, where he commanded the right wing and where the king's army was totally defeated, (July 2, 1644,) and at the capture of York. Fairfax was appointed commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces early in 1645, with Cromwell as his lieutenant-general. On the 14th of June the battle of Naseby was fought, on which occasion Lord Fairfax gained a decided victory. On the 16th he besieged Leicester, which surrendered on the 18th. He afterwards defeated Lord Goring, took Bridgewater by assault, and made himself master of several other places. On the 10th of September he forced Bristol to surrender. In September, 1646, he captured Oxford, the last stronghold of the king, who fled for protection to Scotland. Lord Fairfax then went to London, where he was complimented and thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and was immediately sent with two hundred thousand pounds to Scotland to obtain the king, the Scotch having agreed to deliver him up for that sum. Soon after this he yielded to the superior genius of Cromwell, and when on his father's death, which took place about March, 1648, he succeeded to all his titles, he still continued to fight for Cromwell. He was nominated one of the judges of the king; but he refused to serve in that trial. In the spring of 1649 he was appointed commander of all the forces in England and Ireland. He resigned his commission in June, 1650. About the end of 1659 he joined General Monk against Lambert, was appointed councillor of state, and also chairman of the committee delegated by the Chamber of Commons to go to the Hague and persuade Charles II. to return and take the royal functions. He was received by that prince, whose restora-

tion to the throne was partially owing to the sincere efforts of Lord Fairfax. After these events, he retired to his estates, where he died of a fever in February, 1671, at the age of sixty years.

See HUME, "History of England;" VILLEMMAIN, "Histoire de Cromwell;" GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT, London, 1865; HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns;" RICHARD BELL, "Fairfax Correspondence—Memorials of the Civil War," etc., 2 vols., 1849; SIR EDWARD CUST, "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," London, 1867.

Fairfax, (THOMAS,) LORD, of the same family as the preceding, was born about 1691. Owing large estates in Virginia, he left England and settled in that colony, in the county of Frederick. He was a patron and friend of General Washington in his younger days; and in the Revolutionary war the hospitality and noble qualities of Lord Fairfax caused him to be held in so much veneration that his property was equally respected by the Americans and the English. Died in 1782.

Fairfield, (SUMNER LINCOLN,) an American poet, born at Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1803. He published in 1830 "Abaddon, the Spirit of Destruction, and other Poems." In "The Last Night of Pompeii" he claimed to have suggested the leading ideas in Bulwer's famous novel of "The Last Days of Pompeii," which appeared about two years later. Died in 1844.

Fairholt, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) a British artist and writer, born in London in 1814, published "Costume in England, a History of Dress to the close of the Eighteenth Century," (1846,) a "Dictionary of Terms in Art," (1854,) and other works. Died in 1866.

Faistenberger, (ANTON,) a Tyrolese landscape-painter, born at Innsbruck in 1678, was a pupil of Gaspar Poussin at Rome. Died in Vienna in 1721.

Faithfull, (EMILY,) and English philanthropist, born in 1835. She set up a printing establishment in London for the purpose of employing women as compositors. In 1868 she published "Change upon Change," a novel. Since then she has lectured in England and America.

Faithorne, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver, born in London about 1616. As a royalist he was banished and went to study under Champagne in France. About 1650 he returned to England, where he died in 1691. His engravings of "Christ at Prayer in the Garden of Olives," and of the "Marriage of Cana in Galilee," were among his principal works. He also wrote a "Treatise on the Art of Engraving."

Faithorne, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, engraved portraits in mezzotint. He died about 1686.

Fakhr-ed-Deen or **Fakhr'-ed-Dîn**, (or **-DYN**.) fâk'r ed-deen, (*i. e.* the "Glory of the Religion.") There have been many Moslem doctors of this name, the most celebrated of whom is the Imâm Fakr-ed-Deen-Razee, (or **-RAZY**), who was born at Rei, a city of Persia, about 1150 A. D. He is esteemed one of the ablest Mohammedan doctors that ever lived. He composed numerous works on theology, philosophy, and mathematics. Died in 1210.

See ABOLFFARAJ, "Historia Dynastiarum," translated by POCOCK; ABOLFFEDA, "Annales."

Fakhr-ed-Deen, better known as **Facardin Ameer**, (or **Amîr**), Prince of the Druzes, born in 1574, was conquered by Amurath IV. and taken to Constantinople, where he was put to death in 1635.

Fakhr-ed-Deen Binakeetee, or **Fakhr-ed-Dîn Binakiti**, fâk'r ed-deen bin-â-kee'tee, (ABOO SOLYMÂN DÂOOD,) a Persian historian, born at Binakeet (Binakit) in 1329.

Fakhr-ed-Dowlah or **-Eddaulah**, fâk'r ed-dôw'lah, (ALEE,) a prince who ruled over part of Persia towards the close of the tenth century. Died in 997 A. D.

Falaize, fâ'lâz', (CAROLINE PHILIBERTE,) originally named JACQUEMAÏN, (zhâk'mân'), a French authoress, born at Châteauroux in 1792; died in 1852.

Falbaire, de, deh fâl'bâr', (CHARLES GEORGE FENOUILLOT—fêh-noô'yo'), a French dramatist, born at Salins in 1727. Among his most successful plays were "The Honest Criminal" and "The Two Misers." Died in 1800.

Falcand, fâl'kôn', [Lat. FALCAN'DUS,] (HUGO,) a historian of the twelfth century, supposed to have been

born in Normandy, wrote, in Latin, a "History of Sicily" from 1146 to 1169. Falcand witnessed the events which he has recorded. His work is highly commended by Gibbon.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lvi.; VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Falcieri, fâl-che-â'ree, (BIAGIO,) a skillful painter of the Venetian school, born at San Ambrogio in 1628. Among his master-pieces is "The Council of Trent." Died in 1703.

Falck, fâlk, (ANTOON REINHARD,) a distinguished Dutch statesman, born at Utrecht in 1776. He became secretary of state in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon. In 1818 he was appointed minister of public instruction, and in 1832 received the title of minister of state. He wrote a treatise "On the Influence of Dutch Civilization on the Nations of Northern Europe." Died in 1843.

See QUETELET, "Hommage à la Mémoire d'A. R. Falck," 1844.

Falck, fâlk, (JEREMIAS,) a German engraver of history and portraits, born at Dantzic in 1629, worked in Holland and Sweden. Died about 1710.

Falck, (JOHN PETER.) See FALK.

Falck or **Falk**, fâlk, (NIELS,) a Danish jurist, born near Tondern in 1784, was elected president of the Diet in Sleswick-Holstein in 1838. He published a treatise "On the Duchy of Sleswick in its Present Relations to Denmark and Holstein." Died in 1850.

Falckenstein, fâl'ken-stîn', (JOHANN HEINRICH,) the author of numerous historical and antiquarian works, is supposed to have been born in Silesia in 1682; died in 1760.

Falco. See CONCHILLOS-FALCO.

Falco, di, de fâl'ko, (BENEDETTO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Naples, lived about 1530.

Fal'con-berg or **Fal'con-bridge**, (fau'kõn-brij,) (MARY,) COUNTESS OF, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, born about 1636, became the wife of Viscount Falconberg. She was a person of superior talents. Died in 1712.

Falconbridge, fau'kõn-brij, (ALEXANDER,) an English traveller who visited Africa, was the author of a treatise "On the Slave-Trade of the African Coast," (1789.) Died in 1792.

His wife, ANNA MARIA, who accompanied him, wrote "Two Voyages to Sierra Leone," (1791.)

Falcone, fâl-ko'nâ, (ANIELLO or ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1600, excelled in painting battles. He was the master of Salvator Rosa. Died in 1680.

Falcone, di, de fâl-ko'nâ, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian chronicler, born at Benevento, lived in the twelfth century.

Falconer, fau'kõn-er or fawk'ner, (SIR DAVID,) a Scottish jurist, born in 1639, was lord president of Scotland, and author of "Decisions of the Lords of Council," (1701.) Died in 1685.

Falconer, (HUGH,) M. D., a British naturalist and palæontologist, born at Forres, Scotland, about 1808. He was a surgeon in the service of the East India Company, and discovered numerous fossils in the Sivalik Hills, which are described in the "Fauna antiqua Sivalonis," (1846,) of which Falconer and T. Proby Cautley were joint authors. Died in January, 1865.

See a biographical notice prefixed to the "Palæontological Memoirs of Hugh Falconer," 2 vols., London, 1868.

Falconer, fau'kõn-er, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, brother of Dr. William Falconer, noticed below, was born at Chester in 1736. He edited Strabo, and wrote several works. Died in 1792.

Falconer, (THOMAS,) an English lawyer and able writer, a grandson of Dr. William Falconer, was called to the bar about 1830, and was appointed a judge of county courts in Wales in 1851.

Falconer, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Edinburgh about the year 1735. He early became an orphan, and, owing to the narrowness of his resources, passed but little time at school. He afterwards went to sea as a common sailor,—a position which was little calculated to develop his poetical genius. At the age of eighteen he embarked as boatswain on the ship Britannia, which was wrecked on the passage from Alexandria to Venice.

Falconer and two of his companions were the only ones who were saved. This disaster furnished him with the subject of a poem, called "The Shipwreck," which he published in London in 1762, and which at once acquired for him a high reputation as a poet. Falconer returned to Scotland after the publication of his poem, and remained some time at Gladsmuir, with his relation the celebrated historian Robertson. In 1769 he embarked as treasurer in the frigate *Aurora* for the East Indies, and is supposed to have been shipwrecked; for nothing was heard from the vessel after it left the Cape of Good Hope. Besides the work previously mentioned, Falconer wrote a "Nautical Dictionary," a poem "Upon the Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales," and an ode entitled "The Demagogue," a political satire.

See J. MITFORD, "Memoir of Falconer," prefixed to an edition of his poems, 1836; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Falconer, (WILLIAM), an eminent English physician, born at Chester about 1743. He was the author of an "Essay upon the Waters of Bath," "Observations" relating to the Gout, "Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, etc. on the Disposition and Temper, Manners, Laws, and Customs, Government and Religion, of Mankind," (1781,) and a "Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions on the Disorders of the Body," (1788.) He resided many years at Bath. Died in 1824. He left an only son, the Rev. THOMAS FALCONER, born in 1772; died in 1839.

See notice of W. Falconer in the "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie" of ERSCH und GRUBER.

Falconet, (fâl'ko'nâ', (ANDRÉ), a distinguished French physician, born at Roanne in 1611 or 1612. He was medical counsellor to the King of France, and the author of a work on the treatment of scurvy. Died in 1691.

Falconet, (CAMILLE), a distinguished physician and medical writer, son of Noël, noticed below, was born at Lyons in 1671. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, to which he contributed several dissertations. Died in Paris in 1762.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Falconet, (ÉTIENNE MAURICE), a distinguished French sculptor, born at Paris in 1716, was a pupil of Lemoine. His statue of Milo of Crotona opened to him the Academy of Paris in 1745. Having been invited by the empress Catherine II, he went to Saint Petersburg in 1766, and spent about twelve years on a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, which is his principal work and is generally admired. He returned to France in 1778. He wrote a Commentary on the books of Pliny which treat on sculpture and painting, and several treatises on art. Died in Paris in 1791.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-paths of Biography."

Falconet, (NOËL), a noted physician and medical writer, son of André, noticed above, was born at Lyons in 1644. He was appointed consulting physician to the king. Died at Paris in 1734.

Falconetto, (fâl-ko-net'to, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), a painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona, flourished about 1500.

Falconetto, (GIOVANNI MARIA), an Italian architect, brother of the preceding, born at Verona in 1458, built the Rotunda of Padua, and other admired edifices in that city. His master-piece is the palace of Louis Cornaro, his intimate friend, with whom he resided many years. Died in 1534.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Fal-co-ni-a, (PROBA), a Latin poetess, who lived in the latter part of the fourth century. She composed a poem upon the "Civil Wars of Rome," which is lost, and a "Centio Virgilianus," which is extant. The subject of the latter is sacred history.

Falconieri, (fâl-ko-ne-â'ree, (OTTAVIO), an Italian antiquary, born at Florence in 1646; died in 1676.

Falcucci, (fâl-koot'chee, (NICCOLÒ), or **Nicholas of Florence**, a celebrated Italian physician, supposed to have been born about 1350. His medical skill procured for him the title of "the Divine." Died in 1411.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Falda, (fâl'dâ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), a skilful Italian engraver, born in the Milanese about 1640. He engraved some monuments at Rome. Died about 1700.

Faldoni, (fâl-do'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), an Italian painter of landscapes, and an excellent engraver, was born in the March of Treviso about 1690.

Faleiro, (fâ-lâ'e-ro, or **Falero**, (RUY), a Portuguese geographer and mathematician. Having formed an agreement with Magellan in a project to discover a new route to the Moluccas, he offered his services to Charles V. in 1518. His offer was accepted; but a difficulty arose between Faleiro and Magellan, who departed without him. Died in 1523.

Faletti, (fâ-let'tee, or **Falletti**, (GERONIMO), Count of Trino, an Italian writer, born at Trino, in Montferrat, about 1518. He was the author of an "Account of the War in Germany in the Time of Charles V.," (1552,) in verse, and other historical works. Died in 1564.

Falgani, (fâl-gâ'nee, (GASPARE), an Italian landscape-painter, born at Florence about 1620.

Falieri, (fâ-le-â'ree, or **Faliero**, (MARINO), became Doge of Venice in 1354. He incited the plebeians to a conspiracy against the nobles, in which the latter were to have been massacred; but, the plot being revealed, Falieri was tried for his crime and beheaded in April, 1355. This event forms the subject of Byron's well-known drama "Marino Faliero." In the hall of the Grand Council of Venice the portraits of the doges are placed, but instead of that of Falieri there is represented a ducal throne covered with a pall, with this inscription: "Here is the place of Marino Falieri, beheaded for his crimes." He was about eighty years old.

See MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi de Venezia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Falieri or **Faliero**, (VITALE), became Doge of Venice about 1084. He increased the power and commercial prosperity of the republic. Died about 1096.

Faliero, (fâ-le-â'ro, (ANGELO), an eminent Venetian senator, who persuaded his fellow-citizens to reject the proposition made by the doge Pietro Ziani, in 1225, to remove the seat of government to Constantinople.

Faliero, (ORDELAFO), a Venetian general, who was elected doge in 1102. In the same year he conducted a fleet to aid Baldwin I. and the Crusaders in the conquest of Palestine. He was killed at the siege of Zara in 1117.

Falk, (ADALBERT), DR., a German statesman, born in Silesia in 1827. From 1872 to 1879 he was minister of public worship, and in this capacity diminished the influence of the ecclesiastics.

Falk, (JOHANN DANIEL), a German *littérateur* and philanthropist, born at Dantzic in 1770. He founded at Weimar an institution for the education of destitute children. Among his works are "Men and Heroes," (1796,) and "Prometheus," (1804.) Died in 1826.

Falk, (JOHAN PEHR), a Swedish physician and distinguished botanist, born in 1727. He was employed by Linnæus as tutor to his son, and became about 1765 professor of botany or pharmacy in Saint Petersburg. He wrote "Memoirs on the Topography of the Russian Empire," (3 vols., 1784-86.) In a fit of hypochondria, he killed himself in 1774.

Falkenstein, von, (EDWARD VOGEL), a German general, born in Silesia in 1797. In 1803 he was Prussian commander-in-chief in Schleswig, and he commanded an army in the war of 1866.

Falkland, (HENRY LUCIUS CARY), third VISCOUNT, a son of the second Lord Falkland, is represented as a young man of great promise. He wrote a play called "The Marriage-Night," (1664.) Died in 1663.

Falkland, (LUCIUS CARY), second VISCOUNT, eldest son of Henry, Viscount Falkland, is supposed to have been born at Burford, in the county of Oxford, in 1610. He studied at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. Possessing a good memory, great talents, and a passionate love of literature, he progressed so rapidly in the study of the classics that, besides the Greek historians, he had read all the Greek and Latin poets before he had arrived at the age of twenty-three. In 1633, at the death of his father, he became gentleman of the cham-

ber of the king, and in 1639, although he was disappointed in the hope which had been held out to him of a command in the army sent against the Scotch, he went as a volunteer. In 1640 Lord Falkland was chosen member of Parliament, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his efficiency. In the contest between Charles I. and the people, he at first acted with the latter, and favoured the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford; but, becoming convinced that the popular party were going too far, he attached himself to the interests of the king, to whom he afterwards adhered with exemplary fidelity, and by whom he was appointed secretary of state. After the battle of Edgehill, where the royal army was victorious, Lord Falkland exposed himself to imminent danger in saving the lives of his enemies who had laid down their arms. He was killed at the battle of Newbury, on the 20th of September, 1643, where, having insisted on going in the first rank of Lord Byron's cavalry, he was shot at the first charge: his body was not found until the next day. He was the author of a work entitled "A Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome," and is supposed to have assisted Chillingworth in his "History of Protestantism."

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.; WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors."

Falkner, fauk'ner, (THOMAS), an English missionary, born at Manchester, studied surgery in London and Cadiz, where he was persuaded to become a Jesuit and to go to South America. He exercised his ministry in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres and as far south as the Rio de la Plata, where his great ability as a physician and surgeon was very useful to him. After remaining forty years in that country, he returned to England, where he published a work in 1774, entitled "Descriptions of Patagonia and the Adjoining Countries." Died in 1780.

See QUÉRAD, "La France Littéraire."

Fallaro, fál-lá'ro, (GIACOMO), a painter of the Venetian school, flourished about 1530. He is praised by Vasari.

Fallati, fál-lá'tee, (JOHANN), a German writer, of Italian extraction, born at Hamburg in 1809, published an "Introduction to the Science of Statistics," (1843,) and other treatises. Died in 1854.

Falle, faul or fál, (PHILIP), born in the isle of Jersey in 1655, was the author of a learned work entitled "An Account of the Island of Jersey." Died in 1742.

Fallet, fá'lá', (NICOLAS), a French dramatist and poet, born at Langres in 1753; died in 1801.

Falletti. See FALETTI.

Fallerayer, fál'meh-rí'yer, (PHILIPP JACOB), a distinguished German linguist and historian, born in the Tyrol in 1791. He performed several journeys to Palestine, Egypt, Greece, etc. Among his works are a "History of the Morea in the Middle Ages," (1830-36,) and "Fragments from the East," (1845.) Died in April, 1862.

Faloppio, fál-lop'pe-o, sometimes written **Falopio**, [Lat. FALLOPIUS; Fr. FALLOPE, fá'lop',] (GABRIELLO), a celebrated Italian surgeon and anatomist, born at Modena about 1523. He at first studied at Ferrara under Antonio Musa Brasavola, and afterwards at Padua. About 1550 he became professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua, where he succeeded Vesalius. He was the author of several valuable anatomical works, of which only his "Anatomical Observations" (1561) was published before his death. He was one of the three anatomists who, according to Cuvier, restored, or rather created, the science of anatomy in the sixteenth century. Died at Padua in 1562. He was an excellent teacher and a skilful operator. He discovered or first described several parts of the human body which bear his name. "No one," says Hallam, "had understood that delicate part of the human structure, the organ of hearing, so well as Fallopius; though even he left much for others." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ÉLOV, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Falloux, de, deh fá'loo', (FRÉDÉRIC ALFRED PIERRE,) VICOMTE, a French statesman and able writer, born at Angers in May, 1811. He published a "History of Louis XVI." in 1840, and favoured the formation of a republic

in 1848. He was minister of public instruction from December 20, 1848, to October, 1849. Since the latter date he has not been in public office. He became a member of the French Academy in 1857. Died in 1886.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fäl'tōwā, (FEARON,) born about 1790, became astronomer-royal at the Cape of Good Hope in 1821. Died in 1831.

Falret, fál'rét', (JEAN PIERRE), a French physician, born in 1794, wrote on mental maladies.

Fals, fál's, (RAYMOND), a Swedish engraver of medals, born at Stockholm in 1658; died in 1703.

Falsen, fál'sen, (CHRISTIAN MAGNUS), a Norwegian historian and jurist, born near Christiania in 1782, wrote a "History of Norway under Harold Haarfager and his Male Descendants." Died in 1830.

Fäl'staf, Fas'tolff, or **Falstolf**, (Sir JOHN), a famous English captain, born in Norfolk about 1377. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, (1415,) and other actions in France. After the death of Henry V. he was Governor of Anjou and Maine. Died in 1459.

Falster, fál'ster, (CHRISTIAN), a Danish critic and poet, born about 1690, lived at Flensburg. He produced a number of satires, which were favourably received; also "Amœnitates Philologicae," (3 vols., 1729-32,) and other works. Died in 1752.

See JENS HANSEN, "Programmata II. de Vita et Rebus gestis C. Falsteri," 1769-71.

Famin, fá'mán', (STANISLAS MARIE CÉSAR), a French historical writer, born at Marseilles in 1799. Among his works, which are highly commended, are "A History of the Invasion of Italy by the Saracens in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Centuries," (1843,) and "Histoire monétaire du Portugal," (in manuscript.) Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fanachen. See ACHEN.

Fancelli, fán-chel'lee, (JACOPO ANTONIO), an Italian sculptor, born at Rome about 1630.

Fancelli, (PIETRO), an eminent Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1764; died in 1850.

See MASSINI, "Cenno biografico di P. Fancelli," 1850.

Fan'cōurt, (SAMUEL), an English dissenting minister of Salisbury, born about 1678, commenced in London the first circulating library that was established in England. Died in 1768.

Fane, (Sir HENRY), a British general, born in 1778, commanded a brigade of cavalry at Talavera (1810) and other battles in the Peninsula. He became commander-in-chief in India about 1835. Died in 1840.

Fanelli, fá-nêl'lee, (FRANCESCO), an Italian advocate, born at Venice, wrote a "History of Athens," (1707.)

Fanelli, (VIRGILIO), a Florentine sculptor, who died at Toledo, in Spain, in 1678.

Faneuil, popularly pronounced fún'el, (PETER), founder of Faneuil Hall, Boston, was born in New Rochelle, New York, in 1700. About 1740 he erected for the town, at his own expense, the building which has since been famous as the scene of the most memorable public meetings held in Boston. Died in 1743.

Fangé, fón'zhá', (AUGUSTIN), a French Benedictine, born near Verdun about 1720; died about 1791.

Fan'nin, (JAMES W.), COLONEL, an officer in the Texan war of independence, a native of North Carolina, was one of the three hundred and fifty-seven massacred at Goliad by order of Santa Anna, March 27, 1836.

Fan'ning, (DAVID), an American Tory and outlaw, notorious for his daring exploits and for his barbarity, was born in North Carolina about 1756. He became the leader of a band during the Revolution. Died in 1825.

Fan'ni-us, (CAIUS), surnamed STRABO, a Roman consul, during whose administration (161 B.C.) a law, called from him "Lex Fannia," was passed, to restrain the luxury of the people.

Fannius, (CAIUS), son of the preceding, and a friend of Scipio Africanus, was elected consul 122 B.C. He was one of the most celebrated orators of his age.

Fannius, (CAIUS), a Latin historian and orator, and a friend of Pliny the Younger. He commenced a work entitled "Exitus occisorum aut relegatorum a Nero,"

but died after he had completed only three volumes. A few fragments of his writings remain.

Fan'ni-us Ce'pi-o, one of a party who conspired against the emperor Augustus; but his design was detected, and he was put to death. He forms the subject of one of Martial's epigrams.

Fan'ni-us Quad-rā'tus, a Latin poet, whose bust and works were placed in the library founded by Augustus, and who was the subject of the fourth satire of Horace.

Fano, da, dā fā'no, (BARTOLOMEO,) a painter of the Roman school, born about 1460; died after 1534. His son POMPEO was a painter.

Fanoli, fā'no-lee, (MICHELE,) an Italian painter and lithographer, born near Venice in 1807.

Fansaga, fān-sā'gā, (COSIMO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born in 1591; died at Naples in 1678.

Fan'shawe, (ANNE HARRISON,) wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, noticed below, was born in 1625. She was distinguished for her talents and accomplishments, and left interesting autobiographic "Memoirs," (1629.) Died in 1680.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1829.

Fanshawe, (CATHERINE,) a literary English lady of the nineteenth century. She associated with Scott, Southey, Joanna Baillie, and other authors, and wrote verses, among which is an enigma on the letter H.

Fanshawē or **Fanshaw**, (Sir RICHARD,) an English diplomatist and poet, born in Hertfordshire in 1608, studied at Cambridge. He was sent as minister-resident to the court of Spain by Charles I. At the commencement of the revolution he joined the king's party, and was taken prisoner in 1651 at the battle of Worcester, and detained in confinement for several years. After the restoration he was made privy councillor for Ireland, then envoy extraordinary, and afterwards ambassador to Portugal, where he negotiated the marriage of Charles II. with the princess Catherine. In 1664 he was sent as ambassador to Spain, where he died in 1666. Notwithstanding the cares of office and the troubles of that period, Fanshawe found time for literary pursuits. He was the author of several translations into English poetry, among which were the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, and the "Lusiad" of Camoens.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1829.

Fant, fānt, (ERIK MICHAEL,) a Swedish historian, born in Sudermanland in 1754. He became professor of history at Upsal in 1781, and made a collection of materials for Swedish history. He commenced a work entitled "Mediæval Writers of Swedish History," ("Scriptores Rerum Suecicarum Mediævi,") the first volume of which was published in 1818. Died in 1817.

Fantetti, fān-tet'tee, (CESARE,) a Florentine engraver, born about 1660, engraved, at Rome, thirty-seven of Raphael's subjects from the Bible.

Fantin des Odoards, fōn'tān' dā'zo'do'ār', (ANTOINE ÉTIENNE NICOLAS,) a French historian, born at Pont-de-Beauvoisin in 1738. Among his works is a "History of the French Revolution," (6th edition, 1817.) Died in 1820.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fantoni, fān-to'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, son of Giovanni Battista, noticed below, born at Turin in 1675. He was professor of anatomy in his native city, and wrote many anatomical works, which are remarkable for their pure and elegant Latin style. Died in 1758.

Fantoni, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian lyric poet, born at Fivizzano, Tuscany, in 1755. He was a man of unstable character, and was successively a monk, a captain in the French army, and professor of eloquence at Pisa. He produced "Horatian and Anacreontic Odes," ("Odi Oraziane ed Anacreontiche," 1785,) and other works. Died in 1807.

See "Autobiographic Memoirs," prefixed to an edition of his Poems, 3 vols., 1823; TRAPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," vol. i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fantoni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a medical writer, born in Piedmont in 1654, became professor of medicine at Turin. Died in 1692.

Fantosme, fan'tōm, (? JORDAN,) a poet and historian, lived in England in the twelfth century. He wrote, in

verse, a history of the wars and events which he witnessed in 1173 and 1174. It was published about 1840.

Fantucci, fān-too't'chee, or **Fantuzzi, fān-too't'see**, (MARCO,) COUNT, an Italian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Ravenna in 1745. He published "Monuments of Ravenna," etc., ("Monumenti Ravennati de' Secoli di mezzo," 6 vols., 1801-04,) and "On Honest People," ("De Gente honesta.") Died in 1806.

Fantuzzi, fān-too't'see, a family of Bologna, which produced several distinguished writers. GIOVANNI BATTISTA published a work on the Peripatetic Philosophy in 1536. GIOVANNI FANTUZZI, born at Bologna, lived about 1780. He contributed much to the literature of Bologna by his work entitled "Notices of the Bolognese Authors," ("Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi," 9 vols. fol., 1781-94.)

Fantuzzi, fān-too't'see, (ANTONIO,) sometimes called ANTONIO DA TRENTO, an Italian painter and skilful engraver, born at Trent, worked at Fontainebleau with Primaticcio. Died about 1550.

See TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fanucci, fā-noot'chee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born at Pisa in 1756, wrote a "History of the Three Great Maritime Nations of Italy, the Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans," (4 vols., 1817-22.) Died in 1834.

Fanzoni, fān-zo'nee, or **Fenzoni, fēn-zo'nee**, (FERRAU,) called also FERRAU DA FAENZA, a skilful painter of the Bolognese school, was born at Faenza in 1562; died in 1645.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fa Presto. See GIORDANO, (LUCA.)

Fār'a-day, (MICHAEL,) F.R.S., an English chemist and natural philosopher of great eminence, was born at Newington, in the county of Surrey, in 1791. He was the son of a blacksmith, by whom he was apprenticed to a bookbinder and stationer at an early age. His education, consequently, was not very liberal. During his apprenticeship he employed his leisure time in the construction of an electric machine and other apparatus. Having attended four lectures on chemistry delivered by Sir H. Davy, and taken notes of them, he wrote a letter to that great chemist, enclosing a copy of the notes, and soliciting his patronage in order to obtain scientific employment. This occurred in December, 1812. In 1813, by the influence of Davy, he obtained the position of assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In the same year he accompanied Sir H. Davy in a journey on the continent. The celebrity of Faraday is chiefly founded on his discoveries in electricity and electro-magnetism. He discovered the rotation of a magnet on itself produced by an electric current properly directed. As Ampère had made magnets by electricity, so Faraday produced electrical phenomena by magnets. He is considered as the founder of the science of magneto-electricity. In 1831 he commenced a series of memoirs on these subjects, which appeared first in the "Philosophical Transactions," and have since been collected in three volumes, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity," (1839-1844-1855.) He received the Rumford medal and royal medal in 1846 for his discovery of diamagnetism. Among the results of his chemical experiments are the condensation into a solid form of carbonic acid gas and other gases, and the production of excellent optical glass. His researches and writings have contributed to establish the theory that electricity, caloric, and light are modifications of the same power or principle and are convertible into each other. These speculations conducted him to the surprising discovery of the action of electricity on light.

From 1827 until his death, Faraday delivered annual lectures on chemistry, etc. at the Royal Institution, in which he was appointed professor of chemistry in 1835. His lectures were rendered very attractive and popular by his graceful elocution and his admirable tact as an experimenter, joined with his genius as an interpreter of nature. "Nothing," says Professor de la Rive, "can give a notion of the charm which he imparted to these improvised lectures, in which he knew how to combine animated and often eloquent language with a judgment and art in his experiments which added to the clearness

and elegance of his exposition. He exerted an actual fascination upon his auditors; and when, after having initiated them into the mysteries of science, he terminated his lecture, as he was in the habit of doing, by rising into regions far above matter, space, and time, the emotion which he experienced did not fail to communicate itself to those who listened to him, and their enthusiasm had no longer any bounds.

"Faraday was, in fact, thoroughly religious; and it would be a very imperfect sketch of his life which did not insist upon this peculiar feature which characterized him. His Christian convictions occupied a great place in the whole of his being; and he showed their power and sincerity by the conformity of his life to his principles. It was not in arguments derived from science that he sought the evidences of his faith. He found them in the revealed truths at which he saw that the human mind could not arrive by itself alone, even though they are in such great harmony with that which is taught by the study of nature and the marvels of creation. Faraday had long and justly perceived that scientific data, so movable and variable, cannot suffice to give to man a solid and impregnable basis for his religious convictions; but he at the same time showed by his example that the best answer which the man of science can give to those who assert that the progress of science is incompatible with these convictions, is to say to them, 'And yet I am a Christian.'" (See "Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1867, pp. 227-245.) He was one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, an honour reserved exclusively for savants of the highest rank and merit. English and foreign writers concur in ascribing to him an honourable character, free from jealousy, and animated with a disinterested love of science. Among his later works is "Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics," (1859.) Died in August, 1867.

See JOHN TYNDALL, "M. Faraday as a Discoverer," 1863; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1846; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Faraj or **Faradj**, fār'aj, written also **Farage** and **Feruj**, became Sultan of Egypt about 1399. His army was defeated by Taimoor near Haleb (Aleppo) in 1400. He was assassinated at Damascus in 1412.

Farcy, fār'se', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1792, was chief editor of the "Journal des Artistes" from 1827 to 1835.

Farcy, (JEAN GEORGES,) a French poet and prose-writer, born in 1800, was a friend of M. Cousin, who dedicated to him his translation of the laws of Plato. He left a volume of *mélanges* in prose and verse, which are highly commended. He was killed in Paris, fighting for the popular cause, in July, 1830.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits littéraires."

Fardella, fār-del'lā, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian general, born in 1762; died in 1836.

Fardella, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian philosopher, professor of theology and geometry at Rome, and of astronomy and medicine at Padua, was born at Trapani, in Sicily, in 1650. He left some valuable mathematical and philosophical works. Died in 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MANCUSO, "Elogio del Cavaliere M. Fardella," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Far'dulf or **Far-dul'fus**, a favourite of Desiderius, the last king of the Lombards, was appointed by Charlemagne abbot of Saint-Denis in 790.

Fare, de la, deh lā fār, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) MARQUIS, a French soldier and writer, born in Ardèche in 1644, was the author of a work entitled "Memoirs of the Principal Events of the Reign of Louis XIV." Died in 1712.

Farel, fā'rél', (GUILLAUME,) one of the most distinguished Protestant Reformers in France, was born near Gap in 1489. He studied in Paris under Lefèvre d'Étaples, and in 1524 publicly maintained at Bâle a number of theses on controverted points. He afterwards visited successively the principal towns of Switzerland, where his impetuous and fervent eloquence made numerous converts to the Protestant cause. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Reformed religion at Geneva about 1532; and through his influence Calvin was induced to remain in that city. Farel had a share in the

confession of faith and plan of ecclesiastical discipline drawn up by Calvin in 1537. The following year, however, they were compelled to leave Geneva, and Farel repaired to Neuchâtel, where he organized a church. (See CALVIN.) He died in 1565, leaving a number of religious works. He was more eminent as a preacher than as a writer.

See D. ANCELLON, "Vie de G. Farel," 1691; CHOUPART, "Histoire de Guillaume Farel;" VON KIRCHHOFER, "Das Leben W. Farel's," Zurich, 1831; C. SCHMIDT, "Études sur Farel," 1834; REV. WILLIAM M. BLACKBURN, "William Farel and the Story of the Swiss Reform," Philadelphia, 1865; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" G. GOGUEL, "Vie de G. Farel Réformateur," 1841.

Farelli, fā-rel'lee, (GIACOMO,) a painter of the Neapolitan school, born in 1624; died in 1706.

Faret, fā'rā', (NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bourg-en-Bresse about 1600. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and author of several works in prose and verse. "He had," says Pelisson, "much purity and neatness in style, and much genius for language and eloquence." Died in 1646.

See PELISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie."

Fā'rey, (JOHN,) an English geologist and surveyor, born at Woburn in 1766. He wrote a "General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire," (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1826.

Farey, (JOHN,) an English civil engineer and draughtsman, son of the preceding, was born at Lambeth in 1791. He received a gold medal for the invention of a machine for drawing ellipses. Died in 1851.

Farage. See LA FARGE, (MADAME.)

Faria, de, dà fā-ree'ā, (MANOEL SEVERIM,) a Portuguese antiquary and theologian, born at Lisbon in 1581 or 1582, was the author of some able historical and political works, among which are "The Lives of João de Barros and Luiz de Camoens," (1624,) and "Noticias de Portugal," (1655.) Died in 1655.

Faria, de, (THOMÉ,) a Portuguese Carmelite, born at Lisbon, made a translation of the "Lusiad" of Camoens into Latin poetry, which has been much admired for its elegance and purity. Died in 1628.

Faria y Souza, (or **Sousa**), de, dà fā-ree'ā e sō'zā, (MANOEL,) a distinguished Portuguese historian and poet, born at Pombeiro or Souto in 1590. He became secretary of the Spanish embassy at Rome about 1630, and returned to Spain in 1634, after which he resided at Madrid. His histories are written in the Spanish language. Among his numerous works are a "Commentary on the Lusiad of Camoens," (2 vols., 1639,) "Asia Portuguesa," (3 vols., 1666,) a History of Portugal to 1557, ("La Europa Portuguesa," 3 vols., 1667,) and "Various Poems," or "Fuente de Aganippe." As a poet, he belongs to the school of Gongora. Died in 1649.

See his life, in Portuguese, by F. MORENO PORCEL, 1733; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Farina. See LA FARINA.

Farina, fā-ree'nā, (FABRIZIO,) a Tuscan sculptor, who flourished about 1600, and worked in porphyry.

Farinacci, fā-re-nāt'chee, or **Farinaccio**, fā-re-nāt'cho, (PROSPERO,) an Italian lawyer, celebrated for his talents and his vices, was born at Rome in 1544 or 1554. Died in 1618. His numerous legal writings were collected and published at Antwerp in 1620.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Farinato, fā-re-nā'to, (ORAZIO,) a skilful painter and engraver, born at Verona about 1500.

Farinato, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian painter, son of the preceding, born at Verona about 1525, was a pupil or imitator of Titian and Giorgione. He painted in oil and fresco, and excelled in design. Among his best works is "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes." Died in 1606.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Farinelli, fā-re-nel'lee, (CARLO,) a celebrated Italian soprano singer, whose proper name was CARLO BROSCHI, was born at Naples in 1705. He was a pupil of Porpora. He performed with great applause in London in 1734 and 1735. About 1737, invited by the Queen of Spain, he went to Madrid, in order to soothe the nervous agitation or melancholy spirit of King Philip V. He

succeeded in this effort, and became the favourite attendant and adviser of the king. It is said that he never abused his great influence at court, and that he gave a good example of integrity and benevolence. He enjoyed equal favour with Philip's successor, Ferdinand VI. Died at Bologna in 1782.

See GIOVENALE SACCHI, "Vita di Carlo Broschi detto Farinelli," 1784; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fār'ing-dōn or **Fār'in-dōn**, (ANTHONY), an eloquent preacher of the Anglican Church, born at Sunning, Berkshire, in 1596. He became vicar of Bray in 1634, was ejected during the rebellion, and was subsequently pastor of Saint Mary Magdalene, London. He published a volume of Sermons, (1647,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1658.

Fār'ing-tōn, (GEORGE), an English painter, born in Lancashire in 1754, was a pupil of West. Died in India in 1788. His brother JOSEPH, a landscape-painter, died in 1818.

Farini, fā-ree'nee, (CARLO LUIGI), a popular Italian statesman, historian, and orator, born at Russi, in the Roman States, in October, 1822. He studied medicine, and wrote several medical treatises. About 1842 he was proscribed for his political opinions, (which, however, were moderate rather than radical,) and went into exile. He was elected a member of Parliament for Faenza in 1848, and was minister of public instruction in Piedmont about nine months in 1850. In 1859 he was dictator at Modena after the expulsion of the duke. He was minister of commerce in the last cabinet of Cavour, and president of the council (prime minister) from December, 1862, to March 24, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health. His chief works are "Il Stato Romano," (a History of Rome from 1815 to 1850,) and a continuation of Botta's "History of Italy." Died in 1866. The Hon. W. E. Gladstone published a translation of his "Il Stato Romano," in 2 vols., (1851.)

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1852.

Farini, (GIOVANNI), an Italian mathematician, born near Ravenna in 1778; died in 1822.

Farjat, fār'zhā', (BENOÎT), a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1646, worked in Rome. Among his best works are the "Baptism of Jesus Christ," and the "Communion of Saint Jerome."

Farlati, fār-lā'tee, (DANIELE), an Italian monk and historian, born at Friuli in 1690; died in 1773.

Farmer, (HUGH), an eminent English dissenting minister and eloquent preacher, was born near Shrewsbury in 1714. He preached in London, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Miracles," (1771,) an "Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," (1775,) and "Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations," (1783.) Died in 1787.

See MICHAEL DODSON, "Life of H. Farmer," 1804.

Farmer, (JOHN), an American genealogist, born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1789. He published a "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England," (1829.) Died in 1838.

Farmer, (RICHARD), a learned and ingenious English author and critic, born at Leicester in 1735. His principal work was his "Essay upon the Learning of Shakspeare," (1766,) in which he maintains that Shakspeare derived his knowledge of classic authors from translations. He became prebendary of Canterbury in 1782, and canon of Saint Paul's in 1788. Died in 1797.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Fār'nā-bŷ or **Fār'nā-bie**, (THOMAS), a grammarian, born in London about 1775, obtained a high reputation and great success as a teacher, and was the author of several critical and grammatical works. Died in 1647. According to Anthony Wood, "he was the chief grammarian, poet, Latinist, and Grecian of his time, and his school was so much frequented that more churchmen and statesmen issued thence than from any school taught by one man in England."

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fār'nōr-ōugh, (CHARLES LONG), LORD, an English politician, born in 1761, became postmaster-general. He was a friend of William Pitt. Died in 1838.

Farnese, fār-nā'sā, (ALESSANDRO), an Italian diplomatist, born in 1520, was a grandson of Pope Paul III. He became Bishop of Parma, and was employed by Paul III. in missions to France and Germany. Died in 1589.

Farnese, fār-nee'z', [It. pron. fār-nā'sā; Lat. FARNE'SIUS,] (ALEXANDER,) Duke of Parma, a celebrated general, born in 1546, was a nephew of Philip II. of Spain, and the eldest son of Ottavio Farnese and Margaret of Austria. In 1565 he married Mary, niece of King John of Portugal. When his mother was made Regent of Flanders, he accompanied her to that country; he afterwards fought under Don John of Austria, and distinguished himself by his great courage and presence of mind, particularly at the naval battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Upon the death of Don John, (1578,) Farnese was invested with the government of the Low Countries, where he gained many important victories. He was appointed to the command of the Invincible Armada in 1588; but, being shut up in Antwerp by the Dutch fleet, he was unable to take any part in the action which resulted so disastrously to Spain. During the civil war in France he marched against Henry IV. and compelled him to raise the siege of Paris, (1590.) After this he successfully opposed, at the same time, two of the greatest generals of that period, Henry IV. of France, and Maurice of Nassau. He received a wound in December, 1592, of which he died in Arras at the age of forty-seven. While in the midst of his military career, upon receiving information of the death of his father, he asked permission of Philip II. to return to Italy, in order to take possession of his dukedom; but, as his services were invaluable to that monarch, his request was not granted, so that he never entered his provinces after he became their sovereign. "He possessed," says Motley, comparing him with Don John of Austria, "far greater power for governing men, whether in camp or cabinet. . . . Cool, incisive, fearless, artful, he united the unscrupulous audacity of a *condottiere* with the wily patience of a Jesuit."

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," part vi. chaps. i. vii.; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" STRADA, "De Bello Belgico;" G. DONDINI, "De Rebus in Gallia gestis ab Alexandro Farnesio," 1671.

Farnese, (ODOARDO), a son of Ranuccio, noticed below, succeeded him in authority in 1622. He took part with France in a war against Spain, and afterwards fought against Pope Urban VIII. He died in 1646, and was succeeded by his son, RANUCCIO II., who was born about 1630 and reigned from 1646 until 1694. FRANCESCO succeeded his father, Ranuccio II.; on the death of this prince, in 1727, his brother ANTONIO followed him as the eighth Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Died in 1731. Antonio was the last of the family of Farnese who occupied the ducal throne.

Farnese, (OTTAVIO), a son of Pietro Luigi, noticed below, was born about 1520. He married Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of Charles V., and became the second Duke of Parma and Piacenza upon the death of his father. He appears to have governed with as much mildness and discretion as his father did with despotism. Died in 1586.

Farnese, (PIETRO LUIGI), was created first Duke of Parma and Piacenza in 1545 by his father, Pope Paul III. He was notorious for his vices and tyranny. He was assassinated in 1547.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" POMPEO LITTA, "Vita di Pier Luigi Farnese," 1821.

Farnese, (RANUCCIO), a son of Alexander, the celebrated Duke of Parma, noticed above, was born in 1569, and began to reign in 1592. He was notorious for tyranny and cruelty. Died in 1622.

Farnesius. See FARNESE, (ALEXANDER.)

Farnes'worth or **Farne'worth**, (ELLIS), an English divine of the eighteenth century, born in Derbyshire. He translated into English, from the Italian, Davila's "History of the Civil Wars in France," and the works of Machiavel. Died in 1763.

Fār'nham, (ELIZA W.) (originally MISS WOODSON,) an American authoress and philanthropist, born in Rensselaerville, New York, in 1815. In 1836 she was married to Thomas J. Farnham, noticed below. She was for four years matron of the female department of the State prison at Sing Sing, and was highly successful in

her efforts to govern by kindness. She published "Life in Prairie-Land," "California Indoors and Out," and "My Early Days." She died in 1864.

Farnham, (THOMAS J.), an American traveller and writer, born in Vermont in 1804, published "Travels in Oregon Territory," (1842,) and "Travels in California and Scenes in the Pacific," (1845.) Died in California in 1848.

Farochon, fá'ro'shò'n', (JEAN BAPTISTE EUGÈNE,) a French statuary and engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1807.

Farquhar, far'kar, (GEORGE,) a distinguished dramatic writer, born at Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1678, was educated at the University of Dublin, and afterwards settled in London. Among his principal productions were "Love and a Bottle," (1698,) "Twin Rivals," (1703,) and "The Beaux Stratagem," (1707.) Died in London in 1707.

See a notice of his life, by LEIGH HUNT, prefixed to Farquhar's Works, 1849: "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Farr, (SAMUEL,) an English physician, born at Taunton in 1741. He wrote, besides other works, "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," (1788.) Died in 1795.

Farr, (WILLIAM,) M.D., F.R.S., an English writer on statistics and public health, born at Kenley, in Shropshire, in 1807. He promoted sanitary reform by a number of works, among which are "Vital Statistics," and "Statistical Nosology." Died in 1883.

Fár'ra-gut, (DAVID GLAS'COË,) a celebrated American admiral, born near Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 5th of July, 1801. His father was a Spaniard, a native of Minorca, who fought for the United States in the Revolution and attained the rank of major. He entered the navy in 1812, became a lieutenant in 1821, and was assigned to duty at Norfolk navy-yard in 1824. He remained there until 1833, and married Virginia Loyall, of Norfolk. In 1841 he received a commission as commander. Besides being well versed in naval science, he spoke fluently, it is said, several modern languages. He was appointed commander of the navy-yard at Mare Island, California, about 1854, and obtained the rank of captain in 1855. In April, 1861, he went to Washington and offered his services to fight for the Union; but the government had no ship for him to command, as Toucey, the late secretary of the navy, had scattered the navy over distant parts of the world. He was employed for some time as a member of the naval retiring board.

In January, 1862, the government fitted out for the capture of New Orleans an armament, of which Farragut was appointed commander. He sailed from Hampton Roads about the 3d of February to Ship Island, which was used as a rendezvous. The expedition was accompanied by a land-army under General B. F. Butler. New Orleans was defended against attacks from the Gulf by Fort Jackson and Fort Saint Philip, about seventy miles below the city, and by many gunboats and steam-rams. On the 18th of April, Farragut, who had selected the Hartford as his flag-ship, and whose fleet consisted of wooden steamers and bomb-vessels or mortar-boats, began to bombard Fort Jackson. The sides of some of his vessels were protected by an armour of heavy chain cables. He bombarded the fort for six days without success, and then resolved to try the perilous experiment of running past the forts in the darkness. Before daylight on the 24th, his fleet advanced in two columns, one of which was composed of the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Scioto, Iroquois, Itasca, etc.; the other of the Cayuga, Pensacola, Mississippi, and five others. A grand and terrific spectacle was then exhibited when the guns of both the forts opened on the Union fleet, which was also assailed by the iron-clad ram Manassas, and by a number of gun-boats and fire-rafts rushing down the river. Of the seventeen Union vessels engaged in this action, thirteen passed the forts safely, and sunk or burned the fleet of the enemy, including the Manassas. Farragut lost in this battle, which lasted about one hour and a half, 36 killed and 135 wounded. Captain Craven, of the Brooklyn, silenced Fort Saint Philip as he passed it. "The passing of the forts Jackson and Saint Philip," says Farragut, "was one of the

most awful sights and events I ever saw or expect to experience. The smoke was so dense that it was only now and then you could see any thing but the flash of the cannon and the fire-ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us (the Hartford) by the ram Manassas, and in my effort to avoid it ran the ship on shore, and then the fire-raft was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze all along the port side. But, thanks to the good organization of the fire-department by Lieutenant Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off and got clear of the raft." (Letter to G. V. Fox, dated April 27, 1862.) He moved up to New Orleans, which, being entirely indefensible against the guns of the fleet, was evacuated by the rebel army. According to the "Rebellion Record" and other authorities, the city surrendered on the 25th; but Farragut, in the letter just cited, says, "I demanded the surrender of the city yesterday of the mayor. His reply was that the city was under martial law, and he would consult General Lovell. His lordship said he would surrender nothing, but at the same time he would retire and leave the mayor unembarrassed." The capture of New Orleans was one of the most important victories of the war.

Farragut was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in July, 1862, having previously obtained command of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. About the end of June he attacked the batteries at Vicksburg, which were found to be impregnable to an attack on the river-front. Having been ordered to co-operate with General Grant against Vicksburg, he attempted, in March, 1863, to pass the batteries of Port Hudson. The Hartford and Albatross, which were lashed together, succeeded, after a desperate contest; but the Richmond and others were disabled, and dropped down the river. His next great enterprise was directed against the defences of Mobile, the port of which the government desired to close against the ingress of blockade-runners. The entrance to Mobile Bay was defended by Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, and the insurgents had in the bay a powerful iron-clad ram, called the Tennessee, besides three gunboats. Co-operating with a land-army under Generals Canby and Granger, the fleet of Farragut, consisting of fourteen wooden steamers and gunboats and four iron-clad monitors, passed Fort Morgan on the 5th of August, 1864, and entered the bay. The admiral lashed himself near the maintop of the Hartford, (according to one account,) in order that he might be able to overlook the whole scene. He states in his report that he "had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top." In the early part of the action the monitor Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo. Just after his fleet passed the forts, it encountered the Tennessee; and "then began," says Farragut, "one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The monitors, and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed." The Tennessee was "sore beset," and never fired a gun from the time the Hartford struck her until her surrender. A few days after this victory the Union forces took Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, with their garrisons, and rendered the access of blockade-runners to Mobile impossible. The Congress which met in December, 1864, recognized the obligations of the country to Farragut by creating for him the grade of vice-admiral. His character is described by the "United States Service Magazine" for January, 1865, in the following terms: "The stainless honour, the straightforward frankness, the vivacity of manner and conversation, the gentleness, the flow of good humour, the cheerful, ever-buoyant spirit of the true man,—these will be added to the complete education, the thorough seamanship, the devotion to duty, and, lastly, the restless energy, the disdain of obstacles, the impatience of delay or hesitation, the disregard of danger, that stand forth in such prominence in the portrait, deeply engraven on the loyal American heart, of the GREAT ADMIRAL." He was promoted to the rank of admiral July 25, 1866, and thus became the officer of highest rank in the United States navy. Died in 1870.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders."

Farrant, (RICHARD,) an English composer of church music, was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. His anthems were regarded as master-pieces. Died about 1585.

Farrar, (FREDERIC WILLIAM,) an English author and preacher, was born at Bombay in 1831. After being an assistant master at Harrow School under Dr. Vaughan became head master of Marlborough College. In 1876 he became canon of Westminster, and in 1883 archdeacon of Westminster. He is a popular preacher. Among his works we may mention the "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," and "Eternal Hope," a volume of sermons.

Farre, (ARTHUR,) a distinguished English physician, born in 1811.

Farren, (ELIZA,) a popular English actress, and Countess of Derby, born in 1759, was the daughter of a surgeon of Cork. She performed with great applause at the theatres of Liverpool and London. In 1797 she was married to Lord Derby. Died in 1829.

Farsetti, (GIUSEPPE TOMMASO,) a writer of noble Italian family, collected from the poets of his time a large number of poems in Latin and Italian of great taste and elegance. Died about 1775.

Farsetti, (FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Venice in 1705; died in 1774.

Farulli, fā-rool'lee, (GIORGIO ANGELO,) a voluminous Italian historical writer; died at Florence in 1728.

Farwharson, far'hwar-son, a Scottish mathematician, whom Peter the Great, when he visited England in 1698, induced to return with him to Moscow. In 1701 he founded in that city the first Russian school of marine, and in 1716 became professor of mathematics at Saint Petersburg. Farwharson is said to have been the first to introduce the Arabic figures into Russia. Died in 1739.

Fasch, fāsh, (AUGUSTIN HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born in Thuringia in 1639; died in 1690.

Fasch, (KARL FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German musical composer, born at Zerbst, in Anhalt-Dessau, in 1736. His "Kyrie and Gloria" for sixteen voices is esteemed one of the most exquisite productions of its kind. Fasch was the founder of the Academy of Singing at Berlin, (*Berliner Singakademie*.) Died in 1800.

See KARL F. ZELTER, "Biographie von C. F. Fasch," 1801.

Fäsch or **Faesch**, fēsh, (SEBASTIAN,) a Swiss antiquary, born at Bâle in 1647; died in 1712.

Fascitelli, fā-she-tel'lee, (ONORIO,) a Latin poet, born at Isernia, Naples, in 1502; died in 1564.

Fasel, fā'zel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, and professor of medicine at Jena, born in the duchy of Weimar in 1721; died in 1767.

Fasolato, fā-šo-lā'to, (AGOSTINO,) a Venetian sculptor, lived about 1700, and made a famous group of "The Fall of Rebellious Angels" at Padua.

Fasolo, fā'so-lo, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter, a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, born at Pavia, lived about 1540.

Fasolo or **Fassolo**, fās'so-lo, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, pupil of Paul Veronese, was born at Vicenza in 1528; died in 1572.

Fassin, de, deh fā'sān', (NICOLAS HENRI JOSEPH,) a skilful Belgian landscape-painter, born at Liege in 1728, worked at Geneva, Brussels, and Liege. Died in 1811.

See F. VAN HULST, "Biographie de N. H. J. de Fassin," 1837.

Fassolo. See FASOLO.

Fastolf. See FALSTAF.

Fatah- (or **Fath**-) **Abu-Nāsr**. See ALFATH.

Fateh-Alee- (or **Ali**-) **Shāh**, fāt'eh ā'lee shāh, written also **Futteh-Aly-Shah** and **Feth-Ali-Shah**, (called, before his accession to the throne, **Bābā-Khān**, bā'bā kân,) King of Persia, born about 1762, began to reign in 1798. About 1802 war broke out between Persia and Russia, who fought for the possession of Georgia. This war was ended in 1813 by a treaty in which Fateh-Alee-Shah ceded Georgia to Russia. A dispute about boundaries occasioned a renewal of the war in 1826, when the Persians were again defeated. Peace was restored in 1828. Died in 1834.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" W. G. OUSLEY, "Travels in Various Countries of the East," 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fatime. See FATIMAH.

Fatimites. See FATIMITES.

Fâtimah, fâ'te-mah, [Fr. FATHIME, fâ'têm'; Ger. FATIME, fâ-tee'meh,] written also **Fathimet**, the only daughter of Mohammed, was born at Mecca before her father assumed the character of a religious teacher. While still very young, she was married to her cousin Alee, who was surnamed the "Lion of God." Fâtimah died about six months after her father.

See ABOLFEDA, "Vie de Mahomet."

Fatime. See FÂTIMAH.

Fatimides or **Fatimiden**. See FATIMITES.

Fât'î-mîtes, sing. **Fât'î-mîte**, [Fr. pron. fâ'te'mêt'; Ger. FATIMIDEN, fâ-te-mee'den; Lat. FATIM'IDÆ or FATIM'TÆ,] the name of a celebrated Moslem dynasty, the rulers of which claimed to be descended from Fâtimah, the daughter of Mohammed. The Fatimite caliphs ruled in Egypt about two hundred years,—that is, from about 970 to 1170. The founder of this dynasty was the Sheeite Al-Mahdee-Abou-Mohammed Obeydallah, (often called simply Obeydallah,) who about 910 overthrew the dynasty of the Benez-Aghlab (the seat of whose power was at Tunis) and conquered a large part of Eastern Africa. He died in 934. One of his descendants, Moez or Mōoiz, nearly forty years later, subdued Egypt and Western Africa, and established his throne at Cairo. Al-Adhed, the fourteenth and last caliph of this dynasty, was dethroned by the celebrated Saladin (Sala-ed-Deen) the Aiyobite. From Al-Mahdee's name of Obeydallah his successors are often called Obeydites.

Fatio (or **Faccio**) **de Duillers**, fâ'te-o (or fât'cho) de dwee'yâ, (NICOLAS,) a celebrated mathematician, astronomer, and religious enthusiast, was born at Bâle in 1664. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1688. Among his discoveries were a method for forming glasses for telescopes, one for measuring the velocity of vessels, and one for the perfect regulation of watches. He was the author of numerous mathematical works. Died in England in 1753. He pretended to be able to work miracles.

See SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Fatouville, de, deh fâ'too'vel', a French dramatic writer of Normandy, lived about 1670.

Fattore, II. See PENNI.

Faucci, fôwt'chee, (CARLO,) an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1729, settled in London.

Fauchard, fô'shâr', (PIERRE,) a celebrated dentist, born in Brittany about 1680, is regarded as the founder of the art of dentistry. He wrote a valuable work entitled "The Surgeon-Dentist; or, Treatise on the Teeth," (1728.) Died in Paris in 1761.

Fauche-Borel, fôsh bo'rêl', (LOUIS,) born at Neufchâtel in 1762, was a zealous adherent of the royal family during the Revolution. After the accession of Napoleon he was engaged in several attempts to restore the Bourbons. Died in 1829.

See LOUIS FAUCHE-BOREL, "Mémoires," 4 vols., 1828.

Faucher, fô'shâ', (CÉSAR and CONSTANTIN,) French generals, born at La Réole in 1759, were twin brothers. They served with distinction in the army of the republic in La Vendée in 1793, fighting side by side. During the empire they were engaged in civil pursuits; but in March, 1815, they accepted office under Napoleon. Having been falsely accused of treason, they were shot at Bordeaux in September, 1815.

Faucher, (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister and polemical writer; died at Nîmes in 1628.

Faucher, (LÉON,) a French minister of state and able writer on political economy and finance, was born at Limoges in September, 1803. He contributed many articles to the "Courrier Français" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In the Chamber of Deputies, to which he was elected in 1846, he acted with the *gauche*. He was minister of the interior from December, 1848, to May, 1849, and from April to October, 1851. He was liberal in politics, but not a republican. Among his works are "Studies on England," (1845,) and "Miscellanies of Political Economy and Finance," ("Mélanges d'Économie politique et de Finances," 2 vols., 1856.) Died at Marseilles in December, 1854. He resolutely declined to hold any office under Louis Napoleon after the latter had usurped imperial power.

Alluding to the conduct of Faucher on this occasion, a writer in the "Edinburgh Review" remarks, "We do not remember an example in political history of greater sacrifices made by an ambitious and ardent man to his sense of public duty and personal dignity."

See LAVERGNE, "Biographie de Léon Faucher," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," January 1, 1855; LÉON FAUCHER, "Correspondance. Vie parlementaire," 2 vols., 1868; and article on "Léon Faucher" in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1868.

Faucher, fō'shā', (CLAUDE,) a French historical writer, born in Paris about 1530, published "Gallic and French Antiquities," (1579), and "Origin of Dignities and Magistrates in France." Died in 1601.

Faucher, (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Nivernais in 1744. He joined the revolutionary party in 1789, and delivered in favour of their cause his "Discourse upon the National Religion," and "Civic Eulogy on Franklin." He became constitutional Bishop of Calvados in 1791. He was opposed to the death of the king, and showed great courage in condemning those who favoured it. Having been accused as an accomplice of Charlotte Corday, he was condemned and executed as a Girondist in October, 1793.

See ABBÉ VALMERON, (JARRY,) "Vie de l'Abbé Faucher."

Faucher, Le, lēh fō'shur', (MICHEL,) an eloquent French Protestant minister; died in Paris in 1657.

Faugère, fō'zhair', (ARNAUD PROSPER,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bergerac in 1810. He gained, three times, the prize of eloquence offered by the French Academy. One of these prizes was awarded for his "Eulogy on Pascal," (1842.) He also edited the works of Pascal, "Pensées, Fragments et Lettres de Blaise Pascal," (2 vols., 1844.) This is said to have been the first correct and complete edition of Pascal's "Thoughts." In 1864 he published a revised edition of the "Memoirs of Madame Roland."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Faujas de Saint-Fond, fō'zhās' deh sãn'fôn', (BARTHELEMY,) an eminent French geologist and traveller, born at Montélimar in 1741. He was a friend of Buffon, by whose influence he obtained the place of *adjoint-naturaliste* in the Museum of Paris, and that of commissioner of mines. He explored France, England, Germany, Italy, etc. In 1793 he became professor of geology in the Jardin des Plantes. Among his numerous works are "Mineralogy of Volcanoes," (1784,) "Travels in England and Scotland," (1797,) and an "Essay on Geology, or Memoirs subservient to the Natural History of the Globe," (2 vols., 1803-09.) Died in 1819.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" LOUIS DE FREVCINET, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de B. Faujas de Saint-Fond," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Faulcon, fō'kôn', (MARIE FÉLIX,) a French politician and jurist, born at Poitiers in 1758; died in 1843.

Faulhaber, fōw'hā'ber, (CHRISTOPH ERHARDT,) a German mathematician, born at Ulm in 1708; died in 1781.

Faulhaber, (JOHANN,) a German mathematician and engineer, born at Ulm in 1580, was the author of "Inventions for the Delineations of Redoubts and Fortifications," and other treatises. Died in 1635.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Faulkner, fauk'ner, (GEORGE,) the first Irish printer of any note, born about 1700, was apprenticed to the celebrated Bowyer, and established himself in Dublin in 1727. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Dean Swift, Lord Chesterfield, and other celebrated men of the time. Died in 1775.

Fau'na, a goddess of ancient Italy or Latium, said to be a daughter of Picus, and wife of Faunus. She was sometimes identified with the Bona Dea and with Ops.

Fau'ni, [Eng. FAUNS; Fr. FAUNES, fôn.] mythical beings whom the ancient Romans represented as having human bodies with the legs and feet of the goat. They were sportive and frolicsome, and presented some analogy to the Satyrs of the Greek mythology.

Fau'ntle-roy, (THOMAS T.,) an American officer, born in Virginia, served in the Confederate army in 1861, and was made a brigadier-general.

Fau'nus, [Fr. FAUNE, fôn,] a rural divinity and king of the ancient Latins, was supposed to be the son of

Picus and the father of Latinus. He was worshipped as the god of fields and shepherds, and was considered as one of the founders of the religion of Latium. He was sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan of the Greeks.

Fauques, fōk, (MARIANNE AGNÈS,) a French authoress, born at Avignon about 1720. Having visited London, she became a teacher of the French language, and numbered among her pupils the celebrated linguist Sir William Jones. She wrote numerous works in French and English, among which are "The Triumph of Friendship," (1751,) and "The Viziers, or the Enchanted Labyrinth." She was living in 1777.

See PRUDHOMME, "Biographie des Femmes célèbres."

Faur, du, (GUL.) See PIBRAC.

Faure, fōr, (FRANÇOIS,) Bishop of Amiens, in France, and one of the preceptors of Louis XIV., was born near Angoulême in 1612; died in 1687.

Faure, (JOSEPH DESIRÉ FÉLIX,) a French judge, and afterwards a peer, born at Grenoble in 1780.

Faure, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French statesman under Bonaparte and Louis XVIII., born in 1760; died in 1837.

Fauriel, fō're-èl', (CLAUDE CHARLES,) an eminent French philologist and historian, born at Saint-Étienne in 1772, was a nephew of the Abbé Siyès. He was intimate with Guizot, Manzoni, and Madame de Staël, who characterized him as "inexhaustible in knowledge and kindness." Among his principal works are a "History of Southern Gaul under the Rule of the German Conquerors," (1836,) and "History of Provençal Literature," (1846.) A chair of foreign literature was founded for him in Paris in 1830. His "Popular Songs of Modern Greece" (with a French version, 1825) had great success. In the opinion of E. Renan, "Fauriel is without contradiction the man of our age who has put into circulation the most ideas." Died in Paris in July, 1844.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Étude sur Fauriel," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May 15 and June 1, 1845; RENAN, notice in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," December, 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fauris de Saint-Vincens, fō'rès' deh sãn'vân'sôn', (ALEXANDRE JULES ANTOINE,) a French antiquary, born at Aix in 1750; died in 1819. His father, JULES FRANÇOIS PAUL, born in 1718, wrote on numismatics; died in 1798.

Faust, fōwst, or **Fust**, fōöst, (JOHANN,) a wealthy citizen of Mentz, supposed to have shared in the invention of printing. Having, after his law-suit with Gutenberg, gained possession of his printing-apparatus, he carried on the business with his son-in-law, Peter Schöffer, who made important improvements in the art. (See GUTENBERG.) Died in 1460.

Faust, fōwst, or **Faus'tus**, (DR. JOHN,) a famous magician and astrologer, born in Würtemberg in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The German tradition is, that, after spending a large fortune in his astrological studies, he made a league for twenty-four years with the devil, who gave him a spirit named Mephistopheles for his servant. Having lived luxuriously through the appointed time, and astonished the world by his wonderful performances, he was destroyed by the fiend at midnight. It is the general opinion that Dr. Faust really existed, and, by his jugglery and magical arts, deluded people into the belief that he was leagued with evil spirits. This legend has formed the subject of numerous dramas, romances, and poems: the most celebrated of these are Goethe's "Faust," Lessing's poetical fragment entitled "Faust and the Seven Spirits," and Marlowe's tragedy "The Life and Death of Dr. Faustus."

See DÜNTZER, "Die Sage von Dr. Faust untersucht;" H. HEINE, "La Légende de Faust," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," February, 1852; MEYER, "Studien zu Göthe's Faust," 1847.

Faus'ta, (FLAVIA MAXIMIANA,) a Roman empress, the daughter of Maximian, became the wife of Constantine the Great in 307 A.D. She is said to have procured the death of Crispus, her step-son, by a false accusation. His innocence having become evident, she was put to death in 326.

Faus'ta Cor-ne'li-a, a daughter of the Roman dictator Sulla, was born about 88 B.C. She was married about 55 to T. Annius Milo, and was notorious for her conjugal infidelity.

Faus-ti'na, (AN'NIA,) daughter of the following, and wife of Marcus Aurelius. The infamy of her conduct even surpassed that of her mother. Died in Cappadocia in 176 A.D.

Faustina, [Fr. FAUSTINE, fôs'tèn',] (ANNIA GALE-RIA,) a daughter of Antoninus Verus, one of the Roman consuls, was born in 105 A.D. She became the wife of the emperor Antoninus, and was notorious for her licentiousness. She died in the third year of her husband's reign, 141 A.D.

Faustina Bordoni, fôw-stee'nâ bor-do'nee, (or **Bor-done**, bor-do'nâ,) an Italian singer, born in 1702, was married in 1730 to Jean Adolphe Hasse. Died in 1783.

Fausto, fôws'to, (SEBASTIANO,) surnamed DA LONGI-ANO, a learned Italian author, who lived in the sixteenth century. He made numerous translations from the Latin and Greek.

Faus'tus OF BYZANTIUM, Bishop of Cappadocia, born at Constantinople about 320 A.D. His principal work, entitled "Byzantine History," is written in Armenian. His style was far from elegant; but his history contains valuable information not to be found elsewhere.

Faus'tus, surnamed REIENSIS or REGENSIS, a monk, born in Bretagne, became Bishop of Riez about 470 A.D. He was a chief of the Semi-Pelagians. Died about 490.

Fauveau, fô'vô', [Lat. FUL'VIUS,] (PIERRE,) born in Poitou, was the author of Latin poems, which were published in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum." Died in 1562.

Fauveau, de, deh fô'vô', (FÉLICIE,) a sculptor, born at Florence, of French parents, about 1802. Among her works is a monument of Dante and a statue of Sainte-Geneviève.

Fauvel, fô'vel', a French antiquary, born in 1753; died in 1838.

Fava, fâ'vâ, (PIETRO ERCOLE,) COUNT, an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1669; died in 1744.

Favard de Langlade, fâ'vâr' deh lôn'glâd', (GUIL- LAUME JEAN,) a French jurist, born in 1762; died in 1831.

Favart, fâ'vâr', (ANTOINE PIERRE CHARLES,) a French dramatist and painter, born in Paris in 1784.

Favart, (CHARLES SIMON,) a popular French dramatist and voluminous writer, born in Paris in 1710, was the grandfather of the preceding. Among his best works is his comedy of "Solomon II., or the Three Sultans." Died in 1792. His *Mémoires* and *Correspondence* were published in 1809, in 3 volumes.

Favart, (MARIE JUSTINE BENOÎTE Duronceray—dû'rônss'rá'), wife of Charles Simon, noticed above, and one of the most celebrated actresses of her time, was born at Avignon, in France, in 1727. In her plays she was distinguished by her grace and versatility of power. She is supposed to have been the authoress of three works which appeared under her husband's name, viz., "Annette and Lubin," "Bastien and Bastienne," and the "Fête de Love." Died in 1772.

See "Mémoires de C. S. Favart," 1809.

Favart d'Herbigny, fâ'vâr' dêr'bên'ye', (NICOLAS RÉMI,) a French military engineer, and general in the corps of engineers, born at Rheims in 1735. He distinguished himself in the defence of Belle-Isle against the British in 1761, and wrote a valuable work, entitled "Mémoires on the Defence of Coasts and upon Military Reconnoissances." Died in 1800.

Favé, fâ'vâ', (ALPHONSE,) a French officer and writer on military tactics, born at Dreux in 1812.

Favelet, fâ'vâ', (JEAN,) a Flemish physician, and medical professor in the University of Louvain, born near Antwerp in 1674; died in 1743.

Favereau, fâ'vêrô', (JACQUES,) a French advocate and poet, born at Cognac in 1590. He was the author of a number of small poems which won for him a considerable reputation. Died in 1638. "La Milliade," a satire in verse against Richelieu, was ascribed to him.

Favier, fâ've-â', (JEAN LOUIS,) a celebrated French writer on civil law and politics, born at Toulouse about 1720. He published a "Historical and Political Essay upon the Government of Holland," (2 vols., 1748,) and other works. Died in 1784.

Fa-vo'li-us or **Favoli**, fâ-vo'lee, (HUGO,) a Dutch physician, of Italian extraction, born at Middelburg in

1523. He visited Turkey and Greece, and published an account of his travels, entitled "Hodoeporicon Byzantium," (1563,) written in Latin hexameter verse. Died in 1585.

Fa-vo'nî-us, (MARCUS,) a Roman senator, was a partisan of the Optimates, a friend of Cato Uticensis, and an opponent of Pompey. He was elected prætor in 49 B.C., and fought against Cæsar in the civil war. He was nicknamed "the ape of Cato," whom he took as his model. Having joined the army of Brutus and Cassius, he was taken prisoner at Philippi and put to death in 42 B.C.

Fav-o-rî-nus or **Favorî-nus**, [Φαβορίνος,] a Greek writer, a native of Arles, in Gaul, removed to Rome, where he became celebrated under the reigns of Trajan and Adrian for his learning and literary productions. Of his numerous works but a few fragments are now extant. Favorinus was a friend of Plutarch, from whom he received the dedication of a work.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MARRÉS, "Dissertatio de Favorini Vita," 1853.

Favorinus, known also as **Va-rî-nus** or **Guarino**, gwâ-ree'no, Bishop of Nocera, born near Camerino, in Italy. He was noted for his learning, and as the preceptor of Giovanni de' Medici, afterwards Pope Leo X. Died in 1537.

Favoriti, fâ-vo-ree'tee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian priest and Latin poet, born at Lucca in 1624; died in 1682.

Favras, de, (THOMAS Mahi,) MARQUIS, a French soldier, born at Blois in 1745. He was put to death by the revolutionary party in 1790.

Favrat, (FRANZ ANDREAS,) a Prussian general, noted for his physical strength, born in 1730; died in 1804.

Favre, [Lat. FA'BER,] (ANTOINE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1557. He published several valuable works. Died in 1624.

Favre, (JULES GABRIEL CLAUDE,) an eloquent French republican and orator, born at Lyons in 1809, became an advocate in Paris. On the formation of the republic, in February, 1848, he became secretary-general in the ministry of the interior. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848. During the second empire M. Favre was a leader of the opposition, and was distinguished for his radical opinions and independence or audacity of character. He was elected a member of the Corps Législatif in 1858 and in 1869, and admitted into the French Academy in 1868. On the fall of the empire he became foreign minister. In July, 1871, he resigned this post and resumed practice at the bar. In 1876 he was elected to the senate for the department of the Rhône. Died in 1880.

Favre, (PIERRE,) a learned Jesuit, born in the diocese of Geneva in 1506. He was the companion and helper of Loyola. Died in 1546.

Favyn, (ANDRÉ,) a French historical writer, born in Paris between 1550 and 1590. Among his works were a "History of Navarre," (1612,) and a "History of the Military Orders of Christian Kings and Princes."

Faw'cet, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English general and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1728. He served with distinction on the continent during the Seven Years' war. He translated from the French the "Reveries" of Count de Saxe, (1757,) and from the German "Rules for the Prussian Cavalry and Infantry," (1759.) Died in 1804.

Fawcett, (HENRY,) an English political economist, born in 1833. At the age of 25 he was blinded by an accident while shooting. In 1863 he became professor of political economy at Cambridge. He was first returned to Parliament by Brighton in 1864; at present he sits for Hackney. He was postmaster-general in Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1880. Among his works are the "Manual of Political Economy" and "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies." He died in 1884.

Faw'cett, (JOHN,) an English Baptist minister and religious writer, born near Bradford in 1740; died in 1817.

Fawkes, (FRANCIS,) and English poet, born about 1725. He was the author of "Bramham Park," and other poems, and made good translations from Anacreon, Sappho, Theocritus, and Musæus. Died in 1777.

Fawkes, (GUY or GUIDO,) one of the chief conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot in the reign of James I., was

a Catholic, and a native of Yorkshire. In 1604, Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Guy Fawkes, and others conspired to blow up, with gunpowder, the House of Parliament and kill the king, with the Lords and Commons, their motive being a fanatical zeal against the Protestants. They hired a vault under the House of Lords, placed in it thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, and arranged that Fawkes should explode it on the 5th of November, 1605. Before that time arrived, Lord Mounteagle, a Catholic peer, received an anonymous letter advising him to absent himself from Parliament and intimating that a great catastrophe was impending over that body. This excited the suspicion of the king and others, who searched the cellars in the vicinity and found Fawkes with matches and a dark lantern about midnight, November 4. He was tried and executed in January, 1606.

See HUME, "History of England;" GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. v.

Faxardo. See SAAVEDRA.

Fay. See DUFAY.

Fáy, fí or fá'e, (ANDRÁS,) a Hungarian novelist, poet, and dramatic writer, born at Kohany in 1786. As a prose writer he may be ranked among the best his country has produced.

Fay, (THEODORE SEDGWICK,) an American writer, born in New York in 1807. He produced, besides other works, "Norman Leslie," a novel, (1835,) a poem entitled "Ulric, or the Voices," (1851,) and a "History of Switzerland." He was sent as minister-resident to Switzerland in 1853.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Fayderbe or **Fay-d'Herbe,** fá'dàrb', (LUCAS,) an able Flemish sculptor and architect, born at Malines in 1617, was a pupil of Rubens. Died in 1694.

See G. A. VANDERPOEL, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de L. Fay-d'Herbe," 1854.

Faydit or **Faidit,** fá'de', (ANSELME DE GANCELME,) a French troubadour, born in Limousin. After he had led for some time the strolling life of a buffoon and juggler, he found a patron in Richard Cœur-de-Lion, whom he accompanied in his crusade to the Holy Land. Died in 1220.

See "Histoire littéraire des Troubadours;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Faydit, (PIERRE,) a French priest and theological writer, born in Auvergne. He is particularly noted for the part he took in the dispute between France and Pope Innocent XI., on which occasion he preached against the pontiff with great boldness. Died in 1709.

Faye. See LAFAYE.

Faye, fá'yèh, (ANDREAS,) a Norwegian preacher and writer, born at Drammen in 1802, published a "History of Norway," (1831,) and several educational works.

Faye, (HERVÉ AUGUSTE ÉTIENNE ALBANS,) a French astronomer and writer, born in 1814. He became a member of the Institute. He discovered in 1843 a new comet, which bears his name. In 1878 he was appointed director of the Paris Observatory.

Faye, (JACQUES,) Lord of Éspeisses, a jurist, born in Paris in 1542. When the Duke of Anjou was elected King of Poland, he accompanied that prince to Warsaw, and rendered him efficient service in conciliating some of the principal inhabitants. Upon the death of Charles IX., when the Duke of Anjou mounted the throne of France as Henry III., Faye still retained his confidence, and held many stations of importance under him. Upon the death of this prince he joined Henry IV. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Paris, but died soon after, in 1590, of a fever. He was the author of some political works.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Fayette, de la, deh lá fá'èt', (GILBERT Motier—mo'te-à'), was appointed marshal of France in 1428 by the regent, afterwards Charles VII. Died in 1464.

Fayette, de la, (MARIE MADELÈNE Pioche de la Vergne—pe'osh' deh lá vârn'), COUNTESS, a distinguished French writer of romances, born in 1632. The most important of her works were "Zaïde" and "The Princess of Cleves." She also wrote a historical romance,

entitled "History of Henrietta of England." Died in 1693.

See SAINT-EUVE, "Portraits of Celebrated Women."

Fayette, La, GENERAL. See LA FAYETTE.

Fayolle, fá'yo', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, musician, and critic, born in Paris in 1774, wrote, besides other works in prose and verse, "The Four Seasons of Parnassus," (16 vols., 1805-09,) and a French version of Gerber's "Dictionary of Musicians," (1810-12.) Died in Paris in 1852.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fayot, fá'yo', (ALFRED CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1797. Among his works is a "History of France from 1793 to the Accession of Charles X.," (16 vols., 1830.) Died in 1861.

Faypout de Maisoncelle, fá'poo' deh mà zò'n'sèl', (GUILLAUME CHARLES,) an able French statesman, born in Champagne in 1752, became minister of finance in 1795, and minister plenipotentiary at Genoa in 1796. His services here were recognized by a medal which the Genoese senate ordered to be struck in honour of Bonaparte and Faypout. He was minister of finance in Spain under Joseph Bonaparte about 1810-13. Died in 1817.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fazaree or **Fazary,** Al, ál fá-zá'ree, or **Fezari,** (MOHAMMED IBN IBRÂHEEM,) a Moslem astronomer of the eighth century, translated some important Indian mathematical tables into Arabic.

Fazelli, fá'd-zè'lee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian historian, and professor of philosophy at Palermo, born at Sacca, in Sicily, in 1498. His chief work is his "History of Sicily," (1558,) esteemed for its accuracy and elegance of style. Died in 1570.

Fazio, fá't-se-o, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a distinguished Latin scholar and historian, born in the republic of Genoa. He was patronized by Alfonso of Aragon, King of Naples, whose history he wrote. His most important work was a "History of the Illustrious Men of his own Time," ("De Viris Ævi sui illustribus Liber," 1745.) Died in 1457.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Fazio degli Uberti, fá't-se-o dàl'yee oo-bèr'tee, a famous Italian poet, born at Florence in the fourteenth century, was an ardent Ghibeline. He wrote a long descriptive poem entitled "Ditta Mundi," or "Il Dittamondo," in which he proposed to imitate or rival Dante. It was printed in 1474. Died in 1367.

Fazy, fá'ze', (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss statesman and journalist, born at Geneva in 1796. He edited several liberal journals at Paris between 1826 and 1835. Having returned to Geneva, he became the leader of the democratic party, which triumphed in the revolution of 1846. He was afterwards president of the council of state of his canton, and had the chief control of its affairs for many years. He published various works.

Fazzini, fá't-see'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born in 1787; died in 1837.

Fea, fá'á, (CARLO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Pigna, in Piedmont, in 1753. Among his works we may name the "Philological, Critical, and Antiquarian Miscellany," (1790,) and "Descrizione de Roma e dei Contorni con vedute," (3 vols., 1824,) which are said to have great merit. Died about 1834.

See TYPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fearn, fern, (JOHN,) an English metaphysician, published a "Review of Berkeley, Reid, and Stewart," (1813,) "Primary Vision," (1815,) and a work on "The Human Mind."

Fearne, fern, (CHARLES,) an English jurist and writer of high reputation, born in London in 1749. His chief work is an "Essay on Contingent Remainders," (1772; 4th edition, enlarged, 1791.) Died in 1791. "It was reserved for Mr. Fearne," says Judge Story, "to honour the profession by a treatise so profound and accurate that it became the guide of the ablest lawyers, yet so luminous in method and explanations that it is level to the capacity of every attentive student. He has in fact exhausted the subject, and this *chef-d'œuvre* will forever remain a monument of his skill, acuteness, and research."

Fearnley, fern'le, (THOMAS), a Norwegian landscape-painter, born at Frederickshall in 1802. Among his master-pieces are "The Glacier of Grindenwald," and "A Scene in Norway," which was purchased by Thorwaldsen. Died in 1842.

Featherstonehaugh, feth'er-ston-hau', (GEORGE W.), an American traveller, published a "Geological Report of the Elevated Country between the Missouri and Red Rivers," (1835), and other works. Died September 28, 1866.

Featly, feet'le, or **Fair'clough**, (DANIEL), a learned English theologian and controversialist, born at Charlton, in Oxfordshire, in 1582. His "Ancilla Pietatis" (1626) was very popular. He also wrote "Clavis Mystica," (1636), and a treatise against the Anabaptists, entitled "The Dippers Dipt," (1647.) Died in 1645.

Febre or **Fevvre**, Le, leh fêvr, (VALENTINE), a skilful Flemish painter and engraver, born at Brussels in 1642 or 1643. He worked mostly in Venice, and imitated Paul Veronese. He engraved numerous works of Titian and Paul Veronese. Died about 1700.

Fébre, fâ'bür', or **Fèvre**, (MICHEL), a French missionary and Orientalist, lived about 1650-80. Among his works are "The Present State of Turkey," (1674), and a "Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Ottomans," etc.

Fechner, fêk'ner, (GUSTAV THEODOR), a German natural philosopher and poet, born near Muskau in 1801. He obtained the chair of physics at Leipzig in 1834, and distinguished himself by researches in galvanism. He published a number of able works on organic chemistry, anthropology, etc., also humorous essays, which were very popular.

Fecht, fêkt, (JOHANN), a learned Lutheran theologian, writer, and professor of Hebrew, theology, and metaphysics, was born at Salzburg in 1636; died at Rostock in 1716.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Feck'en-ham, de, (JOHN), an English Catholic theologian, whose original name was HOW'MAN, born in Worcestershire about 1516. He was appointed chaplain to Bonner, Bishop of London, and when that prelate was deprived of his bishopric, under Edward VI., he was sent to the Tower. Upon the accession of Mary to the throne, (1553,) Feckenham was appointed her chaplain, and was sent to Lady Jane Grey a short time before her death, to endeavour to reclaim her to the Catholic faith; but without success. During the bloody persecutions that followed, he used all his influence in favour of moderation towards the suffering Protestants. He even went so far as to intercede with the queen for her sister, the princess Elizabeth, who, when she became queen, offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would conform to the rules of the Episcopal Church,—which, however, he refused to do. After having opposed the Reformation in the House of Lords, where he was the last mitred abbot, he was imprisoned in 1560. He died in prison in the island of Ely in 1585.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fedele, fâ-dâ'la, (CASSANDRA), an Italian lady, celebrated for her great learning and accomplishments, was born in Venice in 1465. She possessed the friendship of Pope Leo X., Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain: the latter tried to draw her to the court of Castile, but without success. Died about 1558.

See F. TOMASINI, "Vita della Signora C. Fedele," 1636.

Fedelissimi, fâ-dâ-lê's'se-mee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), an Italian poet and physician, born at Pistoia, lived about 1620.

Feder, fâ'der, (JOHANN GEORG HEINRICH), a learned German, who was professor of philosophy at Göttingen, born near Bayreuth in 1740; died in 1821.

See his "Autobiography," ("J. G. H. Feders Leben," 1825;) OERTEL, "De Vita et Fatis J. G. H. Federi," 1789.

Federici, fâ-dâ-ree'chee, (CAMILLO), originally **Giovanni Battista Viassolo**, (ve-âs'so-lo), one of the most popular Italian dramatists of recent times, born in Piedmont in April, 1749. He is regarded as the founder of a new dramatic school in Italy, and his plays are distinguished by a higher moral tone than those of his

predecessors. Among his best pieces are comedies called "The Sculptor and the Blind Man," "Henry IV. at the Passage of the Marne," and "I falsi Galantuomini." Died at Padua in December, 1802.

See TRPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" UGONI, "Della Letteratura Italiana."

Federici, (CESARE.) See FEDRICI.

Federici, (FRANCESCO), an Italian republican general, born at Naples in 1748. He obtained the chief command at Naples in 1799. Having surrendered to the royalists as a prisoner of war, he was treacherously put to death in 1799.

Federici, (LUIGI), an Italian poet and jurist, born at Brescia about 1540; died about 1607.

Federmann, fâ'der-mân', (NIKOLAUS), a German, born at Ulm, commanded an expedition which explored New Granada about 1537.

Fedrici, fâ-dree'chee, or **Federici**, fâ-dâ-ree'chee, (CESARE), a Venetian merchant and traveller, spent many years in the East Indies. He published, on his return, an interesting book, entitled "Voyage to the East Indies," etc., (1587.)

Fedrigotti, fâ-dre-got'tee, (GERONIMO), an Italian lyric poet of superior merit, born in 1742; died in 1776.

Fée, fâ, (ANTOINE LAURENT APOLLINAIRE), a French physician and eminent botanist, and first professor at the military hospital of Strasbourg, was born in 1789. He published a "Flora of Virgil," or "Critical Nomenclature of the Plants, Fruits, etc. mentioned by Virgil," (1822,) "Méthode lichénographique," (1824,) being a description of lichens, (regarded as the best work on this subject,) and other scientific works; also, a "Life of Linnæus," (1832.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fehling, fâ'ling, (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH), a German painter, born at Sangerhausen in 1653; died in 1725.

Fehr, fâr, (JOHANN MICHAEL), a learned German physician, born in Franconia in 1610, became imperial physician to Leopold I. Died in 1688.

Fehrman, fâr'mân, (DANIEL), a Swedish engraver of medals, born in Stockholm in 1710; died in 1780.

Fei, fâ'ee, (ALESSANDRO), an Italian historical painter, called DEL BARBIERE, was born in Florence in 1543.

Feijou. See FEYJOU.

Fein, fin, (EDUARD), a German jurist and legal writer, born at Brunswick in 1813, became professor of Roman law at Jena in 1845. He published, among other works, a continuation of Glück's "Complete Explanation of the Pandects," (44th vol., 1851.) He became professor of law at Tübingen in 1852. Died in 1857.

Fein, (GEORG), a German democrat and revolutionist, brother of the preceding, was born at Helmstedt in 1803. He was connected with secret political societies, and was often banished and expelled from various states in which he sought refuge.

Feitama, fî'tâ-mâ, (SIBRAND), a Dutch dramatic writer, born in Amsterdam in 1694. Among his works are two tragedies, "Fabricius," and the "Triumph of Poetry and Painting." He made excellent translations of Fénelon's "Télémaque" and Voltaire's "Henriade" into Dutch verse, and of several plays of Lamotte, Corneille, and other French writers. Died in 1758.

See JAN DE KRUYFF, "Leven van S. Feitama," Leyden, 1782.

Feith, fî't, [Lat. FEI'THIUS,] (EVERARD), a distinguished Dutch scholar, born at Elburg about 1597. Among his principal works are "Athenian Antiquities" and "Antiquities of Homer," (1677,) the latter of which was highly esteemed. The death of Feith is enveloped in mystery. As he was walking one day in Rochelle, a citizen invited him to enter his house. He entered, and was never seen or heard of afterwards, notwithstanding the thorough search of the magistrates. He was young when he disappeared.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Feith, (RHJNVIS or RHYNVIS), one of the most eminent Dutch poets of modern times, born at Zwolle, in Overyssel, in 1753. He studied law at Leyden, where he graduated in 1770. Among his best productions are his didactic poem "The Grave," ("Het Graf," 1792,) the tragedies of "Inez de Castro," (1793,) "Thirza," and

"Johanna Gray," and numerous hymns and odes of great beauty. His "Letters on Various Subjects" ("Brieven over verscheiden Onderwerpen," 6 vols., 1784-94) are among his most admired prose writings. Died in 1824.

His son PETER RUTGER was also a poet.

See "Gedenktuil voor Mr. R. Feith," 1825; CORNELIS LOOTS, "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van Mr. R. Feith," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Feizee or **Feizi**, fī'zee, written also **Fyzee** and **Fey-azi**, (**Abool-Feiz-Hindee**), an eminent poet, born at Agra, in India, in 1547, was a brother of the famous Aboul-Fazl. He wrote in Persian. Died in 1595.

Fejer, fá-yār, (GYÖRGY), a distinguished Hungarian writer, born at Keszthely in 1766. His chief production is entitled "Codex diplomaticus Hungariæ ecclesiasticus ac civilis." This valuable work is composed of twenty-eight (or twelve) large volumes relating to the history of Hungary, published in 1829-44. He became librarian of the University of Pesth and Buda in 1824.

Feldbausch, fêlt'bôwsh, (FELIX SEBASTIAN), a German scholar and educational writer, born at Manheim in 1795.

Feldmann, fêlt'mân, (LEOPOLD), a German dramatist, of Jewish extraction, born at Munich in 1803, was the author of several popular comedies.

Felekee or **Feleki**, fêl'e-kee, a distinguished Persian poet, whose true name was **Abool-Nizâm-Mohammed**; but, having devoted himself to astronomy and astrology, he received the title of Felekee, ("Celestial.") Died in 1182.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens."

Féletz, de, deh fá'lâs', (CHARLES MARIE DORIMOND,) ABBÉ, a French critic, born near Brives-la-Gaillarde in 1767. He contributed a number of learned and elegant essays to the "Journal des Débats" and the "Mercure de France." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1827, and was also director of that institution. Among his works is "Mélanges de Philosophie et Littérature," (6 vols., 1828.) He wrote for the "Journal des Débats" about twenty-five years, and defended the classical against the romantic school. Died in 1850.

See M. DELPIR, "Notice sur M. de Féletz," 1852; VILLEMAIN, "De M. de Féletz et de quelques Salons de son Temps," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Félibien, fá'le'be-ân', (ANDRÉ), a French architect and able writer on art, born at Chartres in 1619. He was one of the first eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1673 became keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Antiquities. He wrote, besides other works, "Conversations on the Lives and Works of the Most Excellent Painters, Ancient and Modern," ("Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellents Peintres," etc., 5 vols., 1666-88,) which was translated into various languages. Died in 1695.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Félibien, (JACQUES), a Roman Catholic theologian and writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Chartres in 1636; died in 1716.

Félibien, (JEAN FRANÇOIS), an architect, son of André, noticed above, was born about 1658. He possessed his father's taste for the fine arts, and left several works on the subject, the principal of which is entitled "Historical Collection of the Life and Works of the Most Celebrated Architects," (1687.) Died in 1733.

Félibien, (MICHEL), a Dominican, brother of the preceding, was born at Chartres in 1666. He wrote a "History of the Royal Abbey of Saint-Denis in France," and a "History of the City of Paris." Died in 1719.

Felice, fá-lee'chá, (COSTANZO), [Lat. CONSTANTIUS FELICI'US,] an Italian of the sixteenth century, born near Ancona, wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Conspiracy of Catiline."

Felice, (FORTUNATO BARTOLOMEO), a celebrated Italian author, and professor of philosophy at Naples, was born at Rome in 1725. He published in 1770 his greatest work, entitled "Encyclopædia, or an Accurate Universal Dictionary of Human Knowledge," (42 vols.,) in which he was assisted by several eminent savants, including Haller. Died in 1789.

See FELLER, "Biographie Universelle," edited by WEISS.

Feliciano, fá-le-châ'no, (FELICE,) surnamed ANTIQUARIO, an Italian antiquary, born at Verona about 1420. He collected inscriptions, medals, and other antiquities, and wrote a number of epigrams.

Feliciano, (GIOVANNI BERNARDINO,) an Italian scholar and physician, born at Verona about 1490. He translated a number of medical and philosophical works from the Greek and Latin. He was living in 1550.

Feliciano, or **Feliciani**, fá-le-châ'nee, (PORFIRIO,) an Italian bishop and Latin poet, born in Vaud in 1562; died in 1632.

Fe-liç'i-tas, SAINT, a Roman lady and Christian martyr of noble birth, lived under the reign of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. She suffered martyrdom in 164 A.D., having previously witnessed the death of her seven sons.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Felino, de, deh fá-lee'no, (GUILLAUME LÉON DU Tillot—dü'te'yo') MARQUIS, born at Bayonne, in France, in 1711. Being appointed in 1759 prime minister of Parma, he commenced a series of reformations which added greatly to the prosperity of the country. He expelled the Jesuits, founded a university, and liberally patronized education. In 1765 he was created Marquis of Felino. Died at Paris in 1774.

Felinski, fá-lin'skee, (ALOVY), a Polish poet and political essayist, born at Ossow in 1773, was secretary of Kosciusko about 1794. In 1809 he was appointed professor of poetry and rhetoric at Krzemieniec. Died in 1822 or 1820.

Felix, (ANTONIUS,) a profligate Roman officer, a freedman of the emperor Claudius, became Governor of Judea about 60 A.D. According to Tacitus, "he exercised the sovereign power with the character of a slave." He was removed from office in 62 A.D.

See Acts xxiii. 24, and xxiv. 24, 27.

Felix I, SAINT, was elected pope in 269. At this time the Christians suffered persecutions under the emperor Aurelian, and Saint Felix himself was condemned to death. He died, however, in prison, in 274.

Felix II, POPE, or, as some say, ANTIPOPE, was chosen by the Arians, or the emperor Constantius, in 355, to succeed Liberius, who had been banished. Upon the return of Liberius, in 358, Felix was driven from the city. Died in 365. He was canonized as a saint of the Roman Church.

Felix II or **III**, a native of Rome, was chosen pope in 483. He is said to have been a great-grandfather of Gregory the Great. In 484 or 485 he condemned Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who was accused of heresy but was protected by the emperor. This act of Felix occasioned the first schism between the Eastern and the Western Church. Died in 492.

Felix III or **IV**, became pope in 526. He was appointed by Theodoric, King of the Goths, against the wishes of the clergy and people of Rome. Died in 530.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Felix V, POPE or ANTIPOPE. See AMADEUS VIII.

of Savoy.
Felix, Bishop of Urgel, in Catalonia, lived in the eighth century. He advanced the doctrine that our Saviour, according to the human nature, was only the adopted Son of God. This doctrine was condemned in several councils, and Felix was sent to Rome, where he abjured it before Pope Adrian; but when he returned to his diocese he relapsed into his former opinion. He was deposed and banished about 800. His doctrine was called Adoptionism. Died about 818.

See EGINHARD, "Annales;" BARONIUS, "Annales."

Félix. See RACHEL, (MADEMOISELLE.)

Felix, (CASSIUS.) See CASSIUS FELIX.

Felix, (MINUCIUS.) See MINUCIUS.

Felix, surnamed PRATENSIS, a native of Tuscany, and son of a Jewish rabbi, became a Christian, and translated the Hebrew Psalms and other books of the Old Testament into Latin. Died in 1557.

Félix, SAINT, a French prelate, born about 512 A.D., became Bishop of Nantes in 549. He is said to have displayed much political ability, and to have constructed useful public works. Died about 583.

Felix, SAINT, Bishop of Ravenna, incited the people of that city to revolt against Justinian II., who punished him with the loss of his eyes. Died in 716 A.D.

Félix de Tassy, fâ'less' deh tâ'se', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a skilful French surgeon, born in Paris, was appointed first surgeon to Louis XIV. Died in 1703.

Fell, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Longworth, in Berkshire, in 1625, was a son of Samuel Fell, noticed below. He became Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, about 1660, and Bishop of Oxford in 1676. He wrote a number of works, including a "Life of Henry Hammond," (1660,) and an edition of the New Testament in Greek, (1675,) which was favourably received. Died in 1686.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fell, (JOHN,) an English dissenting theologian, born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1735. Among his works we may mention his "Genuine Protestantism, or the Inalienable Rights of Conscience defended," (1773.) Died in 1797.

Fell, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1594, was the father of John Fell, Bishop of Oxford. He became Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford in 1626, and Dean of Christ Church in 1638. Died in 1648.

Felle, fêl, (GUILLAUME,) a French traveller and Dominican monk, born at Dieppe in 1639; died in 1710.

Fel'len-berg, von, [Ger. pron. fon fel'len-bêrg,'] (PHILIP EMANUEL,) a celebrated Swiss philanthropist, was born at Berne in June, 1771. His mother was a descendant of the Dutch admiral Van Tromp. He travelled in his youth for the purpose of obtaining information. About 1799 he founded at Hofwyl, near Berne, an institution designed to supply a practical education to poor children by means of a model farm, a manual-labour school, and a normal school. His institution acquired a high reputation, and, together with his writings, exercised an extensive influence. He was the author of many works on agriculture and education. Died in November, 1844.

See HAMM, "Fellenbergs Leben und Wirken," 1845; E. ROCHOLZ, "Gespräche über E. von Fellenberg und seine Zeit," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1818.

Feller, fel'ler, (JOACHIM,) a German scholar, born at Zwickau in 1628. He wrote a number of Latin poems, and contributed to the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1691.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Feller, (JOACHIM FRIEDRICH,) son of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1673, was the author of several valuable historical works, and assisted in Leibnitz's "History of the House of Brunswick." Died in 1726.

Feller, de, deh fel'ler or fâ'lair', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a learned Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1735, was the author, among other works, of a "Historical Dictionary," in French, which passed through numerous editions. This was written with a view to serve the Roman Catholic Church, and is censured for lack of impartiality. Died in 1802.

See DESDOYARTS, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Feller," 1802.

Fellon, fâ'lôn', (THOMAS BERNARD,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Avignon in 1672, published funeral orations on Louis XIV., Louis, Dauphin of France, and others. Died in 1759.

Fel'löweñ, (Sir CHARLES,) an English traveller and antiquary, born in Nottingham in 1799. He explored in 1838 various parts of Asia Minor, and discovered the ruins of Xanthus, the capital of ancient Lycia. In 1839 he published his "Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor." As an agent of the British Museum, he visited Lycia again in 1839, and discovered many other ruined cities with beautiful sculptures, which he described in "An Account of Discoveries in Lycia," (1841.) Having obtained from the Sultan of Turkey a firman permitting him to remove works of art, he conducted a party of explorers to the valley of the Xanthus in 1841, and brought home a collection of Xanthian marbles, which are now in the British Museum. Died in 1860.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for January, 1861.

Fellowes, (Rev. ROBERT,) an English writer on theology, born in Norfolk in 1770, was a friend of the famous Dr. Parr. He published, besides other works,

"Christian Philosophy," (1798,) a "Guide to Immortality," (3 vols., 1804,) and a "Body of Theology," (2 vols., 1807.) He withdrew from the Anglican Church, of which he had been ordained a priest, and became editor of the "London Critical Review." Died in 1847.

Felsing, fêl'sing, (JAKOB,) an excellent German engraver, born at Darmstadt in 1802. He studied and worked for about ten years in Italy, and returned in 1832 to Darmstadt, where he obtained the title of engraver to the court. Among his master-pieces are "The Marriage of Saint Catherine," after Correggio; a "Holy Family," after Overbeck; and a "Violin-Player," after Raphael.

Fel'tham or **Fell'tham**, (OWEN,) a learned English writer under the reign of James I., was born about 1608. He was a zealous royalist in the civil war. He is chiefly celebrated as the author of a work entitled "Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political," (2d edition, 1628.) Died about 1678. "He is one of our worst writers in point of style," says Hallam, who thinks him "not only a laboured and artificial, but a shallow, writer." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See, also, "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Fel'ton, (CORNELIUS CONWAY,) LL.D., a distinguished American scholar and author, was born at West Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1807. He graduated at Harvard with high honours in 1827. He was appointed Latin tutor in that institution in 1829, Greek tutor in 1830, and professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834 he was selected to fill the chair of Eliot professor of Greek literature, which position he held until 1860, when he succeeded Dr. Walker as president of the university. He contributed many articles to "The North American Review," "The Christian Examiner," "Bibliotheca Sacra," and other leading reviews and journals of the country. Of his numerous classical works, his "Iliad" of Homer, issued in 1833, "Greek Reader," (1840,) "Panegyricus" of Isocrates, (1847,) "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, (1847,) "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, and "The Birds" of Aristophanes, have each passed through several editions, and the two last have been reprinted in England. Among his most important works is "Greece, Ancient and Modern: Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute," (2 vols., 1867.) Died in 1862.

Fel'ton, (HENRY,) an English divine, born in London in 1679. He became rector of Whitewell, Derbyshire, in 1711, and principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1722. He published, besides a number of sermons, a "Dissertation on reading the Classics and forming a Just Style," (1711.) Died in 1740.

See WILLIAM FELTON, "Life of Henry Felton," 1748.

Felton, (JOHN,) a native of Ireland, notorious for having assassinated, in 1628, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I.

See HUME, "History of England."

Felton, (NICHOLAS,) an English divine, born at Yarmouth about 1563, was appointed Bishop of Bristol in 1617, and translated to the see of Ely in 1619. He was one of the persons employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible. Died in 1626.

Feltre, DUKE OF. See CLARKE.

Feltrino, fêl-tree'no, (ANDREA,) a painter of the Florentine school, born about 1490; died about 1554.

Feltro, fâ, dâ fêl'tro, (MORTO,) a Venetian painter of arabesques, born at Feltre about 1474, had a high reputation as a decorative painter, and was an assistant of Giorgione. He was killed in battle near Zara about 1519.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Fenaroli, fâ-nâ-ro'lee, (CAMILLA Solar d'Asti—solar' dâs'tee,) an Italian poetess, born at Brescia about 1705; died in 1769.

Fenaroli or **Feneroli**, fâ-nâ-ro'lee, (FEDELE,) an Italian composer, born at Lanciano, in the Abruzzi, in 1732, was professor of music at Naples. Died in 1818.

Fenaruolo, fâ-nâ-roo-o'lo, (GERONIMO,) an Italian poet, a native of Venice, died about 1570.

Fendi, fên'dee, (PETER,) an eminent German painter of history and portraits, born at Vienna in 1796, was also an engraver. He painted many subjects of German his-

tory, and the portraits of the eminent numismatists of Europe. Died in 1842.

Fénel, fá'nél', (JEAN BAPTISTE PASCAL,) a French abbot, born in Paris in 1695, was the author of several historical and antiquarian essays. Died in 1753.

Fénelon, fén'eh-lon or fán'lón', (FRANÇOIS DE Salignac de la Mothe, (or la Motte)—déh sál'len'yák' deh lá mot,) Archbishop of Cambrai, an illustrious French prelate and author, born at the château de Fénelon, in Périgord, August 6, 1651. He was sent about the age of twelve to the College of Cahors, from which he passed to the college Du Plessis in Paris, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy and theology. At the age of fifteen he preached his first sermon, which elicited so much applause that his uncle, the Marquis de Fénelon, fearing it would have a bad effect on one so young, sent him to the seminary of Saint-Sulpice. He was ordained as a priest about 1675, after which he was employed for ten years in Paris as superior of a community called "Nouvelles Catholiques," founded for the instruction of new converts. Among his earliest publications was an argument against the Protestant religion, entitled "Traité du Ministère des Pasteurs." Soon after the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685,) Louis XIV. sent Fénelon to convert the Protestants of Poitou. In this mission he employed mildness and persuasion in preference to military power.

In 1689 Fénelon was appointed preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy, a grandson of Louis XIV., and the presumptive heir to the throne, a prince of violent and irascible temper. He performed the duties of this highly responsible position with great ability, and, it appears, effected a decided improvement in the temper and conduct of his pupil, for whom he composed "Dialogues of the Dead," and other works. He gained the favour and confidence of Madame de Maintenon. In 1693 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was appointed Archbishop of Cambrai in February, 1695, and accepted the office on condition that he should reside for nine months of the year in his diocese and devote three months to the instruction of the Duke of Anjou and the Duke of Berry, grandsons of the king. Fénelon excited general admiration at court by his ready and brilliant wit and the graceful amenity of a character in which, it has been remarked, "the apostle and the great lord seemed to be strangely united."

About this time great excitement was produced in the religious world of France by the mystical sentiments and writings of Madame Guyon, of whom Fénelon was an intimate friend. His sympathy with her involved him in a long controversy with Bossuet, who condemned the quietism of Madame Guyon and somewhat arrogantly insisted that Fénelon should define his position on the subject. The latter accordingly wrote his "Explication des Maximes des Saints," (1697), which was regarded as an indirect apology for Guyonism. Fénelon was denounced by Bossuet to the king, and was dismissed from court in disgrace. He appealed to the judgment of the pope, who, after long hesitation, yielding to the imperious will of Louis XIV. and the menaces of his agents, decided against the "Maximes des Saints" in March, 1699. Fénelon submitted with dignity, and publicly expressed his acquiescence in this decision. He might perhaps have been restored to favour at court, if a book, which he wrote to amuse the Duke of Burgundy, had not been made public, in 1699, through the infidelity of a servant whom he employed to transcribe the manuscript. This was "Les Aventures de Télémaque," his most celebrated production, and one of the most popular works in the French language. Louis XIV. suspected that this was a covert satire against his despotic régime, and endeavoured to suppress it. While Fénelon was thus proscribed at the French court, he was so highly honoured for his Christian virtues and wisdom among the nations of Europe, that, when adjacent parts of France were ravaged by hostile armies, the diocese of Cambrai was protected from spoliation by the orders of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. His eloquence and wisdom in conversation are highly extolled by Saint-Simon and other contemporaries. "We feel the power and ascendancy of his rare genius," says La

Bruyère, "whether he preaches without preparation, or pronounces a studied discourse, or explains his thoughts in conversation." He died on the 7th of January, 1715. Besides the above-named works, he wrote "Dialogues on the Eloquence of the Pulpit," a "Demonstration of the Existence of God," "On the Temporal Power of the Mediæval Popes," an excellent "Treatise on the Education of Girls," and a number of political treatises. He ranks among the most excellent masters of graceful and eloquent diction that France has produced.

"He had all the qualities," says Sir James Mackintosh, "which fit a man to be the preceptor of a prince, and which most disable him to get or to keep office. Even birth and urbanity and accomplishments and vivacity were an insufficient atonement for his genius and virtue." The same writer remarks, in another place, "Fénelon in his writings exhibits more of the qualities which predispose to religious feelings than any other equally conspicuous person: a mind so pure as steadily to contemplate supreme excellence; a heart capable of being touched and affected by the contemplation; a gentle and modest spirit, not elated by the privilege, but seeing its own want of worth as it came nearer to such brightness, and disposed to treat with compassionate forbearance those errors in others of which it felt a humbling consciousness." "There was indeed," says Macaulay, "one Frenchman who has discovered those principles which it now seems impossible to miss,—that the many are not made for the use of one; that the truly good government is not that which concentrates magnificence in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people. These were the doctrines which Fénelon taught." (See review of Dumont's "Recollections of Mirabeau," in Macaulay's "Essays.")

See, also, RAMSAY, "Vie de Fénelon;" CARDINAL DE BAUSSET, "Histoire de Fénelon," 4 vols., 1808; GOSSELIN, "Histoire littéraire de Fénelon," 1843; MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHARLES BUTLER, "Life of Fénelon," 1810; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Fénelon," Paris, 1854; HENRI LEMAIRE, "Vie de Fénelon," 1826; THOMAS C. UPHAM, "Life of Fénelon;" J. F. DE LAHARPE, "Eloge de F. Salignac de Lamotte-Fénelon," 1771; JEAN SIFFREIN MAURY, "Eloge de Fénelon," 1771; ROY, "Histoire de Fénelon," 1842; ALBERT WERFER, "Leben des F. Fénelon," etc., 1852; A. CÉLARIER, "Histoire de Fénelon," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle," by M. VILLEMAIN; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY, vol. i.

Fénelon, de, déh fá'neh-lón' or fán'lón', (BERTRAND de Salignac—déh sál'len'yák',) MARQUIS, a distinguished French soldier, writer, and ambassador of Charles IX. at the court of England. His master having charged him to apologize to Queen Elizabeth for the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, he answered, "Sire, address yourself to those who have advised you to it." He was the author of several diplomatic works. Died in 1589.

Fénelon, de, (GABRIEL JACQUES DE SALIGNAC,) MARQUIS, nephew of the illustrious Archbishop of Cambrai, was lieutenant-general of the French armies, and ambassador from Louis XV. to the States of Holland. He wrote several diplomatic memoirs. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Rocour in October, 1746.

Fénelon, de, (J. B. A. SALIGNAC,) a French ecclesiastic and philanthropist, born in Périgord, was appointed almoner to the queen of Louis XV. The young Savoyards of Paris interested him so much that he received the title of "Bishop of the Savoyards." During the Revolution he was arrested as a suspected person, and, although his innocence was proved, he was beheaded in July, 1794.

Fen-és-tel'la, (LUCIUS,) a Roman historian, born 49 B.C., was the author of "Annals" which were esteemed by his contemporaries and are often quoted by Pliny and others. Few fragments only are extant. Died in 21 A.D.

Fénil, fá'nán', (PIERRE,) a French chronicler, born in Artois, wrote a history of the civil war between the houses of Burgundy and Orléans, which was printed in 1837. Died in 1506.

Fenn, (Lady ELEANOR,) an English writer of educational works, whose assumed name was MRS. LOVECHILD, was born about 1744; died in 1813.

Fenn, (Sir JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in Norwich in 1739, published a work entitled "Original Letters

written under the Reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III., which were the productions of different persons of distinction, and contained many curious and interesting anecdotes. Died in 1794.

Fen'ner, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan divine, born in 1560. He became rector of Rochford, Essex, in 1629. Died in 1640. A volume of his sermons and other works was published in 1657.

Fenner von Fenneberg, fen'ner fon fen'neh-bêrg', leader of the insurrection in the Palatinate in 1848, was a native of the Tyrol. After the failure of his projects, he went to America, where, in 1851, he founded in New York a journal called the "Atlantis."

Fenoillet, feh-nwá'yá', or **Fenoillet**, feh-noo'yá', (PIERRE,) a French prelate, born at Anney, was chaplain to Henry IV., and Bishop of Montpellier. He wrote, among other treatises, "Remonstrances to the King against Duels." Died in 1652.

Fenollar, fá-nol-yár', (BERNARDO,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia in the thirteenth century.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus."

Fenoillot. See FENOILLET and FALBAIRE.

Fen'rír or **Fen'ris**, called also **Fenrisulfr** or **Fenrisulf**, (fén'ris-óolf,) in the mythology of the Northmen, the name of a monster, regarded as the most terrible enemy of the Æsir. He was the offspring of Loki, the god of evil, and the female Jötun Angurboda, (Angrboða, the "anguish-boding.") When he was young, the gods with great difficulty succeeded in binding him, (for an account of this, see TYR;) but at the approach of Ragnarök or Ragnaröck (the twilight of the gods) he will at length break loose. He will then rush forth with gaping mouth, his upper jaw touching heaven and his nether jaw the earth, and if there were room he would gape even more widely. He will first devour the sun, causing a severe loss, as may well be supposed, to mankind. Immediately afterwards, in the great battle with the gods, he will swallow Odin, but will the next moment be slain by Vidar. Some writers suppose that by the wolf Fenrir is typified volcanic fire. The name is probably derived from the same root as fen, a "marsh" or low place. Fenrir may signify the inhabitant of the lower world or the abyss. The monsters of the deep destined to destroy the beneficent gods (Æsir) may denote the blind and terrible powers which reside in the elements, and which, when they once break loose, are so destructive to the products of human intellect and industry; "because," says Schiller, "the elements hate the creations of the human hand."*

See the account of Ragnarök in THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 80, 81, 82; also p. 181 et seq.; MALLET'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., fable xxxii.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Fen'ton, (EDWARD,) an English navigator, born about 1550. In 1577 he accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher on his second voyage to the North Seas, as the commander of a small vessel. After making two voyages in the unsuccessful attempt to discover a passage by the northwest to the South Seas, he was given the command of four vessels to continue his explorations. He sailed first towards Africa, and then towards the Strait of Magellan. He fell in with three Spanish ships, one of which he succeeded in sinking, after a severe engagement. He then returned to England, and obtained the command of a vessel in the armament sent against the famous Armada in 1588, on which occasion he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery. Died in 1603.

See FULLER, "Worthies of England;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign."

Fenton, (ELIJAH,) a distinguished English poet, born near Newcastle, Staffordshire, in 1633. He graduated at Oxford about 1704. He was secretary to the Earl of Orrery, who appointed him preceptor to his only son. He assisted Pope, whose esteem and friendship he possessed, in the translation of the "Odyssey," his portion being the first, fourth, nineteenth, and twentieth books. Among his other works were the tragedy of "Mariamne," (1723,) which was successful, and brought

him about £1000, a "Life of Milton," (1727,) which is highly praised by Johnson, and several poems. Died in Berkshire in July, 1730.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Fenton, (SIR GEOFFREY,) an able statesman and translator, was a brother of Edward, noticed above. He produced "Golden Epistles from Guevara and other Authors," (1575,) and an English version of Guicciardini's "History of the Italian Wars," (1579.) He was for many years secretary of state in Ireland in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Died in 1608.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Fen'ton, (REUBEN E.,) an American lawyer and legislator, born at Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, in July, 1819. He represented the thirty-third district of New York in Congress for four successive terms, from December, 1857, to March, 1865, and acted with the Republican party. He distinguished himself by his talents for business. In November, 1864, he was elected Governor of New York for two years. He was re-elected in 1866, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1869.

Fen'wick, (GEORGE,) the proprietor of a plantation near Saybrook, Connecticut, came to America in 1636. Having returned to England, he was appointed one of the judges in the trial of Charles I. Died in 1657.

Fenwick, (GEORGE,) an English theologian of the Hutchinsonian school, was rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire. He published "Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Psalms," (1749.) Died in 1760.

Fenwick, (SIR JOHN,) a Roman Catholic agitator and conspirator during the reign of William III., was born in England near the middle of the seventeenth century. He was highly connected, having married a sister of the Earl of Carlisle. In 1696 he was arrested for high treason; but the government failed to convict him, in consequence of one of the chief witnesses having been prevailed upon by Fenwick's friends to hide himself on the continent. Thereupon he was tried under a bill of attainder, which, after an extraordinary excitement and conflict, passed both Houses of Parliament and received the royal assent. He was executed the 28th of January, 1697. He was the last person who suffered death in England by an act of attainder. For an extremely interesting account of his trial, see Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxii.

Fen'wicke, (JOHN,) an Englishman, born in 1618, noted as the founder of a colony in New Jersey, was a member of the Society of Friends. He obtained in 1673 a grant of land in West Jersey, emigrated in 1675, and settled in Salem. His claim to the proprietorship was disputed by Governor E. Andros, who arrested him in 1678 and confined him in prison for two years. He died poor in 1683, after he had conveyed or transferred his claim to William Penn.

See L. Q. C. ELMER, "History of the Early Settlement of Cumberland County, New Jersey," 1869.

Fenyés, fén'yêsh, (ALEXIUUS,) a Hungarian geographer, born in the county of Bihar in 1807. He published two valuable works, entitled "Present Condition of Hungary and the Adjacent Countries in their Geographical and Statistical Relations," (6 vols., 1839,) and "Statistics of Hungary," (1849.)

Feo, fá'o, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer, born at Naples about 1699. He produced a number of masses, litanies, etc., and a successful opera, entitled "Ipernestra."

Feodor, fá'o-dor, sometimes written **Fëdor**, I, (IVANOVITCH,) Czar of Russia, the last of the dynasty of Rurik, was born in 1557, and ascended the throne in 1584. Under his reign the Church of Russia was declared independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople; and from that time it had a separate patriarch. Died in 1598.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de l'Empire de Russie."

Feodor or **Fëdor** II, (ALEXIEVITCH,) elder brother of Peter the Great, became Czar of Russia in 1676, and distinguished his reign by passing some important laws of a reformatory character. Died in 1682.

Feodor or **Fëdor**, fá'o-dor, (IVANOVITCH,) a Russian or Kalmuck painter and engraver, born about 1765, near the frontier between Russia and China. He studied at

* "Denn die Elemente hassen
Das Gebild' der Menschenhand."
Das Lied von der Glocke.

Rome, became a skilful draughtsman, and accompanied Lord Elgin to Athens about 1800. He made drawings of the bas-reliefs and other antique monuments of Athens, called the Elgin Marbles. Died in 1821.

Feofan or **Feophan**, fá-o-fán', an eminent Russian prelate and writer, born at Kiev in 1681. He became Bishop of Pleskov and Narva about 1716, and Archbishop of Novogorod in 1721. He co-operated with Peter the Great in his projects of improvement and civilization. Died in 1736.

Fer, de, de, de, fair, (NICOLAS,) a French geographer, born in 1646; died in 1720.

Fer de la Nouerre, de, de, de, fér, de, de, lâ, noo'air', a French captain of artillery, and the author of "Science of Navigable Canals." Died about 1790.

Ferabosco, fá-râ-bos'ko, (ALFONSO,) a composer, born at Greenwich about 1550, was a son of an Italian musician. He composed madrigals, and acquired a high reputation.

Feraldo. See FÉRAUD, (RAIMOND.)

Féraud, fá'rô', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1725, published a valuable "Grammatical Dictionary of the French Language." Died in 1807.

Féraud or **Feraudi**, fá'rô'de', sometimes written **Feraldo** or **Ferrando**, (RAIMOND,) a Provençal poet, who died about 1324.

Ferber, fér'ber, (JOHAN JAKOB,) a distinguished Swedish mineralogist, born at Carlsrona in 1743. He studied under Linnæus, Wallerius, and Cronstadi, explored the mines of Germany, France, etc., and was appointed professor of natural history and philosophy at Mittau in 1774. He removed to Saint Petersburg in 1783, and entered the service of the King of Prussia in 1786. Among his numerous works are his "Descriptions of the Quicksilver-Mines of Idria," (1774,) and "Mineralogical History of Bohemia," (1774.) Died in 1790.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750-1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Ferchault de Réaumur. See RÉAUMUR.

Fer'di-nand [Ger. pron. fér'de-nânt'] **I**, (KARL LEOPOLD FRANZ,) Emperor of Austria, born at Vienna in 1793, was the eldest son of Francis I., and uncle of Franz Joseph, the present emperor. He married, in 1831, Maria Anna Carolina, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. He ascended the throne on the 2d of March, 1835. As he was subject to a chronic disorder by which his mind was impaired, the government was directed chiefly by Metternich as prime minister. In consequence of the revolutionary agitations which prevailed in 1848, he abdicated in favour of his nephew, Franz Jose, ph. in December of that year. He died in 1875.

Ferdinand I, Emperor of Germany, and younger brother of Charles V., was born at Alcalá, in Spain, in 1503. His mother was a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Having married Anne, sister and heiress of Louis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, upon the death of that monarch, in 1526, he laid claim to both crowns, and was recognized by the Bohemians; but in Hungary he met with opposition. John Zápolya, Vayvode of Transylvania, having been elected king by some of the Hungarian lords, called in the Turks to assist him, and defeated Ferdinand, who had marched against him. After this a compromise was effected, each retaining part of the kingdom. He obtained in 1521 the sovereignty of the German provinces of Austria by the consent of Charles V. Ferdinand was elected King of the Romans in 1531, and succeeded Charles V., who abdicated the imperial throne in August, 1556. His title was confirmed by the Diet in 1558. As a monarch, he was distinguished for his moderation and justice, and was a liberal patron of learning. Died in Vienna in July, 1564. He was succeeded by his son, Maximilian.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" ALFONSO DE ULLOA, "Vita del Imperatore Ferdinando I.," 1565; F. B. BUCHHOLTZ, "Geschichte der Regierung Ferdinand's I.," 10 vols., 1830-41.

Ferdinand II, Emperor of Germany, son of Charles, Duke of Styria, and grandson of Ferdinand I., was born in July, 1578. Through the influence of his cousin, the emperor Matthias, he was crowned King of Bohemia in 1617, after having promised religious liberty to the

Bohemian Protestants. Frederick, Elector Palatine, resolved to oppose him; and, as Ferdinand had refused to protect his Protestant subjects against the Catholics, the Bohemians declared that he had broken his oath and that the throne was vacant. This led to the famous Thirty Years' war. At the time that Ferdinand lost the crown of Bohemia, he was recognized King of Hungary, and, upon the death of Matthias, was elected emperor, in 1619. Frederick, after some hesitation, accepted the crown of Bohemia, which had been offered to him by the States, and leagued himself with all the enemies of the house of Austria. At the battle of Prague, which was fought in 1620, the Palatine was defeated by the army of Ferdinand under Maximilian of Bavaria, and he lost both his new and his old dominions; and in 1623 the emperor gave Maximilian full power in the Palatinate. In 1624 another Protestant league was formed against Ferdinand, with the King of Denmark at its head; but the latter was defeated by the imperialist general Wallenstein, and was forced to accept peace on humiliating terms. Ferdinand, thinking that the time had now arrived to extinguish Protestantism in his empire, as he could command an army of 150,000 men, while the league could muster only 30,000, was preparing to execute this design, when a new league was formed, about 1630, by Sweden, France, and Venice, with Gustavus Adolphus at its head, who gained many brilliant and important victories over the emperor. But at the battle of Lutzen, (1632,) where the Protestant arms were crowned with the most splendid success, the Swedish monarch was killed. The league was then directed by Chancellor Oxenstiern; and Ferdinand, more fortunate with his arms, succeeded in making peace with some of the allies, and procured the election of his son, Ferdinand Ernest, as King of the Romans. As a monarch, Ferdinand possessed great ability, but was tyrannical and bigoted. Died in February, 1637.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" J. P. SILBERT, "Ferdinand II., Römischer Kaiser," 1836; FRIEDRICH HURTER, "Geschichte Kaiser Ferdinand's II.," 4 vols., 1850-53.

Ferdinand III, born in 1608, succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., in 1637, on the imperial throne of Germany. The crowns of Bohemia and Hungary having been secured to him, he was elected emperor with little opposition; but during the first years of his reign he met with continual reverses. The Swedes, led on by their general, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and assisted by the French, were scarcely less successful than they had been under Gustavus Adolphus; but the Duke of Saxe-Weimar died in the midst of his victories,—as some suppose, by poison. The war was still urged with such vigour by Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu that the Austrians were beaten in nearly every battle until October, 1648, when, after the death of the French monarch and his prime minister, the emperor signed the treaty known as the Peace of Westphalia, which secured religious liberty to the Protestants. Ferdinand died in 1657, deeply regretted by his subjects, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold I.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Ferdinand [Sp. FERNANDO, fér-nân'do] **I**, King of Aragon and Sicily, surnamed THE JUST, born in 1373, was the second son of Juan I. of Castile. He became King of Aragon in 1412, and died in 1416, leaving the throne to his son, Alfonso V.

Ferdinand II of Aragon. See FERDINAND V. of Castile.

Ferdinand (Fernando) I, King of Castile, a son of Sancho III., was crowned in 1035. In 1038 his brother-in-law, Bermudo, King of Leon, having invaded Castile, Ferdinand defeated him in a battle, in which Bermudo was slain. Ferdinand thus became King of Leon and the most powerful monarch in Spain. He afterwards carried on a successful war against the Moors, and forced the Kings of Saragossa and Toledo to become his tributaries. Historians speak in high terms of the ability and virtues of this prince. Died in 1065. He left Castile to his son Sancho, and Leon to his second son, Alfonso.

See FERRERAS, "Historia general de España."

Ferdinand (Fernando) II. of Leon, a son of Alfonso VII., mounted the throne of Leon in 1157, at the same time that his brother, Sancho III., became King of Castile. It was under the reign of this monarch that the famous order of the Christian knights of Saint James was founded. Ferdinand carried on successful wars against the Moors, in which he displayed great generalship and intrepidity. Died in 1187. He was particularly noted for his generosity.

Ferdinand (Fernando) III., called **THE SAINT**, a son of Alfonso IX., King of Leon, and Berengaria, Queen of Castile. He became King of Castile in 1217, and succeeded his father in 1230. In his Moorish wars he conquered the kingdom of Baeza, took Córdoba, Seville, and several other rich and important places, and made the Kings of Granada and Murcia his tributaries. He died in 1252, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso X.

See MIGUEL DE HERRERA, "Cronica del Rey Fernando III.," 1554; H. FLOREZ, "Elogio del S. Rey Fernando III.," 1754.

Ferdinand (Fernando) IV., King of Castile and Leon, born at Seville in 1285, was the son of Sancho IV., whom he succeeded in 1295. Like the preceding, he gained many victories over the Moors. He was vindictive, passionate, and unjust. He died in 1312, and left the throne to his son, Alfonso XI.

Ferdinand (Fernando) V., King of Castile and Aragon, surnamed **THE CATHOLIC**, was born at Sos on the 10th of March, 1452. He was the son of Juan II., King of Aragon. At this time Juan's son Carlos, Prince of Viana, was the presumptive heir to the throne of Aragon and Navarre. In 1461 the Prince of Viana died, and soon after the Aragonese tendered the oaths of allegiance to Ferdinand, as heir-apparent to that monarchy. In very early life he was trained to the use of arms, and was schooled in all the military science of that age, and, while yet a boy, exhibited great discretion and superior prowess on the field of battle. In 1469 he married the infanta Isabella, on whom had been fixed the succession to the throne of Castile. The glory of their reign and the commencement of the highest prosperity and grandeur of the Spanish monarchy are chiefly to be attributed to the eminent qualities of this princess. Spain at this period was divided into the kingdoms of Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, the latter of which was still possessed by the Moors; but Ferdinand and Isabella, before the close of their reign, by energetic and politic measures united the four sovereignties under their sway. In 1474 Henry IV. of Castile died, and Isabella was proclaimed queen at Segovia. Her title, however, was disputed by the princess Joanna, whom Henry had acknowledged to be his legitimate daughter. Joanna received assistance from several of the Castilian grandees and her uncle, Alfonso of Portugal, who invaded Spain to defend her cause. Ferdinand soon placed himself at the head of an army, and gained a decisive victory over the Portuguese at Toro, which caused Alfonso to withdraw to his own dominions. In a short time the entire kingdom of Castile submitted to Isabella, and finally, in 1479, a treaty of peace was ratified at Lisbon. The same year Ferdinand was crowned King of Aragon at the death of Juan II. The two sovereigns immediately commenced a course of salutary reforms, especially in Castile, where during the reign of Henry oppression and rapine had been carried to great excesses by the nobility. Various courts of justice were also formed, over which the king and queen frequently presided in person. A successful attempt was likewise made for reducing the power of the great feudal lords, who had frequently held the authority of their sovereigns in contempt. In 1480 an indelible stain was fastened on the otherwise unsullied fame of Isabella by the establishment of the Inquisition. Ferdinand subsequently gave his consent for its introduction into Aragon. After the king and queen had fully established their authority at home, they turned their attention towards the conquest of Granada, the most fertile portion of Spain. The invasion of that kingdom was, however, anticipated by the Moorish sovereign, who in 1481 surprised and captured the fortress of Zahara, in Andalusia. Soon after the Castilians took the strongly-fortified city of Alhama, in the heart of the Moorish dominions. This exploit struck the Moslems with terror, while it greatly

inspired the Christians. The war was now vigorously urged forward by Ferdinand, who commanded in person, and by Isabella, who was untiring in her efforts to encourage the nation and to keep in the field an efficient army. She imparted to the people her own zeal and heroic enterprise, which wavered not until the capitulation of the royal city of Granada, in November, 1491. In 1486 Columbus visited the court of Spain, to solicit from the sovereigns the assistance which would enable him to prosecute a voyage of discovery. At this time their treasury was drained, and the Moorish war engrossed their entire attention: so that they were unable either to fit out the armament which he wished, or to decide on the policy of the adventure. However, when the war was finished, Isabella made those arrangements with the illustrious Genoese which opened to the Castilians a far greater empire than the one just obtained. In 1492 an edict was issued for the expulsion of all Jews from the kingdom. In 1493 Columbus returned from his successful voyage to the New World. The same year they obtained a papal bull by which their titles were confirmed to all territories which they should discover in the Western hemisphere. Ferdinand and Isabella next turned their attention to the education of the Spanish youth. They invited learned men to settle in their dominions, and founded universities throughout the kingdom. In 1495 Charles VIII. of France invaded Italy and took possession of Naples. The proximity of so powerful an army to his Sicilian possessions filled the mind of Ferdinand with apprehension. He fitted out an army to assist the Neapolitan king, the command of which he gave to Gonsalvo de Córdoba, known in history as the "Great Captain," who landed in Italy in May, and, after a series of brilliant victories gained over much larger forces, expelled the French and firmly established the King of Naples on his throne. Subsequently treaties of marriage were formed by the Spanish monarchs for their only son, Prince Juan, with Margaret, the daughter of the emperor Maximilian, and for the princess Joanna with the emperor's son Philip; and, to cement their friendship with England, their youngest daughter, known as Catherine of Aragon, was married to Arthur, Prince of Wales.

In 1497 the nation sustained a great calamity in the death of Prince Juan. Two years later, his sister, the Princess of Portugal, died. In 1501, the Moors having revolted, Ferdinand compelled them all either to be baptized or to leave the kingdom. The majority chose the former alternative. In 1500 Ferdinand concluded a treaty with Louis XII. of France, by which they divided the kingdom of Naples equally between them. The Great Captain had previously sailed for Italy with a powerful army, and in a short time the division was made. Disputes, however, soon arose between the invaders, which, after a war of four years, resulted in the complete overthrow of the French in Italy, and the firm establishment of the authority of Ferdinand over all the kingdom of Naples. In November, 1504, Queen Isabella died, and Ferdinand was appointed Regent of Castile, on account of the insanity of his daughter Joanna, the heir-apparent to that throne. In 1505 Ferdinand married Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII. In 1508 the treaty of Cambray was signed by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Aragon, the King of France, and the pope, for the division of the Venetian republic. After a decisive battle gained by the allies, the Spanish monarch received several cities as his share, which were incorporated into the kingdom of Naples. In 1511 a treaty was formed by the Spanish king and the Emperor of Germany for driving the French from Italy, which was accomplished after the battle of Ravenna. Jean d'Albret, King of Navarre, having leagued himself, offensively and defensively, with Louis of France, the King of Aragon invaded his dominions, drove him from the throne, and in 1513 completed the entire subjugation of that kingdom. Ferdinand died in January, 1516. As a sovereign, he was brave, affable, indefatigable in business, temperate in his habits, and strongly attached to the Catholic religion; but he was bigoted, cruel, selfish in the extreme, and ungenerous to those to whom he was greatly indebted. For shrewdness and policy he excelled every other mon-

arch of his age. He was succeeded by Prince Carlos, celebrated as Charles V. of Germany, son of Philip of Austria and Joanna.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," 3 vols., 1838; MARIANA, "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ;" HERNANDO DEL PULGAR, "Crónica de los Señores Reyes Católicos," 1545; BALTHASAR GRACIAN, "El político D. Fernando el Católico," 1641.

Ferdinand (Fernando) VI. of Spain, surnamed THE WISE, son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, was born at Madrid in 1713, and ascended the throne in 1746. The early part of his reign was distinguished by the many wise and just laws which he enacted, by the encouragement that he gave to commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and by the successful efforts he made to promote literature and science in Spain. Ferdinand was subject to long fits of melancholy, which materially interfered with his various plans for the welfare of his subjects. He died, without issue, in 1759, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles III.

Ferdinand (Fernando) VII., son of Charles IV., King of Spain, and Maria Louisa of Parma, was born in 1784. When he was six years of age, he was proclaimed Prince of Asturias and heir-apparent to the Spanish crown. He was kept in servile subjection by the queen and Godoy, the court favourite, but was provided with competent instructors. In 1802 Ferdinand married Maria Antoinette, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies. This princess, possessing much talent and energy, attempted to raise her husband to his proper station at court; but, being unsuccessful, they were both obliged to go into retirement. She died in 1806, under circumstances which created a belief that Godoy had caused her to be poisoned. The favourite afterwards accused Ferdinand of plotting against the life of the king, and caused him to be thrown into prison; but he was liberated not long after. In 1808 Charles IV., alarmed by the French invasion, abdicated in Ferdinand's favour; but Napoleon succeeded by intrigue in drawing them to France, where he detained them for several years and caused them both to resign their authority. In 1813, when Joseph Bonaparte had been repeatedly driven from his capital, Napoleon restored Ferdinand to power. His reign was subsequently disturbed by the disputes of the two parties called the Liberals, or those who favoured the Constitution of 1812, and the Absolutists, or Apostolical party, the monarch favouring the latter. Ferdinand had two daughters by his fourth wife, Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, King of the Two Sicilies. The eldest of these, Maria Isabella, became Queen of Spain upon her father's death in 1833.

See SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" DE PRADT, "Mémoires sur la Révolution d'Espagne," 1816; GENERAL FOX, "Guerre de la Péninsule," 4 vols.; GODOV, "Mémoires," 4 vols.

Ferdinand I., II., and III. of Bohemia. See FERDINAND I., II., and III., Emperors of Germany and Austria.

Ferdinand [It. FERDINANDO, fêr-de-nân'do] I., King of Naples, natural and only son of Alfonso, King of Aragon, was born in 1423, legitimized by Pope Eugene IV., and crowned King of Naples in 1458. The false and cruel character of Ferdinand soon caused a general revolt of his subjects, who invited John of Anjou to take possession of the throne. At first Ferdinand met with some severe losses; but, assisted by Pope Pius II. and the Duke of Milan, he gained, in August, 1462, at Troia, a decisive victory over the French, by which success his power was completely restored. In 1485 the barons, assisted by Pope Innocent VIII., revolted against Ferdinand, who obtained peace only on granting their demands; but as soon as they disarmed he caused the barons to be arrested and put to death. For this treacherous proceeding he was excommunicated by the pope. Ferdinand died in 1494, detested by his subjects, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso II.

See MARIANA, "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" GUICCIARDINI, "Istoria d'Italia;" PONTANO, "Historia Neapolitana ab Anno 1458 ad Annum 1494," 1617.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Alfonso II., was born about 1463, and ascended the throne of Naples in January, 1495. The Neapolitans, having a long time conceived a hatred for

the house of Aragon, now revolted, and Ferdinand was obliged to leave Naples, which was shortly afterwards invested by the French under Charles VIII. But, on obtaining assistance from the King of Aragon, who sent him troops commanded by the great captain Gonsalvo de Córdoba, Ferdinand succeeded in driving the French from Naples. He died, without issue, in 1496.

See GUICCIARDINI, "Istoria d'Italia;" PHILIPPE DE COMINES, "Chronique."

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) III. of Naples. See FERDINAND V. of Spain.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) IV., King of Naples, afterwards called **Ferdinand I.** of the United Kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, was born in 1751. He was a younger son of Charles III. of Spain. He began to reign when he was but eight years old. The Marquis Tanucci, who possessed much ability as a minister, was appointed regent. He, however, totally neglected the education of the young prince. In 1768 Ferdinand married Maria Carolina of Austria, daughter of Maria Theresa, who, being a princess of great ambition, cruelty, and energy, misgoverned Naples under her husband's name. In 1777, Tanucci, who had been created prime minister, was dismissed, and John Acton, an Englishman, came into power. His administration was even far less beneficial than Tanucci's. In 1792 the court of Naples joined the allies against France, but four years later purchased a peace from the French Directory. In 1798 it formed a secret alliance with Russia, Austria, and England, and the Neapolitan army marched against the French, by whom they were defeated about the end of 1798. The queen, becoming alarmed, fled to Sicily, whither she was followed by the king in 1799. The successes of the allies in 1799 restored to power Ferdinand and his queen, who, by the aid of Lord Nelson, inflicted a treacherous and bloody revenge on the republicans. Many of the best and noblest citizens of Naples were then executed. Ferdinand formed a treaty of peace with France in 1801, but in 1805 entered another secret alliance. Napoleon I. then declared that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign at Naples, and created Murat sovereign of that kingdom. Ferdinand retired to Sicily, where he was protected by the British until the overthrow of the French emperor. In 1812 he was induced to resign his authority into the hands of his son Francis. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, he was restored to the throne of Naples. In 1816 he united the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily under the same form of government. He died, generally detested, in 1825, and was succeeded by his son, Francis I.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia dal 1789 al 1814;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and his "History of the Consulate and of the Empire."

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) II., King of the Two Sicilies, born in 1810, was a son of Francis I. He began to reign in November, 1830, and married Maria Theresa, an Austrian princess, in 1837. His oppressive and despotic reign provoked a series of conspiracies and insurrections, which were suppressed with great cruelty. He was nicknamed "Bomba." He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

See GLADSTONE, "Letters to Lord Aberdeen," 1851; FARINI, "Il Stato Romano," and English version of the same, by W. E. GLADSTONE, 1851.

Ferdinand (or Fernando) I., King of Portugal, son of Peter the Cruel and Constance of Castile, born at Coimbra in 1345, ascended the throne in 1367. He engaged in a war with Henry II. of Castile, who invaded Portugal, and, after gaining two victories, compelled Ferdinand to sue for peace, the articles of which were signed in 1371. Died in 1383. Ferdinand left behind him the reputation of a just and beneficent prince.

Ferdinand (or Fernando) II., King of Portugal, a younger son of Queen Maria II., was born about 1838. He succeeded his brother, Don Pedro V., in November, 1861. Died in 1884.

His father, FERDINAND AUGUSTUS of Saxe-Coburg, had married the Portuguese queen Maria II., after whose death, in 1853, he was for a short time regent of the kingdom.

Ferdinand [It. FERDINANDO, fêr-de-nân'do] I. de **Medici**, Grand Duke of Tuscany, born in 1549, was a

younger son of Cosimo I. He succeeded his brother, Francesco, in 1587. Died in 1609.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, born in 1610, was a son of Cosimo II., whom he succeeded in 1620. He was a liberal patron of literature and art. He died in 1670, and was succeeded by his son, Cosimo III.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) III. of Tuscany, born in 1769, was a son of Pietro Leopoldo, and a brother of Francis II., Emperor of Germany. He began to reign in 1791, was expelled by the French about 1800, and restored in 1814. He was more liberal and mild than the other Italian princes of that period. Died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II.

See GONNELLI, "Elogio di Ferdinando III.," 1824; ZELLER, "Histoire d'Italie."

Ferdinand, (Ferdinando,) Duke of Parma, born in 1757, was a son of Philip of Bourbon. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of Louis XV. of France. He began to reign in 1765, and left the direction of affairs to the Marquis de Felino. Died in 1802.

Ferdinand, (Fernando,) son of James II., King of Aragon, born at Valencia in 1228. James had divided the kingdom among his sons, which produced a war between Don Ferdinand and his brother, Don Pedro, in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner. Don Pedro ordered him to be thrown into the river Cinga. This occurred in 1275.

Ferdinand, or Fernando, Infante of Portugal, born in 1402, was a younger son of John I. He accompanied a Portuguese army which invaded Barbary in 1437 and was defeated. He remained as a hostage in the power of the Moors, and died at Fez in 1443.

Ferdinand, (AUGUST FRANZ ANTON,) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and prince-consort of Portugal, was born in 1816. He married Maria, Queen of Portugal, in 1836. His son became king in 1855, with the title of Pedro V.

Ferdinand (Fernando) of Aragon, Archbishop of Saragossa, and grandson of Ferdinand the Catholic, was born at Madrid in 1514. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable history of the kings and prelates of Aragon. Died in 1575.

Ferdinand of Bavaria, Archbishop of Cologne, and Prince-Bishop of Liege and Münster, was born in 1577. He commanded a body of troops which fought against the Protestants in the Thirty Years' war. During his reign there were a series of bloody revolts at Liege. Died in 1650.

Ferdinand, or Fernando, Duke of Braganza, a Portuguese general, born in 1403, was a son of Alfonso, the first Duke of Braganza. Died in 1478.

Ferdinand (Fernando) of Córdoba, celebrated for his universal knowledge, was born about 1420. He signaled his bravery under John II. of Castile in the war against the Moors; but, preferring the pen to the sword, he retired from the army, and occupied the chair of professor in several Spanish universities. He stood high in the favour of Ferdinand and Isabella, who granted him a pension. He was the author of several works on theology, etc. He is supposed to have died about 1480.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Ferdinand (CHARLES JOSEPH) OF ESTE, Archduke of Austria, born in 1781, was a son of Ferdinand Charles Anton Joseph, and a nephew of the emperor Leopold. He commanded an army against the French, and afterwards against the Poles, in both instances unsuccessfully. Died in 1850.

Ferdinand (Fernando) OF SPAIN, CARDINAL, born in 1609, was the third son of Philip III. of Spain. He became Governor of the Low Countries in 1633, and invaded France in 1636. Died in 1641.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" COXE, "History of the House of Austria," 3 vols., 1807.

Ferdinand (Fernando) de Jesus—dà hà-soos', a Spanish Carmelite and ecclesiastical writer, born at Jaen in 1570. He wrote, besides other works, "Commentaries on Aristotle." Died at Granada in 1644.

Ferdinand de Talavera—dà tã-lã-vã'rã, a Spanish monk, and confessor to Queen Isabella of Castile, was born at Talavera de la Reyna in 1445. He was appointed

Archbishop of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella. Died in 1507.

Ferdinandi, fêr-de-nân'dee, (EPIFANIO,) a distinguished Italian philosopher and physician, born at Misagna, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1569. He was the author of numerous philosophical and medical works, among which is "Centum Historiæ, seu Observationes et Casus Medici," (1621, often reprinted.) Died in 1638.

Ferdinandi, fêr-de-nân'dee, or Fernandi, fêr-nân'dee, (FRANCESCO,) called IMPERIALI, a painter of the Roman school, who worked at Rome in 1730.

Ferdoucy or Ferdousi. See FIRDOUSEE.

Ferdusi. See FIRDOUSEE.

Fereedoon, Feridoun, or Ferîdûn, fêr'ee-dôon', a king of ancient Persia, of the Peshdadian dynasty, was a son of the famous Jemsheed, (or Jamshid.) He is regarded by the Persians as a model of every virtue.

See ATKINSON'S "Abridgment of the Shâh-Nâmeh of Firdausi," London, 1832; and "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works.

Feretrius, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Ferg, fêrg, (PAUL FRANZ,) an excellent German landscape-painter, born at Vienna in 1689; died about 1740.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Fergus I., King of Scotland, was engaged in wars with the Romans and Britons. Died about 450 A.D.

Fergus II. succeeded Eugene VII. in 764. He was killed in 767.

Fergus-on, (ADAM,) a distinguished Scottish writer and metaphysician, born in Perthshire in 1724, studied at the University of Saint Andrew's and at that of Edinburgh. He filled for some years the office of chaplain in a Highland regiment. In 1759 he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, where in 1764 he became professor of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his first work, an "Essay on the History of Civil Society," which was translated into several languages. In 1778 he was appointed secretary to the five commissioners sent to the United States to effect a reconciliation. Of his numerous works the most important is his "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic," (3 vols., 1783.) Died in 1816.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1867.

Ferguson, (JAMES,) an eminent self-taught astronomer and mechanician, born near Keith, in the north of Scotland, in 1710. His father, though a day-labourer, succeeded in teaching all his children to read and write. Ferguson's mechanical genius was first developed when he was but seven or eight years old. The roof of their cottage had partly fallen in, and his father, in order to raise it, used a lever and fulcrum. It appeared almost incredible to young Ferguson that one man could raise such a great weight. He began to experiment with levers of different sizes. To these he added the wheel and axle, and drew up a short treatise on the subject. His father having placed him with a farmer to take charge of sheep, he began to study the stars at night, and to construct models of mills, spinning-wheels, etc. in the daytime. He afterwards went to live with a farmer named Glashan, who treated him with great kindness and allowed him leisure for his studies. He also made the acquaintance of Mr. Grant, a gentleman who soon took Ferguson into his service and placed him under the instruction of his butler, Robert Cautley, an ingenious and well-informed man, from whom he acquired some knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. In order to amuse himself during an illness, he constructed a wooden clock, which was a good time-keeper. He also formed a wooden watch with a whalebone spring, and began to earn small sums by repairing and cleaning clocks. He turned his attention to drawing patterns for needle-work, copying pictures, and taking portraits in India-ink. In the last employment he was so successful that he was induced to go to Edinburgh, where, through the patronage of the Marchioness of Douglas, he gained a sufficient sum to support himself and to assist his parents. He followed this profession, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, for about twenty-six years. He invented an orrery on a less intricate plan than those formerly

constructed. In 1743 he removed to London. In 1747 he published a "Dissertation on the Phenomena of the Harvest Moon," and in 1748 commenced lecturing on astronomy and mechanics. He was patronized by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III., who, after he ascended the throne, granted Ferguson a pension of fifty pounds a year from his privy purse. Ferguson said that the best machine he ever invented was the Eclipsareon, which showed the time, quantity, duration, and progress of solar eclipses in all parts of the earth. Among his most important works we may mention "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics," (2 vols., 1821,) and "Lectures on Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics," etc. Died in 1776.

See his "Autobiography;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" C. HENDERSON, "Life of James Ferguson," Edinburgh, 1867; "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839; C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Ferguson or Fergusson, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born in Edinburgh in 1750. He published a volume of poems in 1773. His habits were very dissipated. He became insane and died in 1774.

See D. IRVING, "Life of R. Ferguson," 1810; A. PETERKIN, "Life of R. Ferguson."

Ferguson, (ROBERT,) M.D., a British medical writer, born in 1799. He published a work "On Puerperal Fever." Died in 1865.

Ferguson, (ROBERT,) a British poet and prose writer, born at Carlisle about 1820. He published a collection of poems, entitled "The Shadow of the Pyramid," (1847,) and "The Pipe of Repose; or, Recollections of Eastern Travel," (1848.)

Ferguson, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish painter of still life. Died in 1690.

Fergus-son, (JAMES,) a celebrated architect, born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. After spending ten years in India and China, he returned to England and employed his time in literary and scientific studies. In 1849 he brought forward a new theory in regard to fortifications, in which he advocated the superiority of round forts to those formed of angles, and the use of earth-work for masonry, and of terraces. His plan was at first ridiculed; but after the siege of Sebastopol, where Mr. Fergusson's suggestions had produced important results, it was received far more favourably. He is the author of numerous works upon architecture and fortifications, among which we may cite "An Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," (1847), "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," (1848), "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," (1851), "Illustrated Hand-Book of Architecture," (1855), the "Peril of Portsmouth, or French Fleets and English Forts," and "The Temples of the Jews and the Buildings in the Haram Area at Jerusalem," (1878.)

Ferhâd- (fer-hâd') Pasha, a Turk, who became grand vizier of Amurath III. in 1581. He was defeated near Nicopolis, for which he was put to death in 1596.

Ferichtah. See FERISHTA.

Ferid-eddin-Attâr, (or -Athar.) See ATTÂR-FERED-ED-DEEN.

Feridoun or Feridûn. See FEREDDOON.

Férior or Ferriol. See PONT-DE-VEYLE.

Ferishta, **Ferischtah**, or **Ferichtah**, fêr'ish-tah, (Mohammed-Kâsim, mo-hâm' med kâ'sim,) an eminent Persian historian, born at Astrâbâd about 1550, or, according to some accounts, 1570. His great work was a "History of India," commencing about the close of the tenth century; though in the introduction he gives a short account of Indian history previous to the invasion of the Mohammedans. It was translated into English by Alexander Dow, (2 vols., 1768.) A better English version was published by General Briggs, "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," (London, 4 vols. 8vo, 1829.) He is supposed to have died about 1625.

See VON HAMMER, article in the "Wiener Jahrbücher," vol. li.; BRIGGS, Preface to Translation of the "History of the Mahomedan Power in India."

Feroni, fêr-lo'nee, (SEVERINO ANTONIO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born in the Papal States in 1740, was a partisan of Napoleon. Died in 1813.

Fermanel, fêr'mâ'nêl', a French traveller, visited Palestine and other parts of Asia Minor in 1630, and published, after his return, a "Voyage to Italy and the Levant."

Fermat, de, dèh fêr'mâ', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French mathematician and lawyer. According to several biographers, he was born at Toulouse in 1595; but Dr. Hoefer states that he was born near Montauban in 1601. He was one of the counsellors of the parliament of Toulouse, and cultivated mathematics as a recreation. He corresponded with Descartes, Roberval, Mersenne, and others. The French savants claim that he is entitled to a great part of the honour of the discovery of the differential calculus, which is generally awarded to Newton. He made important discoveries in the theory of numbers, and invented a method of finding maxima and minima. According to La Place, Fermat shares with Pascal the honour of the invention of the calculus of probabilities. He died at Toulouse in January, 1665, leaving several works, which were published by his son Samuel, under the title of "Varia Opera," (1679.) He had married Louise du Long about 1631. "The geometer next in genius to Descartes," says Hallam, "and perhaps nearer to him than to any third, was Fermat, a man of various acquirements, of high rank in the parliament of Toulouse, and of a mind incapable of envy, forgiving of detraction, and delighting in truth, with almost too much indifference to praise." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" GENTY, "De l'Influence de Fermat sur son Siècle," 1784; "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May, 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fermat, de, (SAMUEL,) a French lawyer and poet, a son of the preceding, born at Toulouse in 1632, was a counsellor to the parliament. He wrote several treatises on law and other subjects. Died in 1690.

Ferne, ferm, (CHARLES,) a Scottish divine, born in Edinburgh, became minister at Fraserburgh about 1600. He wrote a Latin Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, (1651.) Died about 1618.

Fermin, fêr'min or fêr'mân', (PHILIPPUS,) a Dutch physician and traveller, born at Maestricht. He visited Surinam in 1754, resided there nearly ten years, and published several works relating to the geography and natural history of that colony.

Fermo, da, dâ fêr'mo, (LORENZINO,) an able Italian painter, born at Fermo, flourished about 1660.

Fermor, fêr'mor, (WILHELM,) COUNT OF, a Russian general, born at Pleskov in 1704, served with distinction in the Seven Years' war and against the Turks, and was subsequently created a count. He commanded the Russian army which Frederick the Great defeated at Zorndorf in 1761. Died in 1771.

Fern, (FANNY.) See PARTON.

Fernand, fêr'nân', [Lat. PHERNAN'DUS,] **Ferrand**, fâ'rôn', or **Frenand**, frêh'nôn', (CHARLES,) a teacher of theology and philosophy in the University of Paris, was born at Bruges about 1450. He became blind in childhood. He was the author of several ecclesiastical works. Died in 1496.

See VALÈRE ANDRÉ, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Fernand, fêr-nând', or **Fernan**, fêr-nân', (GONZALEZ,) a famous Castilian hero or cavalier, born about 910 A.D., was the first Count of Castile. He gained several victories over the Moors. His adventures were favourite subjects of Spanish writers of romance. Died after 950.

Fernand Nuñez, (or Nuñes,) de, dâ fêr-nând' noon'yêth, (or noon'yês,) COUNT, a Spanish noble, born in Madrid in 1778. As a partisan of Ferdinand VII., he was declared a traitor to France and Spain by Napoleon I. He escaped, however, the vengeance of the emperor; and when Ferdinand returned to his kingdom, in 1814, Fernand Nuñez was sent as ambassador to England, and subsequently to Paris. Died in 1821.

Fernandes, fêr-nân'dês, (ALVARO, âl'vâ-ro,) a distinguished Portuguese navigator, explored the west coast of Africa about 1448.

Fernandes, fêr-nân'dês, or **Ferdinand**, fêr'de-nânt, (VALENTIN,) a German printer and translator, lived at Lisbon about 1500. He translated part of Marco Polo's Travels into Portuguese, (1502.)

Fernandes or **Fernandez**, (VASCO,) an eminent Portuguese painter, born at Viseu in 1552. Little is known of his life.

Fernandez. See **HERNANDEZ**.

Fernandez, fêr-nân'déth, (ALFONZO,) a Spanish monk and historian, born at Palencia in 1572; died in 1640.

Fernandez, (ANTONIO de ARIAS—dâ á're-ás,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Madrid. His pictures had once a high reputation. Died in 1684.

Fernandez, (DIEGO,) a Spanish historian and soldier, born at Palencia. He embarked for Peru in 1545, and entered the service of the viceroy Hurtado de Mendoza, as historiographer, in 1555. He wrote a "History of Peru," (1571,) which is said to be the best contemporary work on that subject.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Fernandez, fêr-nân'déz, (DINIZ,) a Portuguese navigator, born in Lisbon, sailed about 1446 on an exploring expedition to Africa, and discovered the mouth of the Senegal, and the promontory at the extreme western part of Africa, to which he gave the name of Cape Verd.

Fernandez, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born in Madrid in 1605; died in 1646.

See QUILLIET, "Vies des Peintres Espagnols."

Fernandez, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese traveller, who about 1446 visited the west coast of Africa. He is supposed to have been the first European who penetrated into the interior of that continent, which he entered at the mouth of the Rio do Ouro.

Fernandez, (JUAN,) a Spanish captain and navigator, entered in 1533 the service of Alvarado in South America. He accompanied Antonio de Sedeno in an expedition to Venezuela. Died in 1538.

Fernandez, (JUAN,) a Spanish pilot and navigator, discovered in 1563 the two islands which bear his name, and planted a colony on the larger island, which is eighteen miles long. The adventures of Alexander Selkirk on this island are supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's story of "Robinson Crusoe." Other discoveries in the Southern Ocean are ascribed to him. Died in 1576.

See ANSON, "Voyage round the World," etc.

Fernandez, (LUIS,) a Spanish painter and disciple of Eugenio Caxes, was born in Madrid about 1594; died in 1654.

Fernandez de Córdova. See **GONZALVO**.

Fernandez de Laredo, fêr-nân'déth dà lâ-rá'do, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter in fresco, born at Madrid in 1632; died in 1692.

Fernandez Navarrete. See **MUDO**, EL.

Fernandez Villareal, fêr-nân'déz vil-lâ-rá'ál, (MARTIN,) a Portuguese writer, born in Lisbon, published a curious work on the imprisonment of the Portuguese prince Duarte in Germany, "El Principe vendido," etc., (1643.) He was accused of observing the Mosaic law, and was strangled in Lisbon in 1652.

Fernandí. See **FERDINANDI**.

Fernau, fêr'nów, (KARL,) originally **SEBASTIAN FRANCIS DAXENBERGER**, a German *littérateur*, born at Munich in 1809, wrote "Mythical Poems," and several dramas, among which is one called "Bianca Capello."

Ferne, fêrn or farn, (HENRY,) a learned English prelate, born at York in 1602, was one of the first who openly defended by his writings the cause of Charles I. After the restoration he was made Bishop of Chester, in 1660. Died in 1661.

Ferne, (Sir JOHN,) an English antiquary, father of the preceding, born in Lincolnshire; died about 1610. He published "The Blazon of the Gentry," (1586.)

Ferneham, farn'hám, (NICHOLAS,) an English physician and naturalist, gave much attention to botany. He became physician to Henry III., and afterwards Bishop of Durham. Died in 1241.

Fernel, fêr'nél', [Lat. FERNE'LIVS,] (JEAN,) an eminent French physician, surnamed **THE MODERN GALEN**, was born at Clermont in Beauvois in 1497. He practised in Paris, and acquired a high reputation as a practitioner, a professor, and an elegant writer. About 1547 he received the title of first physician to Henry II. He was the teacher of Vesalius. He wrote numerous works on anatomy, pathology, therapeutics, etc., among which

are "De abditis Rerum Causis," (1548,) and "J. Fernelii Medicinæ," (1554,) often reprinted. Died in April, 1558.

See G. PLANTIUS, "Vita Fernelii;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Fernow, fêr'nó, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German author and critic, born at Blumenhagen, in Prussia, in 1763. He studied the theory and history of art at Rome under the direction of his friend Carstens, whose life he wrote, (1806.) Among his works are "Roman Studies," ("Römische Studien," 1806-08,) "Ariosto's Lebenslauf," (1809,) and "Francesco Petrarca," (1818.) Died in 1808.

See J. SCHOPENHAUER, "C. L. Fernow's Leben," 1810.

Féron, fá'rón', (FIRMIN ÉLOI,) a painter of history, born in Paris in 1802, gained the grand prize in 1825.

Fe-ro'ní-a, [Fr. FÉRONIE, fá'ro'ne,] an ancient Italian divinity, whose worship originated with the Sabines. Her character is not well understood.

Feroze or **Ferose**. See **FYROZ**.

Ferracino, fêr-rá-chee'no, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a celebrated Italian mechanic and engineer, was born near Bassano in 1692. Among his inventions were a saw driven by the wind, a hydraulic engine which raised water to the height of thirty-five feet, and a bridge over the Brenta at Bassano, which won for him a high reputation. The inhabitants of Bassano raised a monument to his memory. Died in 1777.

See F. MEMMO, "Vita di Bartolommeo Ferracino."

Ferracuti, fêr-rá-koo'tee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian landscape-painter, born at Macerata, flourished about 1700. He was a pupil of Claude Lorrain.

Ferraiuoli or **Ferrajuoli**, fêr-rá-yoo-o'lee, (NUNZIO,) a Neapolitan landscape-painter, born in Nocera, near Salerno, in 1661; died in 1735.

Ferramola, fêr-rá-mo'lá, (FIORAVANTE,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia; died in 1528.

Ferrand, fá'rón', a French traveller and physician, born about 1670. He became medical adviser to the Khan of the Tartars of Crimea, and wrote several works relating to that country.

Ferrand, (ANTOINE,) a distinguished French writer of epigrams, born in Paris in 1678; died in that city in 1719.

Ferrand, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS CLAUDE,) COUNT, a French writer on politics, history, etc., was born in Paris in 1751. He emigrated as a royalist in 1789. In 1814 he became director-general of the post-office. He was chosen a member of the French Academy by the king in 1816. Among his works is "The Spirit of History," ("L'Esprit de l'Histoire," 1802; 6th edition, 4 vols., 1826.) Died in 1825.

See CASIMIR DELAVIGNE, "Discours de Réception" at the French Academy.

Ferrand, (JACQUES,) a French physician and writer, born at Agen, lived about 1620.

Ferrand, (JACQUES,) a distinguished French general, born in 1746; died in 1804.

Ferrand, (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French painter, born in Joigny about 1653, was a member of the Royal Academy of Painting, and the author of a work entitled "Art of the Fire, or Manner of Enamelling." Died in 1732.

Ferrand, (LOUIS,) a French advocate and writer on theology, born in Toulon in 1645, was versed in Hebrew and other Oriental languages. He was the author of numerous works, among which is "Reflections on the Christian Religion," (1679.) Died in 1699.

Ferrand, (MARIE LOUIS,) a French general, born in Besançon in 1753, accompanied Leclerc in his expedition against Hayti in 1802, and, on the death of that general, succeeded to the chief command. Having failed in an attempt to suppress a revolt in Saint Domingo, he shot himself in 1808.

Ferrand de la Caussade, fá'rón' deh lâ kó'sád', (JEAN HENRI Bécays—bâ'ká'), a French general, born in Mont-Flanquin, in Agenois, in 1736, served under Dumouriez at the defence of Valenciennes, where he greatly distinguished himself. Died in Paris in 1805.

Ferrando, fêr-rán'do, (GONCALVO,) a Spaniard, born at Oviedo in the fifteenth century, introduced *lignum Guaiacum* into Europe, and wrote a tract on it.

Ferrandus, (FULGENTIUS,) [Fr. FULGENCE FERRAND, fül'zhöñss' fä'röñ'], a Christian writer, born in Africa, was a deacon of the Church of Carthage. Among his works is "Breviatio Canonum." Died about 550 A.D.

Ferrantini, fêr-rân-tee'nee, (GABRIELE,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1580, was called GABRIELE DEGLI OCCHIALI, (däl'yee ok-ke-ä'lee.) He excelled in frescos. Among his pupils was Guido Reni.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fer'rar, (NICHOLAS,) a learned English gentleman, born in London in 1592, had a high reputation for piety. He formed at Little Gidding a community called "the English nunnery," the inmates of which were his relatives. The whole book of Psalms was repeated by them every day, and this devotion was practised by them every hour of the night. Died in 1637.

See P. PECKARD, "Life of N. Ferrar," 1790.

Ferrar, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire, was appointed Bishop of Saint David's by Edward VI. in 1548. On the accession of Mary he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt, in 1555.

Ferrara, fêr-rä'rä, (ALFEO,) a distinguished physician, born in Sicily in 1777, was the author of a "Memoir upon the Waters of Sicily," and other works. Died at Paris in 1829.

Ferrara, (ANDREA,) an Italian, celebrated as a sword-smith, lived about 1520-50. He worked in Spain.

Ferrara, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian economist and writer on statistics, born at Palermo in 1810. He published, besides other works, "The Importance of Political Economy," (1849.) He was minister of finance in 1867.

Ferrara, (MICHELE,) an Italian chemist and writer on pharmacy, born in Terra di Lavoro in 1763; died in 1817.

Ferrara, (RENÉE,) DUCHESS OF. See RENÉE OF FRANCE.

Ferrara, da, dâ fêr-rä'rä, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the school of Ferrara, flourished about 1450.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Ferrara, da, (ERCOLE.) See GRANDI.

Ferrari, fêr-rä'ree, (ANTONIO,) surnamed GALATEO, [Lat. GALATE'US LECCEN'SIS,] an Italian physician and antiquary, born in Galatina, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1444, was the author of several philosophical and historical works. He passed the latter part of his life at Lecce, where he died in 1516.

Ferrari, (ANTONIO FELICE,) an Italian painter of the school of Ferrara, born in 1668; died in 1719.

Ferrari, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian religionist, born at Milan in 1497. He founded the religious order or institution of Barnabites. Died in 1544.

Ferrari, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Venetian sculptor, born in 1780. He executed a number of superior works in marble, bronze, and wood, and completed the restoration of the bronze winged lion which adorns the Piazzetta at Venice. Died in 1844.

Ferrari, [Lat. FERRARIUS,] (FRANCESCO BERNARDINO,) a learned Italian, born at Milan in 1577, became librarian of the Ambrosian Library about 1609. He wrote several ecclesiastical and antiquarian works, among which is "De Ritu sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholice Concionum," (1612.) Died in 1669. He collected the manuscripts and books which formed the commencement of the Ambrosian Library.

Ferrari, (GAUDENZIO,) an eminent painter and sculptor of the Milanese school of Leonardo da Vinci, was born at Valduggia in 1484. He studied under B. Luini. In 1516 he aided Raphael in painting frescos in the Vatican at Rome. He worked mostly at Varallo. His style is somewhat Raphaelesque; but he is deficient in taste and harmony of colour. He is regarded as the greatest painter of the Milanese school after Leonardo da Vinci. His subjects are all religious. Died at Milan in 1550.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" G. BORDIGA, "Vita di Gaudenzio Ferrari," 1821; LOMAZZO, "Idea del Tempio della Pittura;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ferrari, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Orientalist and naturalist, born at Sienna in 1584, wrote "Nomenclator Syriacus," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1655.

Ferrari, (GIOVANNI MATTEO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born near Milan; died in 1472.

Ferrari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian philosopher, born at Milan in 1811, became a resident in France. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Strasbourg in 1841. Among his works are "Vico and Italy," (1839,) and an "Essay on the Principle and Limits of the Philosophy of History," (1847.) Both are in French.

Ferrari, (GREGORIO,) a skilful painter of the Genoese school, born in 1644; died in 1726. His son LORENZO, called ABBÉ FERRARI, was also a painter. He was born in 1680, and died in 1744.

Ferrari, (GUIDO,) an Italian scholar and Jesuit, born at Novara in 1717. He wrote several antiquarian and historical works. Died in 1791.

Ferrari, (LUCA,) an Italian painter, born at Reggio in 1605, studied under Guido Reni, and imitated his style successfully. Died in 1654.

Ferrari, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna in 1522, was a pupil of the celebrated Cardan. He discovered the mode of resolving equations of the fourth degree which is called by his name. Died in 1565.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Ferrari, (LUIGI) son of the sculptor Bartolommeo Ferrari, born at Venice in 1810, is ranked among the most distinguished sculptors of the present time. His figures of "Melancholy" and "The Lotos-gathering Nymph" are esteemed master-pieces.

Ferrari, (LUIGI MARIA BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Bologna, born at Milan in 1747. He was the author of various works upon religious subjects and upon hydraulics. Died in 1820.

Ferrari, (ORAZIO,) a Genoese painter, born at Voltri in 1606; died in 1657.

Ferrari, (OTTAVIANO,) an Italian scholar, born at Milan in 1518, published a treatise "On the Origin of the Romans," (1607,) and other critical and antiquarian works. Died in 1586.

Ferrari, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian antiquary, nephew of Francesco Bernardino, noticed above, was born at Milan in 1607. He became professor of philosophy and Greek literature at Padua in 1634. Among his chief works is "Sources (or Elements) of the Italian Language," ("Origines Lingue Italice," 1676.) Died in 1682.

See J. FABRICIUS, "Vita Ferrarii," 1710.

Ferrari, de', dâ fêr-rä'ree, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) a Genoese painter of history, landscapes, and animals, was born about 1600; died in 1669.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ferraris, fêr-rä'ris, (JOSEPH,) COUNT OF, a celebrated commander, born at Lunéville in 1726. He served in the war of the Austrian succession, and afterwards in the Seven Years' war. About 1777 he published the twenty-five-sheet map of the Netherlands which is called by his name. He was appointed vice-president of the imperial council of war in 1798, and in 1801 field-marshal. Died in 1807.

Ferrars, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in Warwickshire, was the author of several dramas, which have been lost. Died in 1564.

Ferrars or **Ferrers**, (GEORGE,) an English lawyer, poet, and historian, born near Saint Alban's about 1512. He became a favourite courtier of Henry VIII., and wrote a "History of the Reign of Queen Mary." He contributed to "The Mirror for Magistrates" six tragedies or poems, among which are "The Fall of Robert Tressilian" and "The Tragedy of King Richard II." Died in 1579.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Ferrars, (HENRY,) a relative of Edward, noticed above, born about 1560, was the author of several treatises on antiquities and heraldry. He was a friend of the celebrated Camden. Died in 1633.

Ferrata, fêr-rä'tä, (ERCOLE,) an eminent Italian sculptor, born near Como about 1610; died in 1685.

Ferrato Sasso. See SALVI.

Ferraud, fä'rö', or **Féraud**, fä'rö', a French deputy to the National Convention, born in Armagnac in 1764, was an adherent of the Girondists, and voted for the death of the king. While resisting the populace, who were

endeavouring to force the doors of the Convention, in May, 1795, he was killed by a pistol-shot.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ferrein, fâ'rân', (ANTOINE), a distinguished French anatomist and physician, born near Agen in 1693; died in 1769. He was author of several anatomical works.

Ferreira, fêr-râ'e-râ, (ALEXANDRE), a Portuguese historian, born in Oporto. He wrote a "History of the Knights Templars," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1737.

Ferreira, fêr-râ'e-râ, (ALEXANDRE RODRIGUES), a Brazilian naturalist and traveller, born at Bahia in 1756. He spent nine years in exploring Brazil, from 1784 to 1793. Died in 1815.

Ferreira, (ANTONIO), a celebrated poet, sometimes called "the Portuguese Horace," was born at Lisbon in 1528. He became a professor at the University of Coimbra, and wrote, besides numerous sonnets, odes, epistles, and epigrams, a tragedy of "Inez de Castro," which ranks among the most beautiful productions in the Portuguese language. He was one of the principal promoters of classical taste in Portuguese poetry. His epistles (*Cartas*) are regarded by some critics as his best works. Died in 1569.

See F. DENIS, "Résumé de l'Histoire littéraire du Portugal;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" J. M. DA COSTA E SYLVA, "Ensaio sobre os melhores Poetas Portuguezes," 1852.

Ferreira, (CHRISTOVÃO), a Portuguese Jesuit, born about 1580 at Torres-Vedras, went as a missionary to Japan, where he remained twenty-four years, and suffered martyrdom at Nagasaki about 1652.

Ferrer, fêr-râ'f, (BARTOLOMÉ), a Spanish navigator, was chief pilot of an expedition which, under Cabrillo, explored the coast of California in 1542. He succeeded to the command on the death of Cabrillo, January, 1543.

Ferrer, (JAYME), a Spanish cosmographer, was summoned to court in 1496, and employed to fix a line of demarcation which should separate the Spanish from the Portuguese possessions in the New World.

Ferretti, fêr-râ'f, (ANDREA), an Italian sculptor and painter, born at Milan in 1673; died in 1744.

Ferretti, (ZACCARIA), a Latin poet, born in 1479 in Vicenza, Italy, was appointed by Pope Leo X., in 1519, Bishop of Guardia, in the kingdom of Naples. Died about 1530.

Ferreras, de, dà fêr-râ'râs, (JUAN), a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and historian, born near Astorga in 1652. He assisted in compiling the great Spanish Dictionary; but his principal work is his "Historical and Chronological Synopsis of Spain," (16 vols. 4to.) It comes down to 1588, and is highly esteemed for its accuracy. Died in 1735.

Ferrero, fêr-râ'f, (EDWARD), a general, born in Spain about 1832, came to the United States in his childhood. As colonel, he served with distinction in the Union army at Newbern, and at Antietam, September, 1862, and was not long after appointed a brigadier-general. He commanded a division of the army which besieged Petersburg in June, 1864.

Ferrers, (GEORGE.) See FERRARS

Ferreti, fêr-râ'tee, or **Ferreto**, fêr-râ'to, [Lat. FERRETUS], an Italian historian and poet, born at Vicenza about 1296, wrote a History of Italy from 1230 to 1318.

Ferreti, (EMILIO), a distinguished Italian jurist and legal writer, born in Tuscany in 1489, was secretary to Pope Leo X. He afterwards became counsellor to the Parliament of Paris, and French ambassador to Charles V. of Germany, whom he afterwards accompanied on his African expedition. Died in 1552.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ferreti, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), an Italian antiquary, born at Vicenza in 1639. He wrote "Musæ Lapidariæ Antiquorum in Marmoribus Carmina," (1672.) Died in 1682.

Ferreti, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO), a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1692. His design is correct, and his colouring vivid. Died after 1750.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ferreti, (GIULIO), an Italian jurist and writer on law, born in Ravenna in 1480; died in 1547.

Férrey, (BENJAMIN), an English architect, born at Christ Church, in Hampshire, in 1810, was a pupil of A. Pugin. Among his principal structures are churches at Taunton and Eton, and Saint Stephen's Church, Westminster. He is the author of a treatise "On the Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church," (1834.) His works are mostly in the Gothic style.

Ferri, fêr'ree, or **Ferro**, fêr'ro, [Lat. FERRIUS,] (ALPHONSO), an Italian physician, was first surgeon to Pope Paul III., and the author of several medical and surgical works. Died about 1580.

Ferri, (CIRO), a distinguished Italian painter and architect, born in Rome in 1634, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated successfully. He excelled as a fresco-painter, and assisted Pietro da Cortona in many of his great works. He is said to have been an almost universal artist. Died in 1689.

See WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Ferri, (GERONIMO), a learned Italian writer, born in Romagna in 1713. He was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Ferrara by Pope Clement XIV. He was the author of various works. Died in 1766.

Ferri, (PAUL.) See FERRY.

Ferri-ar, (JOHN), an English physician, born at Chester in 1764, wrote "Medical Histories and Reflections," (3 vols., 1792-98,) and "Illustrations of Sterne," (1798.) Died in 1815.

Ferrier, fâ're-â', (AUGER), a French physician and medical writer, born near Toulouse in 1513; died in 1588.

Fêr-rî-er, (JAMES F.), a British writer on moral philosophy, born in Edinburgh about 1808, was a son-in-law of Professor John Wilson. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy and political economy in the University of Saint Andrew's in 1845. His most important work is "Institutes of Metaphysics, the Theory of Knowing and Being," (1854,) which was favourably received. Died in 1864.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1855, and March, 1867; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1867.

Ferrier, (JEAN), a French Jesuit, born at Rodez in 1619, wrote against the Jansenists. He became confessor to Louis XIV. in 1670. Died in 1670 or 1674.

Ferrier, (JÉRÉMIE), a French professor of theology, born about 1560. He was a Protestant minister at Nîmes, and argued in 1602 that the pope was Antichrist. About 1612 he became a Roman Catholic. He was regarded as a traitor by the Protestants before his public avowal of his conversion. Died in 1626.

Ferrier, sometimes called erroneously **Ferrière**, (LOUIS), a French poet, born in Arles in 1652; died in 1721.

Ferrier, (Miss MARY), a Scottish novelist, born in Edinburgh about 1782. She produced a number of successful novels, among which are "Marriage," (1818,) "The Inheritance," (1824,) and "Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter," (1831.) She was intimate with Sir Walter Scott, who described her as a "gifted personage, having, besides her great talents, conversation the least exigent of any author—female, at least—whom he had ever seen." Died in 1854.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1842.

Ferrier, du, dû fâ're-â', (ARNAUD), a French jurist, born at Toulouse about 1506. He represented Henry II. of France at the Council of Trent, where he gave offence by his liberal sentiments. He afterwards avowed himself a Protestant, and became chancellor of Henry of Navarre. Died in 1585.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ferrière. See LA FERRIÈRE.

Ferrières or **Ferrière**, de, deh fâ're-air', (CLAUDE), a distinguished French lawyer, born in Paris in 1639, was the author of numerous legal works. Died in 1714.

Ferro, del, dêl fêr'f, (SCIPIONE), an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna about 1465. He discovered a method to resolve equations of the third degree. Died about 1525, or after that date.

Ferron, Le, lèh fâ'tôn', (ARNOUL), a French jurist and historian, born at Bordeaux in 1515. He wrote, in elegant Latin, a continuation of Paolo Emilio's "History of France," (1554.) Died in 1563.

Ferroni, fêr-ro'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Milan in 1687.

Ferrucci, fêr-root'chee, (ANDREA,) an Italian sculptor, born at Fiesole. He died at an advanced age in 1522.

Ferrucci, (FRANCESCO,) surnamed DEL TADDA, a Florentine sculptor, who worked in porphyry. Died in 1585.

Ferrucci, (NICODEMO,) a skilful painter of the Florentine school, born at Fiesole; died in 1650.

Ferrucci, (POMPEO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Fiesole, lived at Rome. Died about 1625.

Ferry, fâ're', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French statesman and savant, born near Saint-Dié in 1756. He was a republican member of the Convention of 1793, and succeeded Malus as examiner in the Polytechnic School in 1812 until 1814. Died in 1845.

Ferry, (JULES FRANÇOIS CAMILLE,) a French statesman, born in 1832. He was admitted to the bar of Paris in 1854, steadily opposed the empire, and won renown by numerous contributions to the political journals. In 1869 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, where he soon became a leader of the left. In 1870 he was charged by the government of the national defence with the administration of the department of the Seine; soon afterwards he became mayor of Paris. In 1872 and 1873 he was for a time French ambassador to Greece. As minister of public instruction in M. Grévy's cabinet (1879) and in that of M. de Freycinet (1880) he introduced and carried the bill for the expulsion of the religious orders. On the fall of M. de Freycinet in September, 1880, M. Jules Ferry became premier, remaining in power for rather more than a year. In February, 1883, he formed his present ministry.

Ferry, (ORRIS S.), an American senator, born at Bethel, Connecticut, in 1823.

Ferry, (PAUL,) an eloquent French Protestant minister, born at Metz in 1591. Among his many theological works is "Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen." Died in 1669.

Fersen, von, (AXEL,) a Swedish general and senator, born about 1715. He was an active and prominent member of the Diet, and opposed the policy of Gustavus III. Died in 1794.

Fersen, von, (AXEL,) COUNT, a son of the preceding, born at Stockholm in 1750. In the disguise of a coachman, he conducted Louis XVI. and his family out of Paris in his flight to Varennes, 1791. He returned to Sweden, and was appointed marshal of the kingdom about 1801. He was murdered in 1810 by a mob, who suspected him of complicity in the death of Prince Christian.

Ferté-Imbaut, de la, MARQUISE, was a daughter of Madame Geoffrin. She was married in 1733 to the Marquis de la Ferté-Imbaut.

Fertault, fêr'te'ô', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet and *littérateur*, born at Verdun in 1814.

Ferus, fâ'rûs, (JOHANN,) a learned German ecclesiastic, whose original name was WILD, (ŵilt,) born at Metz in 1494. He wrote commentaries on the books of the Old and New Testaments, which are commended by Dupin and Bayle. Died in 1554.

Férussac, de, deh fâ'rii'sâk', (ANDRÉ ÉTIENNE JUST PASCAL JOSEPH FRANÇOIS d'Audebard—dôd'bâ'r',) BARON, a French naturalist, the son of Jean Baptiste Férussac, noticed below, was born in 1786 or 1784. He published an important work, entitled "Natural History of Terrestrial and Fluviate Mollusca," (1817,) and other treatises on natural history. He founded and edited a valuable scientific journal, called "Bulletin universel des Sciences," (1823-30.) Died in Paris in 1836.

Férussac, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS D'AUDEBARD,) BARON, a French naturalist, born at Clérac, in Languedoc, in 1745. He was a captain in the navy before the Revolution. He wrote a work on fresh-water mollusca, (1807.) Died in 1815.

Fesca, fês'kâ, (FRIEDRICH ERNST,) a German musician and composer, born at Magdeburg in 1789. He produced a number of symphonies, overtures, etc., and

two operas, entitled "Cantemira," and "Omar and Leila." Died in 1826.

Fesch, fêsh, (JOSEPH,) born in Corsica in 1763, was half-brother to the mother of Napoleon. Soon after the concordat concluded by Bonaparte with Pius VII. in 1801, Fesch was created Archbishop of Lyons, and in 1803 was made a cardinal. In 1805 he was appointed grand almoner, and senator of the empire. When offered the archbishopric of Paris, in 1809, Cardinal Fesch, offended by Bonaparte's unkindness to the pope, refused the promotion, and in the Council of Paris, in 1810, boldly condemned the conduct of the emperor. For this he was banished to Lyons, where he remained until 1814. After the battle of Waterloo he took refuge at Rome, and died there in 1839. His celebrated collection of pictures, medals, etc. was sold at auction.

See "Le Cardinal Fesch, Fragments biographiques," Lyons, 1841; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire."

Fessard, fâ'sâr', (PIERRE ALPHONSE,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1844.

Fes'sen-den, (THOMAS GREEN,) an American satirical poet, born in Walpole, New Hampshire, in 1771, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and studied law. He produced a poem called "The Country Lovers," which was very popular, went to England in 1801, and there published, in 1803, his humorous poem "Terrible Tractoration," (on the Metallic Tractors of Dr. Perkins.) He settled in Boston about 1804, and became the editor of the "New England Farmer." Died in 1837.

See DUVCKINGK'S "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Fessenden, (WILLIAM PITT,) an American Senator, a son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, on the 16th of October, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, studied law, and began to practise at Portland, Maine, about 1828. In 1840 he was elected a member of Congress by the Whigs of Maine. He served in the legislature of that State in 1845 and 1846, after which he passed several years in the practice of his profession. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Maine in 1853 or 1854, and about that time joined the Republican party. He acquired a high reputation as a debater, was re-elected a member of the United States Senate in 1859, and was appointed chairman of the committee on finance. In July, 1864, he was appointed to the office of secretary of the treasury, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Chase. He resigned this post about February, 1865, and in March of that year resumed his seat in the Senate, to which he had again been elected for a term of six years. He was one of the seven Republican Senators who decided that President Johnson was not guilty of high crimes or misdemeanours, May 16, 1868. Died in September, 1869.

Fess'ler, (IGNAZ AURELIUS,) a historian and novelist, born in Lower Hungary in 1756, was professor of Oriental languages at Lemberg about 1784. His principal work is a "History of Hungary," (10 vols., 1812-25.) He also wrote several historical romances, and an interesting autobiography, (1826.) Died at Saint Petersburg in 1839.

Festa, fês'tâ, (CONSTANTINO,) an Italian musician and composer of madrigals, became a singer in the pontifical chapel at Rome in 1517. Died in 1545.

Fes'tus, (PORCIUS,) a Roman officer, who in 62 A. D. succeeded Felix as Governor of Judea. He gained an honourable and durable distinction by his conduct in the case of the Apostle Paul, who was arraigned before him by the Jews. (See Acts xxiv. 27, xxv. and xxvi.)

Festus, (SEXTUS POMPEIUS,) a Latin grammarian, supposed to have lived in the third or fourth century. His name is attached to a glossary entitled "De Significatione Verborum," ("On the Signification of Words,") which, though not preserved entire, is very important for the explanation of Latin grammar and Roman antiquities. It is an epitome of a work by M. Verrius Flaccus, which is lost. The epitome, however, contains valuable notes and criticisms added by Festus.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Feth-Ali-Schah. See FATEH-ALEE- (or ALI-) SHAH.

Feti, fâ'tee, (DOMENICO,) sometimes called IL MANTUANO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Rome in

1589, was a pupil of Cigoli. He worked at Mantua and Venice, injured his health by dissipation, and died in 1624. His works are chiefly oil-pictures of religious subjects.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fétis, fá'tèss', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a Belgian composer, critic, and biographer, born at Mons in 1784. He became professor of composition in Paris in 1821, and founded in 1827 the "Revue Musicale," which was regarded as high authority. He composed several operas and pieces of sacred music. In 1833 he was appointed director of the Conservatory of Brussels. He published, besides several treatises on music, a "Universal Biography of Musicians," (8 vols. 8vo, 1834-44,) which is the most complete work on the subject. He also published, in 1869, a "General History of Music from the Earliest Times down to the Present," in 8 vols. Died in 1871.

See a notice of M. FÉTIS, in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" GOLLMICKE, "Herr Fétis als Mensch, Kritiker, etc.," 1852.

Feuchère, fuh'shair', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1807; died in 1852.

Feuchères, de, deh fuh'shair', (SOPHIE,) BARONNE, born in the Isle of Wight in 1795. Her maiden name was DAWES. She was the mistress of the Duc de Bourbon, who was found dead in his chamber in 1830. She was suspected of being accessory to his death, but after trial was acquitted. Died in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Feuchtersleben, von, fon foik'ters-lā'ben, (EDUARD or ERNST,) a German philosopher and physician, born in Vienna in 1806. He published, besides other works, "Zur Diätetik der Seele," (1838.) Died in 1849.

Feuerbach, foi'er-bāk', (ANSELM,) eldest son of the eminent jurist Paul Johann Anselm, noticed below, was born in 1798. He was the author of a work entitled "The Apollo of the Vatican," and other archæological treatises. Died in 1851.

Feuerbach, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) an Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1806. He wrote "Religion of the Future," (1843-47.)

Feuerbach, (LUDWIG ANDREAS,) a speculative philosopher and skeptic, a son of the celebrated jurist, was born at Anspach in 1804. He published, besides other works, a "History of Modern Philosophy from Lord Bacon to Spinoza," (1833,) and "The Essence of Christianity," ("Das Wesen des Christenthums," 1841.) He was a disciple of Hegel. The later years of his life were spent in poverty in Franconia. Died in 1872.

Feuerbach, (PAUL JOHANN ANSELM,) an eminent German jurist and reformer of criminal law, born at Jena in 1775. His first important work was entitled "Anti-Hobbes, or on the Limits of Civil Power, and the Compulsory Right of Subjects against their Sovereigns," (1798;) and the same year he published his "Examination of the Crime of High Treason." In his "Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of Penal Law," (2 vols., 1799,) and the "Library of Penal Law," he entirely remodelled the science of criminal jurisprudence, and introduced into it most important and salutary reforms. In 1804 he brought out his "Critique of a Project of a Penal Code for Bavaria," in consequence of which he was soon after commissioned to draw up a criminal code for that kingdom, which also formed the basis of a reform in the penal codes of other German states. In 1812 he published "Considerations on the Jury," in which he censures the defects of French legislation, and in 1828 his "Exposition of Remarkable Crimes," one of his most celebrated works. Feuerbach was appointed about 1817 first president of the court of appeal at Anspach. In 1832 appeared his treatise entitled "Kaspar Hauser: an Instance of a Crime against a Soul," (*Verbrechens am Seelenleben*.) in which he gives the result of his investigations in that remarkable case. He was a firm opposer of all civil and ecclesiastical aggressions, and especially deserves the gratitude of mankind for the humanity he has infused into legislation. Died at Frankfort in 1833.

See "Leben und Wirken Anselm von Feuerbach," by his son, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Feuerlein, foi'er-lin', (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German physician and writer, born at Nuremberg in 1694 or 1695; died in 1756.

Feuerlein, (JAKOB WILHELM,) a German theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1689; died in 1776.

Feuerlein, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German jurist, born at Wöhrd in 1725; died at Nuremberg in 1788.

Feugère, fuh'zhair', (LÉON JACQUES,) a French littérateur, born at Villeneuve-sur-Yonne in 1810; died in 1858.

Feuillade, de la, deh lâ fuh'yād', (FRANÇOIS d'AUBUSSON—dō'bū'sōn'), VICOMTE, chevalier of the order of Saint Louis, distinguished himself in the wars against the Spaniards and the Turks, and in 1675 was created by Louis XIV. marshal of France. Died in 1691.

Feuillade, de la, (LOUIS,) DUC, son of the preceding, was created marshal of France in 1724. Died in 1725.

Feuillet, fuh'yâ', sometimes written **Feuillée, (LOUIS,) a French botanist and astronomer, born near Forcalquier, in Provence, in 1660. He was the companion of J. Cassini in a geographical and hydrographical voyage to the Levant. Between 1703 and 1712 he travelled in South America. He published a "History of the Medicinal Plants of Peru and Chili," (3 vols., 1714,) and a "Journal of Observations, Mathematical and Botanical, made on the Eastern Coasts of South America and in the West Indies," (2 vols., 1714.) Died at Marseilles in 1732.**

See LILONG, "Bibliothèque historique de France."

Feuillet, (NICOLAS,) a noted French preacher and moralist, born in 1622; died in Paris in 1693.

Feuillet, (OCTAVE,) a French novelist and dramatist, born at Saint-Lo (Manche) in 1822. Among his comedies are "La Crise," (1848,) and "Dalila," (1857,) and among his novels "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre," (1858,) and "Le Journal d'une Femme," (1878.) He was elected to the French Academy in 1862.

Feuquières, de, deh fuh'ke-air', (ANTOINE DE PAS—deh pâ,) MARQUIS, a distinguished French general, grandson of the following, was born in Paris in 1648. He served with eminent ability from 1667 until 1697. He wrote an able work on military tactics, entitled "Mémoires sur la Guerre," (4 vols., 1731.) Died in 1711.

Feuquières, de, or Feuquière, (MANASSES DE PAS,) MARQUIS, a French general and diplomatist, born at Saumur in 1590. Having been sent on a mission to Germany after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, he formed an alliance with that country against Austria. He was killed at the siege of Thionville in 1640.

His son ISAAC, also a general and ambassador, was appointed Viceroy of America in 1660. Died in 1688.

Feutry, fuh'tre', (AIMÉ AMBROISE JOSEPH,) a French littérateur, born at Lille in 1720; died in 1789.

Féval, fá'vâl', (PAUL,) a popular French novelist, born at Rennes in November, 1817. He began his literary career as a writer for several journals of Paris. In 1844 he produced, under the assumed name of Sir Francis Trolopp, "The Mysteries of London," (11 vols.) Among his works are "Captain Spartacus," (1845,) and "The Iron Man," ("L'Homme de Fer," 1856.)

See C. ROBIN, "Biographie de P. Féval," 1848.

Feverisham, EARL OF. See DURFORT, (LOUIS.)

Fèvre. See LE FEBVRE and LE FÈVRE.

Fèvre, Le, (ANNE.) See DACIER, MADAME.

Fèvre, Le, leh fêvr or leh fêvr, (CLAUDE,) a French portrait-painter and engraver, born at Fontainebleau in 1633, was patronized by Louis XIV. He painted some subjects of sacred history. Died in London in 1675.

Fèvre, Le, (JACQUES,) a French polemical writer on theology, born at Lisieux. He wrote against the Protestant doctrines. Died in 1716.

Fèvre, Le, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) or Lefebvre de Villebrune, a French philologist, born at Senlis in 1732. He was master of many ancient and modern languages. Among his chief works is a translation of Athenæus. He became professor of Hebrew and Syriac in the College of France in 1792. Died in 1809.

Fèvre, Le, (NICOLAS,) [Lat. NICOLA'US FA'BER,] a French scholar, born in Paris in 1544, published a valuable edition of Seneca, with notes. As a critic he is highly commended by Lipsius and Scaliger. Died in 1611.

Fevre, Le, (ROLAND,) a French portrait-painter, born about 1605, worked in England, where he died in 1677.

Fevret, feh-vrâ', (CHARLES,) a learned and distinguished French jurist, born in 1583 at Semur-en-Auxois. He wrote several works on canon law, one of which is entitled "Traité de l'Abus," (1653.) Died in 1661.

His son PIERRE, born in 1625, founded the public library of Dijon. Died in 1706.

Fevret de Fontette, feh-vrâ' deh fôn'têt', (CHARLES MARIE,) a learned French lawyer, a great-grandson of Charles Fevret, noticed above, was born at Dijon in 1710. He commenced a new edition of Lelong's "Bibliothèque historique de la France," and published one volume of that important work. Died in 1772.

See BARBEAU DE LA BRUYÈRE, "Vie de Fevret de Fontette," 2 vols., 1775.

Few, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, an American patriot, born in Maryland in 1748, removed to Georgia about 1776. He was elected a member of Congress in 1780, and was a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. He served with distinction in several battles with the British and Indians. He was United States Senator from 1789 to 1793. Died in 1828.

Feydeau, fâ'dô', (MATHIEU,) a zealous French Jansenist, born in Paris in 1616, was one of the ecclesiastics expelled by the faculty of the Sorbonne for refusing to condemn Arnauld. He was the author of "Reflections on the History and Harmony of the Gospels," (2 vols., 1673.) Died at Annonay in 1694.

Feyerabend, fi'er-â'bent, (SIGISMOND,) a German painter, engraver, and bookseller, born at Frankfort about 1526; died after 1585.

Feyjoo (or **Feijoo**) y **Montenegro**, fâ-e-hô' e mont-â-nâ'gro, (FRANCISCO BENITO JERONIMO,) a learned Spanish moralist and critic, sometimes called "the Spanish Addison," was born at Cardamiro in 1766, or, as others say, in 1701. He became a Benedictine monk, and abbot of the monastery of Oviedo. He attacked prevailing errors and prejudices in a series of essays, entitled "Teatro critico sobre los Errores comunes," (16 vols. 8vo, 1738-46.) He also published "Cartas eruditas y curiosas," (8 vols. 8vo, 1746-48.) His works contributed much to the diffusion of science and good morals. Died at Oviedo in 1764.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" CAMPOMANES, "Vida de Feijoo," prefixed to an edition of the works of Feijoo, 33 vols., 1780.

Feynes, de, deh fân, (HENRI,) a French traveller, born in Provence in the sixteenth century. He spent nearly eighteen years in Asia, and on his return published an account of his travels.

Fezensac, de, deh feh-zôn'zâk', (RAYMOND ÉMERY PHILIPPE JOSEPH de Montesquiou—deh môn'tês'-ke-oo'), DUC, a French general of division, born in 1784, wrote "Souvenirs militaires de 1804 à 1814," (Paris, 1863,) which has a high reputation. Died in 1867.

See VAPEREAU, "Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains," 1858; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1868.

Fiacchi, fe-âk'kee, (LUIGI,) an able Italian critic and poet, born at Scarperi, in Tuscany, in 1754, was sometimes called CLASIO. Died in 1825.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fiacco, fe-âk'ko, or **Flacco**, flâk'ko, (ORLANDO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona, lived about 1550.

Fialetti, fe-â-let'tee, (ODOARDO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1573, was a pupil of the celebrated Tintoretto. Died in 1638.

Fialho, fe-âl'yo, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora in 1659. He wrote a history of Evora, entitled "Evora gloriosa," (1728.) Died in 1718.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Fialho-Ferreira, fe-âl'yo fêr-râ'e-râ, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese traveller and captain, was born at Macao. He commanded a fleet in 1633, after which he travelled by land from India to Lisbon, and returned by sea. He published a narrative of his travels in 1643.

Fiamma, fe-âm'mâ, (GALVANEIO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1283, wrote a "History of Milan from the Origin of the City until the Year 1336." Died in 1344.

Fiammingo, fe-âm-min'go, (ARRIGO,) a Flemish painter, whose name is not known. He worked in Rome for Pope Gregory XIII. Died about 1600.

Fiammingo, Il, èl fe-âm-min'go, (or **Fiamingo**), ("the Fleming,") the name given by the Italians to several artists of the Netherlands. See CALVAERT, (DENIS,) and DUQUESNOY, (FRANÇOIS.)

Fiasella, fe-â-sel'lâ, (DOMENICO,) a painter of the Genoese school, born at Sarzana in 1589; died in 1669.

Fibonacci. See LEONARDO DA PISA.

Fichard, fe'shâr' or fik'art, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Frankfort in 1512; died in 1591.

Ficherelli, fe-kâ-rel'lee, or **Ficarelli**, fe-kâ-rel'lee, (FELICE,) a skilful Florentine painter, born at San Geminiano about 1605, was surnamed RIPOSO. Died in 1660.

Fichet, fe'shâ', (ALEXANDRE,) a French Jesuit and scholar, born in Savoy in 1588; died in 1659.

Fichet, (GUILLAUME,) a French theologian and rhetorician, born at Aunay, near Paris. He became rector of the University of Paris in 1467, and was employed in diplomacy by Louis XI. About 1470 he established in the Sorbonne a printing-press,—probably the first used in Paris.

Fichte, fik'teh, (IMMANUEL HERMANN,) son of the eminent philosopher Johann Gottlieb, was born at Jena in 1797. He studied at Berlin, and became in 1842 professor of philosophy in the University of Tübingen. He is the chief of a school which affects, it has been said, a *juste milieu* between mysticism and materialism. He has written numerous works relating to metaphysics, theology, etc., in some of which he has sought to defend and explain the views of his father. His "Speculative Theology," in 3 vols., appeared in 1847.

Fichte, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) the second in order of the four great teachers* of intellectual and moral philosophy in Germany, was born near Bischofswerda, in Upper Lusatia, in 1762. He studied at the Universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg. He afterwards spent several years as private teacher in Zurich, where he formed a friendship with the celebrated Pestalozzi. Leaving Switzerland, he visited Leipsic, Warsaw, and lastly Königsberg, where he became acquainted with Kant, and published anonymously his first important work, entitled an "Attempt at a Criticism of all Revelation," ("Versuch einer Kritik aller Offenbarung,") which attracted much attention and was at first generally attributed to Kant himself. The fame of this work procured Fichte a call to the chair of philosophy at Jena, where he developed his system of metaphysics, to which he gave the name of "Wissenschaftslehre," ("Doctrine or Principles of Science.") Having been accused of holding atheistical opinions, he resigned his professorship about 1799, and soon after made to the public an "Appeal against the Charge of Atheism," ("Appellation gegen die Anklage des Atheismus.") This, however, was considered by many not to be a successful refutation of the objections which had been made to his doctrines. He appears to have held that God was not a Being, properly so called, but a supreme Law, or rather a system of laws, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, without what we call "personality," or personal consciousness; although there are passages in his works which seem to indicate that sometimes, at least, his views approximated those of the Theists. He was afterwards for a few months professor of philosophy at Erlangen; but when Germany became the theatre of war he withdrew for a time to Königsberg. In 1810 he was made professor of philosophy in the new University at Berlin.

Fichte took a deep interest in the cause of German independence, and employed all his influence and eloquence to stir up the patriotism of his countrymen against the domination of the French, during the contest which terminated in the fall of Napoleon in 1813. He died in January, 1814. Besides the different publications expounding his peculiar system of philosophy, his most important works are "On the Destination of Man," ("Ueber die Bestimmung des Menschen,") "Foundation of Natural Right," ("Grundlage des Naturrechts,") and his "System of Ethics," ("System der Sittenlehre.")

* Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel.

His "Addresses to the German Nation" ("Reden an die Deutsche Nation") are replete with eloquence and fervid patriotism. His collected works were published in 8 vols., (Berlin, 1845-46.)

"Among the illustrious four whose names are most intimately associated with the recent movement in German philosophy," says Professor Hedge, "his [Fichte's] function is that of moralist; a preacher of righteousness. . . . Few philosophers have so honoured their theories with personal illustrations. He carried his philosophy into life and his life into philosophy, acting as he spoke, from an eminence above the level of the world." ("Prose Writers of Germany.")

See, also, IMMANUEL HERMANN FICHTE, "J. G. Fichte's Leben," etc., 2 vols., 1830; CARL BEYER, "Zu Fichte's Gedächtniss," 1835; WILLIAM SMITH, "Memoir of J. G. Fichte," 1846; WILHELM BUSSE, "J. G. Fichte und seine Beziehung zur Gegenwart des Deutschen Volkes," 2 vols., 1848-49; "Leben des Philosophen und Professors J. G. Fichte," Bautzen, 1851; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DE RÉMUSAT, "De la Philosophie Allemande;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1845.

Fichtel, fĭk'tel, (JOHANN EHRENREICH,) a distinguished mineralogist, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1732. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs upon the Mineralogy of Transylvania." Died in 1795.

Ficino, fe-chee'no, (MARSILIO, mar-see'le-o,) [Lat. MARSILIUS FICINUS; Fr. MARSILE FICIN, mār'sêl' fe-'sân',] a celebrated Italian philosopher and scholar, born at Florence on the 19th of October, 1433. He was educated by Cosimo de' Medici, studied Greek, and became an admirer of the Platonic philosophy. He was the president of the Platonic Academy founded at Florence by Cosimo de' Medici about 1450, and produced a Latin translation of the works of Plato about 1484. "This version," says Hallam, "has the rare merit of being at once literal, perspicuous, and in good Latin." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Plato," "Theologia Platonica de Immortalitate," (1488,) and "On the Christian Religion," ("De Religione Christiana," 1510.) Died in 1499.

See GIOVANNI CORSI, "Vita Ficini," written in 1506, published in 1772; SCHELHORN, "Commentarius de Vita et Scriptis M. Ficini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" A. M. BANDINI, "Commentarius de Vita M. Ficini," 1771.

Ficoroni, fe-ko-ro'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and antiquary, born near Rome in 1664. He was the author of numerous works, chiefly on Roman antiquities. Died in 1747.

Ficquelmont, fe'kêl'môn', (KARL LUDWIG,) a distinguished general and diplomatist, born in Lorraine in 1777. He served in the Austrian army in the principal campaigns against the French, and became lieutenant-field-marshal in 1830. Died in 1859.

Ficquet, fe'kâ', (ÉTIENNE,) a distinguished French engraver, born in Paris in 1731; died in 1794.

Fidani, fe-dâ'nee, (ORAZIO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1610; died after 1642.

Fidanza, fe-dân'zâ, (FRANCESCO,) a skilful painter of landscapes and marine views, born in 1747, belonged to the Roman school. Died in Milan in 1819.

His brother GREGORIO was also a landscape-painter. Died about 1821.

Fiddes, fidz or fid'des, (RICHARD,) an English writer, and a priest of the Anglican Church, born near Scarborough in 1671. He became rector of Halsham about 1694. He published a "System of Divinity" (2 vols., 1718-20,) and a "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," (1724,) in which he showed himself so unjust to the Reformers that he was suspected of being a Roman Catholic. Died in 1725.

Fidelis, fe-dâ'lêss, (FORTUNIO,) an Italian physician, born in Sicily about 1550, wrote a work on legal medicine, (1602.) Died in 1630.

Fidenza or **Fidanza**, (JOHN.) See BONAVENTURE, SAINT.

Field, (BARRON,) an English lawyer and botanist, born probably in London about 1786. He published "An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries," (1811,) and "Memoirs of New South Wales," (1826.) Died in 1846.

Field, (CYRUS W.,) an American merchant, distinguished by his successful efforts to open telegraphic communication between Europe and America, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1819. He acquired a fortune by trade in the city of New York, whither he had removed before he was of age. About 1854 he procured a charter for a telegraph from the American continent to Newfoundland, designing to connect it with a submarine Atlantic cable. To this arduous enterprise he devoted his time and fortune during many years. He organized the "Atlantic Telegraph Company" in 1856, and accompanied the expeditions sent out from England to lay the cable in 1857 and 1858. After two failures, Mr. Field and his coadjutors succeeded, and began to operate with the Atlantic telegraph, in August, 1866.

Field, (DAVID DUDLEY,) an American jurist, a brother of the preceding, born at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1805, was educated at Williams College. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and commenced the practice of law in New York City. He gained distinction by his writings on law reform, and was appointed a commissioner on practice and pleadings by the legislature in 1847. He was appointed in 1857 president of a commission to digest a political code, a penal code, and a civil code.

Field, (GEORGE,) an English chemist and writer on various subjects, born about 1777. He published "Chromatics, or Harmony of Colours," (new edition, 1845,) "Outlines of Analytical Philosophy," (2 vols., 1839,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Field, (JOHN,) an English astronomer, said to have been the first in England that adopted the Copernican system. Died about 1587.

Field, (JOHN,) a skilful musician and composer for the piano, born at Dublin in 1782. He visited successively France, Germany, and Russia, where his performances were greatly admired. Died at Moscow in 1837.

Field, (NATHANIEL,) an English actor, born about 1570. While still very young, he appeared on the stage, and at length became a member of Shakspeare's company of players. He was the author of two spirited comedies, entitled "A Woman is a Weathercock," and "Amends for the Ladies."

Field, (RICHARD,) a learned and liberal English divine, born at Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1561. He had a high reputation as a preacher. He became rector of Burghclere, canon of Windsor in 1604, and chaplain to James I. He wrote "Of the Church," (1606,) which is highly praised by Coleridge. Died in 1616.

Field, (STEPHEN J.,) an American jurist, a brother of David Dudley, noticed above, was chief justice of the supreme court of California from 1859 to 1863. He was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1863 or 1864.

Field, (WILLIAM VENTRIS,) an English lawyer, born in 1813, became a judge of the queen's bench division in 1876.

Field'ing, (COPLLEY VANDYKE,) a celebrated English landscape-painter, born about 1787. He was one of the first to distinguish himself in water-colour paintings, of which he produced a great number. He held for a long time the office of president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He represented British mountain- and lake-scenery and the downs of Southern England with a success which has perhaps not been equalled by any other artist. Died in 1855.

Fielding, (HENRY,) a celebrated English novelist, born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, on the 22d of April, 1707. He was the son of Edmund Fielding, who served as lieutenant-general under the Duke of Marlborough, and great-grandson of William, third Earl of Denbigh. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at Leyden; but, owing to financial difficulties, he returned to London at the expiration of two years, where he abandoned himself to the wildest dissipation. At this period he published the comedy entitled "Love in Several Masques," which met with some success and was followed by numerous other plays. In 1734 he married a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, by whom he obtained £1500. Continuing his excesses, in a short time he was reduced to poverty. He now recommended the study of law with great assiduity,

and would doubtless have succeeded well in that profession had not violent attacks of the gout prevented him from attending the circuits. He therefore applied himself to literature as a means of support, and soon after became the editor of a paper called "The Champion." In 1742 he published the novel "Joseph Andrews," which was intended as a satire on Richardson's "Pamela." In 1749 appeared "Tom Jones," the greatest of his works, and in 1751 "Amelia" was issued, of which Dr. Johnson has observed that it "was perhaps the only book of which, being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night." In 1750 he was appointed justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which position he distinguished himself by his ability and activity. He was successful in extirpating numerous gangs of robbers which had previously been a terror to the inhabitants of the metropolis. The best-known of his works are "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones," and "Amelia," which have justly placed him in the highest rank of British novelists. His greatest strength appears to have been in portraying characters of those in the lower orders of society. His works display much wit and vigour, and his delineations are remarkable for their fidelity to nature. Though it is claimed that his writings have a moral tendency, the coarseness and vulgarity of many of his characters render their utility extremely problematical. Fielding was the author of numerous works in addition to those mentioned above. Among these were a "History of Jonathan Wild the Great," "The Journey from this World to the Next," and some important legal treatises. It is stated that all his works have been translated into the French language. Fielding died at Lisbon in 1754, whither he had gone in the hope of benefiting his health. A monument was erected to his memory in that city through the influence of the French consul, Chevalier Meyronnet. Lady Mary Montagu, who was a kinswoman of Fielding, in speaking of him, observes, "There was a great similitude between his character and that of Sir Richard Steele. Fielding had the advantage both in learning and, in my opinion, in genius; they both agreed in wanting money in spite of all their friends, and would have wanted it if their hereditary lands had been as extensive as their imagination." Sir James Mackintosh remarks, "Fielding will forever remain the delight of his country, and will always retain his place in the libraries of Europe, notwithstanding the unfortunate grossness, the mark of an uncultivated taste."

See MURPHY, "Life and Genius of Fielding;" LAWRENCE, "Life of Fielding," 1855; SIR W. SCOTT, *Miscellaneous Prose Works*; DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors;" WILLIAM WATSON, "Life of H. Fielding," London, 1808; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1856; E. P. WHIPPLE, critique in the "North American Review" for January, 1849; "North British Review" for November, 1855.

Fielding, (SIR JOHN,) a half-brother of the great novelist, whom he succeeded as justice of the county of Middlesex. Although blind for many years, he fulfilled the duties of his office with much ability; and he received the order of knighthood in 1761. He was the author of three works, viz., "Extracts from the Penal Laws," (1761,) "Universal Mentor," (1762,) and "Description of the Cities of London and Westminster," (1777.) Died in 1780.

Fielding, (SARAH,) an English authoress of great learning, sister of the novelist, was born in 1714. Her principal works were a novel, entitled "The Adventures of David Simple," and an excellent translation of Xenophon's "Memoirs of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges." Died at Bath in 1768.

Fields, (JAMES T.,) an American poet, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1820. He became a partner of the publishing-house of Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Among his poems are "Commerce," (1838,) "The Post of Honour," (1848,) and "The Fair Wind." "The poems Mr. Fields has given us," says R. W. Griswold, "are evidently the careless products of a singularly sensitive and fertile mind,—indications rather than exponents of its powers." ("Poets and Poetry of America.")

Fiennes, fenz, ? (NATHANIEL,) a son of William, Lord Saye, born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, in 1608. Having joined the army of Parliament in the civil war, he was appointed governor of Bristol, which he surrendered to

Prince Rupert in 1643. For this act he was sentenced to death, but was pardoned. He afterwards became a prominent member of Parliament, and a partisan of Cromwell, who in 1654 or 1655 appointed him lord keeper of the great seal. He was one of the lords of the Upper House convened in 1658. Died in 1669.

See "Biographia Britannica;" NOBLE, "Memoirs of Cromwell."

Fiennes, (WILLIAM,) Lord Saye and Sele, an English statesman, born in Oxfordshire in 1582, was created a viscount in 1624. He co-operated with Hampden and Pym in opposition to the arbitrary government of Charles I. At the commencement of the rebellion (1642) he took sides with the Parliament. About 1650 he left the Presbyterians and joined the Independents. Lord Saye exerted a great influence in public affairs, and was an intimate friend of Cromwell. At the restoration he was appointed lord privy seal and chamberlain of the royal household by Charles II. Died in 1662. "He was," says White-locke, "a person of great parts, wisdom, and integrity."

See LLOYD, "State Worthies;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fiennes, de, deŷ fe'ên', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an Oriental scholar, born at Saint-Germain, near Paris, in 1669, became professor of Arabic in the College of France in 1714. He was also interpreter to the king. Died in 1744.

Fiennes, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE HÉLIN,) an Orientalist and diplomatist, son of the preceding, was born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1710. He became interpreter to the king for Oriental languages in 1746, and professor of Arabic at the College of France in 1748. Died in 1767.

Fiennes, de, (MAXIMILIEN FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in 1669, took part in many battles in Flanders, and commanded an army about 1712-14. Died in 1716.

Fiennes, de, (ROBERT,) a French commander, rendered important services to King John and Charles V., and was rewarded with the office of Constable of France in 1356. Died about 1382.

Fieschi. See INNOCENT IV.

Fieschi, fe-ès'kee, singular **Fiesco**, fe-ès'ko, [Fr. FIESQUE, fe'èsk'] Counts of Lavagna, the name of one of the four principal families of Genoa or Liguria. The Fieschi in the twelfth century aspired to supreme power, and resisted the republic of Genoa without success. Among the eminent members of this family were Popes Innocent IV. and Adrian V. The Fieschi were attached to the Guelph party.

Fieschi, (JOSEPH MARCO,) born in Corsica in 1790, was the inventor of the so-called infernal machine, and the principal agent in the attempt on the life of the French king, Louis Philippe. His machine, consisting of twenty-four musket-barrels, was discharged in July, 1835, while the king, at the head of a military procession, was going to a review. Louis Philippe was very slightly injured; but ten others, including Marshal Mortier, were instantly killed. Fieschi, with his accomplices, was executed in February, 1836.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans."

Fiesco, fe-ès'ko, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) sometimes written **Fieschi**, Count of Lavagna, born in 1525. He was the chief of one of the most powerful families of Genoa, and aspired to supreme power. In this he was prevented by the more influential house of Doria, against which he formed a powerful conspiracy. He received assistance in this enterprise from Pope Paul III., the court of France, and Pietro Luigi Farnese, Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Fieschi endeavoured to procure the assassination of Andrew Doria, the chief of that family, and his nephew Giovannino, while they were at a banquet. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. Having resolved on another attempt, the arrangements were made with so great caution that no suspicions were aroused against the conspirators. On the night of the 2d of January, 1547, after the city had become quiet, Fieschi sent part of his followers to seize the palace of the Doria. He proceeded to the harbour to capture his enemy's galleys. As he was passing from one ship to another, the plank broke under him, and, encumbered by his armour, he was unable to save himself. His companions did not perceive the accident until too late to rescue him. In the attack on the palace, Giovannino Doria was killed, but his uncle escaped. As a consequence of this con-

spiracy, most of the family of Fieschi were put to death. Schiller wrote a tragedy on the conspiracy of Fiesco.

See E. VINCENS, "Histoire de la République de Gènes;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" A. MASCARDI, "Congiura del Conte G. L. de Fieschi," 1627, (translated into English by HUGH HARE, 1693.)

Fiesole, da, dâ fe-ã'so-là or fe-ës'o-là, (FRA GIOVANNI), an Italian painter, whose original name was SANTI TOSINI, or, according to Vasari, GIOVANNI GUIDO, was born at Mugello, in Tuscany, in 1387. He was surnamed FRA ANGELICO or BEATO ANGELICO, and was one of the most eminent among the restorers of painting in Italy. He is highly praised by Ruskin, who says, "In Angelico you have the entirely spiritual mind, incapable of conceiving any wickedness or vileness whatever." ("Modern Painters," vol. v. p. 300.) He was employed by Pope Nicholas V. to paint his private chapel in the Vatican, and the chapel of Saint Lorenzo. His easel-picture representing the "Coronation of Mary," which is considered a master-piece, now adorns the entrance-hall of the Louvre at Paris. He devoted himself exclusively to sacred subjects; and the purity and deep religious feeling which characterize all his works are a faithful reflection of his own life and character. Among his chief works are an "Annunciation," and the "Last Judgment." Died about 1455.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fiévée, fe-à'vâ, (JOSEPH), a French *littérateur* and politician, born in Paris in 1767. He wrote for the "Journal des Débats" and other journals, published several successful novels and political treatises, and was appointed censor in 1805. About 1808 he became master of requests. Died in Paris in 1839.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.

Figino, fe-jee'no, or Figine, fe-jee'nâ, (AMBROGIO), an Italian painter, born at Milan about 1550, excelled in portraits. Died after 1595.

Figliucci, fêl-yoot'chee, (FELICE), an Italian philosopher and voluminous writer, born at Sienna, made translations from Plato and Aristotle, and wrote several commentaries on the works of the latter. Died about 1590.

Figelius, fe-grâ'le-ús, called also **Griepenhielm** or **Greifenhelm,** (EDMUND), a Swedish antiquary, and professor of history in the University of Upsal. He was preceptor of Charles XI., by whom he was created baron, senator, and chancellor of the court. Died in 1676.

Figueiras. See FIGUEIRA.

Figueiredo, de, (ANTONIO PEREIRA), See PEREIRA.

Figueiredo, de, dâ fe-gâ-e-râ'do, (MANOEL), a Portuguese savant and scientific writer, born near Lisbon in 1568; died about 1630.

Figueroa, de, dâ fe-gâ-ro'â, (BARTOLOMÉ CAYRASCO), a Spanish poet, born at Logroño about 1540. He was the first to introduce into Spanish poetry the measure termed *esdrúxolos*, or the *sdruciolli* of the Italians.

Figueroa, de, (CRISTOVAL SUAREZ), a distinguished Spanish poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Valladolid about 1586. He translated into Spanish the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, and was the author of a pastoral entitled "La constante Amarillis." Died in 1650.

Figueroa, de, (FRANCISCO), a celebrated Spanish poet, surnamed THE DIVINE, born at Alcalá de Henares about 1540. He entered the army young, and served in Italy and Flanders. He wrote pastorals in imitation of the Italians. He caused most of his poems to be burnt a short time before his death; but the few that remain attest the superiority of his poetical genius. Died about 1620.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Figueroa, de, (GARCÍAS Y SILVA, gar-thee'ás e sêl'vâ,) a Spanish diplomatist, born at Badajos in 1574. In 1618 he was ambassador at the court of Shah Abbâs, in Persia. On his return he published an interesting account of his travels in India and Persia. Died about 1625.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Figueroa, de, (DON LOPEZ), a Spanish officer under Philip II., born at Valladolid about 1520. He was conspicuous for his bravery in the war against the Moors,

and at the naval battle of Lepanto, where he served under Don John of Austria. Died in 1595.

Figueira, fe-ge-ã'râ, or Figueiras, fe-gã'râs, (GUILLEM), a celebrated Provençal troubadour, was born at Toulouse about 1190.

Figuiet, fe'ge-ã', (LOUIS GUILLAUME), a French chemist, was born at Montpellier in 1819. He became professor in the School of Pharmacy in Paris in 1853. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named his "Exposition and History of the Principal Modern Scientific Discoveries," (3 vols., 1855), and "Vies des Savants illustres," (1866.)

Fig'u-lus, (P. NIGIDI'US), a Roman Pythagorean philosopher, born about 100 B.C., was celebrated for his learning. He was a friend of Cicero, and was one of the senators appointed in 63 to receive testimony in the case of Catiline. He became prætor in 59 B.C., and was a partisan of Pompey in the civil war. Died in 44 B.C.

Filamondo, fe-lâ-mon'do, (RAFAEL MARIA), Bishop of Suessa, born at Naples about 1650; died in 1716.

Filangieri, fe-lân-je-ã'ree, (CARLO), an Italian general, son of Gaetano, noticed below, was born at Naples in 1785. He commanded the army which took Messina in 1848 and Palermo in 1849, after which he was Governor of Sicily. He was created Duke of Taormina.

Filangieri, (GAETANO) an Italian writer on political economy, and one of the most celebrated publicists of his time, was born at Naples in 1752. In 1771 he commenced two works, one upon private and public education, and the other entitled "Morality for Princes," neither of which was finished. He rendered important services to humanity and legislative reform by his great work entitled "Scienza della Legislazione," the first volume of which appeared in 1780 and gave him an enviable reputation throughout Europe. In 1787 he was appointed by Ferdinand IV. a member of the board of finance. He died in 1788. His "Science of Legislation," which was not quite finished at his death, passed through numerous editions, and was translated into German, French, English, and Spanish. At the request of Dr. Franklin, the author sent a number of copies to America.

See SALFI, "Life of Filangieri," in a French translation of his works published in Paris in 1822; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DONATO TOMMASI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere G. Filangieri," 1788; CARNEVALI, "Vita del Cavaliere G. Filangieri;" G. BIANCHETTI, "Elogio di G. Filangieri," 1819.

Filarete, fe-lâ-râ'tâ, (ANTONIO), a Florentine architect and sculptor, flourished about 1450. Among his works was the grand hospital of Milan, built in 1456.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Filastre or Fillastre, fe'lâstr', (GUILLAUME), a French prelate and Greek scholar, born in Maine about 1347. He translated some works of Plato, and wrote commentaries on Ptolemy. Died at Rome in 1428.

Filelfo, fe-lel'fo, [Lat. PHILEL'PHUS; Fr. PHILELPE, fe'lêl'f,] (FRANCESCO), a celebrated Italian philologist and poet, born at Tolentino in 1398. He became an eminent Greek scholar, and obtained the chair of belles-lettres at Florence in 1429. Having written satires against the Medici and made many enemies among the literati, he was obliged to quit Florence in 1434. He became professor at Milan in 1440. About 1466 he removed to Rome, where he taught philosophy. His habits are said to have been very licentious. He wrote a poem, "La Sforziade;" "Epistles," ("Epistolarum Libri XVI.," 1485;) Latin Odes, (1497,) and other works. Died at Florence in 1481.

See C. ROSMINI, "Vita di Filelfo," 3 vols., 1808; MEUCCI, "Philelphi Vita," 1741; LANCELOT, "Vie de Philèphe;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Filesac, fêl'sâk', (JEAN), a learned French theologian, born in Paris about 1550. He was chosen rector of the University of Paris in 1586. His chief work is a "Treatise on the Authority of Bishops," (1606.) Died in 1638.

Filhol, fêl'yo', (MICHEL ANTOINE), a French engraver, born in 1759, published "Complete Gallery of the Napoleon Museum," ("Galerie complète du Musée Napoléon," 10 vols., 1804-14.) Died in 1812.

Filiassi, fe-le-âs'see, (GIACOMO) COUNT, an Italian physician, born at Venice in 1750, published a "Treatise

upon the Prevailing Winds in the Venetian Marshes," and other works. Died in 1829.

Filicaja or **Filicaja**, **da, dâ fe-le-kâ'yâ**, (VINCENZO or VINCENZIO), a celebrated Italian lyric poet, and senator of Florence, was born in that city in 1642. He published numerous poems in Latin and Italian, which were remarkable for their spirit and elegance. His "Ode on the Victory over the Turks" gained for him the reputation of the first Italian poet of his time. He married Anna Capponi in 1673, and was patronized by Queen Christina of Sweden. Among his most admirable compositions are sonnets entitled "La Providenza" and "L'Italia," which are sublime in thought, imagery, and style. His moral character is represented as excellent. He died at Florence in September, 1707. "At Paris," says Macaulay, "Addison eagerly sought an introduction to Boileau; but he seems not to have been at all aware that at Florence he was in the vicinity of a poet with whom Boileau could not sustain a comparison,—of the greatest lyric poet of modern times, of Vincenzo Filicaja. This is the more remarkable because Filicaja was the favourite poet of the all-accomplished Somers, under whose protection Addison travelled." ("Review of the Life and Writings of Addison," in Macaulay's "Essays.")

See NEGRI, "Istoria dei Fiorentini Scrittori;" FABRONI, "Vite Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831; "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Filippi, **fe-lêp'pee**, (CAMILLO), an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1510; died in 1574.

Filippi, de, dâ fe-lêp'pee, (FILIPPO), a naturalist, son of Giuseppe, noticed below, was born at Milan in 1814. He published "The Three Kingdoms of Nature," ("I tre Regni della Natura," 1852), and other works.

Filippi, de, (GIUSEPPE), an Italian medical writer, born in Piedmont in 1781. He was chief physician of the Italian army in 1814. Died in 1856.

Filippini, **fe-lêp-pee'nee**, (ANTONIO PIETRO), an ecclesiastic, born in the island of Corsica in 1529, wrote a "History of Corsica."

Fil'lanâ, (JAMES), a Scottish sculptor, born in Lanarkshire in 1808, was apprenticed to a weaver, and afterwards to a stone-mason. About 1836 he settled in London as a sculptor. Among his best works are a bust of John Wilson, "The Blind Teaching the Blind," and a "Boy and Fawn." Died in Glasgow in 1852.

See PATERSON, "Life of James Fillans," 1854.

Filleau, **fe'yô'**, (JEAN), a French lawyer, noted as an adversary of the Jansenists, was born at Poitiers in 1600. He wrote an "Account of the Proceedings and Doctrines of the Jansenists." Died in 1682.

Filleul, **fe'yul'**, or **Filleuil**, (NICOLAS), a French poet and dramatist, born at Rouen about 1530.

Fill'more, (MIL'LARD), the thirteenth President of the United States, was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 7th of January, 1800. He was not liberally educated; but, after learning the trade of a fuller, he studied law, and supported himself for several years by teaching school. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, New York, where he practised law with success. He married Abigail Powers in 1826, and was elected to Congress in 1832 by the Anti-Jackson party. He was re-elected as a Whig in 1836, 1838, and 1840, and distinguished himself by his talents for business and diligent attention to it. In the session of 1841-42 he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and was the chief author of the tariff of 1842. He was nominated for the office of Governor of New York in 1844, but was not elected. In 1847 he was elected comptroller of that State. Having been nominated as the Whig candidate for Vice-President, he was elected in November, 1848, when General Taylor was chosen President. He was raised to the office of President by the death of President Taylor on the 9th of July, 1850. He appointed Daniel Webster secretary of state, and approved Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill of 1850. Many of the Northern Whigs were offended by his signature of the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves. During his administration his opponents had a majority in both Houses of Congress. On the expiration of his term, in March, 1853, he returned to Buffalo, his former residence. He was

nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by the American party in 1856, but received no electoral votes except those of Maryland. He died in March, 1874.

Fil'mer, (SIR ROBERT), an English political writer, born in the county of Kent. He was a staunch advocate of absolute monarchy, and endeavoured to prove that this was the true and natural form of government. Locke wrote two treatises to refute this theory. Filmer wrote, among other works, "The Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy," and "Patriarcha." Died in 1688.

Filon, **fe'lôn'**, (CHARLES AUGUSTE DÉSIRÉ), a French historian, born in Paris in 1800. He was professor of history in several colleges, and published, besides other works, a "History of Europe in the Sixteenth Century," (2 vols., 1838,) and a "History of the Roman Senate," (1850.)

Fim'brî-a, (CAIUS FLAVIUS), a Roman general, who was a violent partisan of Marius. Having been chosen lieutenant (*legatus*) to the consul Valerius Flaccus, who was sent to Asia to replace Sulla, Fimbria corrupted the soldiers, caused the consul to be assassinated, and took the command of the army, in which he was sanctioned by the Roman senate. After committing great outrages, he was surrounded by the army of Sulla. Fimbria, perceiving that it would be impossible to resist, as his soldiers were deserting him, put an end to his own life, in 85 B.C.

Finæus. See FINE.

Finch, (ANNE), Countess of Winchelsea, an English poetess, born in the seventeenth century. Of her poems we may cite "The Spleen" and the tragedy of "Aristomenes." Died in 1720.

Finch, (DANIEL), second Earl of Nottingham, born in 1647, was a son of Heneage Finch. He was one of the privy councillors who upon the death of Charles II. proclaimed the Duke of York king. Upon the accession of William and Mary (1689) he refused the office of lord high chancellor, but was appointed secretary of state. He rendered so much service to William that James II., in making a declaration in regard to his intended invasion, excluded Finch from the general pardon. He resigned office in 1694, and again became secretary in 1702. He wrote a work on the Trinity, (1721,) for which he was thanked by the University of Oxford. Died in 1730.

See WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" MACAULAY, "History of England."

Finch, (HENEAGE.) See NOTTINGHAM.

Finch, (HENRY), an English jurist, born in Kent about 1550; died in 1625.

Finch, (ROBERT), a distinguished English antiquary and traveller, born in London in 1783. He died at Rome in 1830, leaving his valuable library and collection of antiquities to the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford.

Finch, (WILLIAM), an English traveller, who lived about 1610, visited India and Africa, where he obtained much valuable geographical information, which was published after his return.

Finck, (THOMAS), a Danish mathematician, physician, and first professor of rhetoric and medicine at Copenhagen, born in South Jutland in 1561. He was the author of various scientific and medical works. Died in 1656.

Fin'den, (WILLIAM), a skilful English line-engraver, born in 1787. He engraved illustrations for numerous books, among which is "Don Quixote." He also published many illustrated works, entitled "The Byron Gallery," "The Gallery of the Graces," "The Gallery of British Art," etc. Died in 1852.

Find'lay, (ROBERT), a Scottish divine, born in 1721, published a "Vindication of the Sacred Books and of Josephus against Voltaire," (1770,) and other works. Died in 1814.

Fine, **fên**, sometimes written **Finé**, (ORONCE, o'ronss'), [Lat. ORON'TIUS FINÆ'US,] a celebrated French mathematician, born at Briançon in 1494. In 1530 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal College. Among his mechanical inventions was a clock of peculiar construction. He was the author of numerous scientific works. Died in 1555.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie au Moyen-Age."

Finelli, **fe-nel'lee**, (CARLO), an able Italian statuary, born at Carrara in 1780, was a pupil of Canova. Among

his master-pieces are statues of Raphael and of the archangel Michael. Died in 1854.

Finelli, (GIULIANO,) an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Carrara in 1602; died about 1658.

Finet, fe-net' or fe-nâ', (SIR JOHN,) an English author and wit, born near Dover in 1571. His principal work was "Fineti Philoxenus," which treated of the etiquette of the English court. Died in 1641.

Fingal, fing'gal or fing'gaul, King of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and father of the poet Ossian, by whom he was celebrated for his heroic exploits, was born in 282. A great part of his time was devoted to the wars against the Romans, who then held sway over a large portion of Britain.

Finiguerra, fe-ne-gwêr'râ, (TOMMASO or MASO,) an Italian sculptor and goldsmith, who is believed to have been the inventor of the art of taking engravings from metallic plates on paper. Died in 1475.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Fink, fînk, (GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Sulza in 1783, published several works on theology and music, and in 1827 was editor of the "Universal Musical Gazette." Died in 1846.

Fink von, fon fînk, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Prussian general, born in Mecklenburg in 1718. In 1759 he was sent by the king, Frederick II., to oppose Marshal Daun, by whose greatly superior force he was defeated at Maxen. For this he was imprisoned and dismissed from the army. Died at Copenhagen in 1766.

Finkenstein von, fon fînk'en-stîn', (CARL WILHELM FINCK,) COUNT, a Prussian minister of state, born in 1714. He was minister of foreign affairs for many years between 1750 and his death. Died in 1800.

Finlay, (fin'le,) (GEORGE,) a British historian, born in Scotland about 1800, resided some years at Athens. Among his principal works are "Greece under the Romans," (1843,) "History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires from 1057 to 1453," (1854,) and "Greece under the Othman and Venetian Dominion from 1453 to 1821." These productions are highly commended.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1844; "North British Review" for February, 1855.

Finlay, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet and prose writer, born at Glasgow in 1782. Among his works are "Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie," (1802,) a "Life of Cervantes," and a "Collection of Scottish Ballads, Historical and Romantic," (1808.) Died in 1810.

Finlay-son, (GEORGE,) a Scottish surgeon, born at Thurso about 1790, accompanied an embassy to Siam and Hue in 1822. He published "The Mission from Bengal to Siam and Hue," (1822.) Died in 1823.

Finlayson, (JAMES,) a Scottish Presbyterian minister, born about 1750. He was appointed professor of logic in the University of Edinburgh about 1788, and afterwards became, as minister, the colleague of Dr. Blair. He had great influence in the affairs of the church. Died in 1808.

See a notice of his life prefixed to a volume of his sermons, 1809; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Finley, (JAMES BRADLEY,) a Methodist minister and author, born in North Carolina in 1781. He became chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary in 1845. Died in 1857. His "Prison Life," "Autobiography," and several of his other works have had an extensive circulation.

Finley, (ROBERT,) born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1772, was for many years a tutor in Princeton College. He is regarded as the founder of the American Colonization Society. He was pastor at Baskingridge, New Jersey, from 1795 to 1817. Died in 1817.

Finley, (SAMUEL,) a Presbyterian minister, born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1715, came to America in 1734. He was chosen president of the College of New Jersey in 1761. Died in 1766.

Finn, (HENRY J.,) a popular American comic actor, born at Sydney, Cape Breton, about 1784. He performed in London and New York, and wrote several humorous works. He was lost in the steamer Lexington, which was burned in 1840.

Finney, (CHARLES G.,) an American theologian and popular preacher, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut,

in 1792. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Revivals," (1835; 13th edition, 1840,) and "Lectures on Systematic Theology," (1847.) He became president of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1852, and held that office until 1866. Died in 1875.

Fino, fee'no, (ALEMANIO,) an Italian historian and elegant writer, born at Bergamo. Among his works are "The History of Crema," (1566,) and "The War of Attila, the Scourge of God," (1569.) Died about 1586. See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fino Fini, fee'no fee'nee, surnamed ADRIANO, an eminent Italian scholar and Orientalist, born in the diocese of Adria in 1431; died in 1517.

Fino, fe-nòl'yâ, (PAOLO DOMENICO,) an able Italian painter, born at Orta, (Naples;) died in 1656.

Fioravanti, fe-o-râ-vân'tee, (LEONARDO,) an Italian physician and surgeon, was a native of Bologna. He wrote, among other works, "The Mirror of Universal Science." Died in 1588.

Fioravanti, (VALENTINO,) an Italian composer, born at Rome about 1765, produced successful operas, among which were "I Virtuosi ambulanti" and "Il Furbo contra Furbo." Died in 1837.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fiore del, dêl fe-o'râ, (JACOBELLO,) a painter of the Venetian school, flourished from 1400 to 1436. He was a son of a painter named FRANCESCO DEL FIORE. The beauty and grace of his figures are praised. His masterpiece is a "Coronation of the Virgin."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fiore del, (NICCOLÒ ANTONIO,) often called COLANTONIO DEL FIORE, a Neapolitan painter, born at Naples in 1352. He painted in distemper. Died in 1444.

Fiorentini, fe-o-rên-tee'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian historian, born at Lucca about 1610; died in 1673.

Fiorentino, fe-o-rên-tee'no, (AGOSTINO,) a Florentine sculptor, flourished from 1442 to 1461.

Fiorentino, (PIETRO ANGELO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Naples in 1810. He became a resident of Paris about 1835, and contributed to the "Moniteur" and other journals. Among his works are several dramas.

Fiorentino, (STEFANO,) called STEFANO DA PONTEVECCHIO, and, also, LO SCIMMIA, ("The Ape,") a Florentine painter, born in 1301, was a pupil of Giotto. He is highly praised by Vasari. Only one of his works is extant,—a fresco of Christ at Florence. Died in 1350.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Fiörgyn, Fiörgvin, or Fiörgynn. See HLODYN.

Fiori, (FEDERIGO.) See BAROCCI.

Fiori, fe-o'ree, (GIORGIO,) a noted Italian lawyer, born at Milan about 1450. He wrote a history, in Latin, of the Italian and German wars of his time. Died about 1512.

Fiori, (GIUSEPPE,) a Sicilian poet. Died in 1646.

Fiori de', dà fe-o'ree, (MARIO,) an Italian flower-painter, born in 1603; died in 1673.

Fiorillo, fe-o-rêl'lo, (JOHANN DOMINICUS,) a German artist and writer upon art, born at Hamburg in 1748. He produced several good pictures, but is chiefly known as the author of two excellent works, entitled "History of the Arts of Design from their Revival to the Most Recent Times," (5 vols., 1798-1808,) and "History of the Arts of Design in Germany and the Netherlands," (4 vols., 1815-20.) He was for many years professor of art in the University of Göttingen. Died in 1821.

Fiorini, fe-o-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Bolognese painter, flourished about 1560-90. He worked in partnership with Cesare Aretusi, who coloured the works which were designed by Fiorini.

His son GABRIELLO was a sculptor.

Fiorini, (PIETRO,) an able Italian architect, a son of Gabriello, began to work in 1581. He designed several churches of Bologna. Died in 1622.

Firdousee or **Firdausi**, fir-dôw'see or fêr-dôw'see, written also, but less correctly, **Firdûsi**, **Firdousi**, and **Ferdoucy**, fir-doo'see, the surname by which the greatest of the Persian poets, **Aboul-Kâsim-Mansoor**, (**Abûl-Kâsim-Mansûr**, or **Aboul-Casim-Mansour**, **â'bûl-kâ'sim mân-sôor'**), is generally known. He was born at or near Toos, (Tûs,) in Khorassân, about 940 A.D. His

a, ê, î, ô, û, *long*; â, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nôtt; gôôd; mûôn;

surname FIRDOUSEE is supposed by some to have been given him because his father was a gardener, from the Persian *firdous* or *firdaus*, signifying a "garden," also "paradise;" according to others, the name implied a lofty eulogium on his poetry, as being worthy to be sung in Paradise, or because when it was recited at the court of Mahmood the hearers imagined themselves to be in Paradise. Firdousee had made himself intimately acquainted with the early history of Persia as it was known through the ancient chronicles and traditions. With these as a basis, he composed his great poem the "Shah-Namah" or "Shah-Nameh," (shâh nâ'mah,) or "Book of Kings." As originally written, it is said to have contained 60,000 distichs or couplets; but none of the existing manuscripts have more, it is stated, than about 56,000 distichs. When the fame of Firdousee became known, the Sultan Mahmood invited him to his court at Ghiznee, (Gazna;) and he is said to have been charmed with the wit and genius of the poet. While the latter was writing the "Shah-Namah," Mahmood directed that he should be paid out of the royal treasury a thousand pieces of gold for every thousand couplets that he should compose; but, through the envy or jealousy of influential courtiers, he received but a very small part of what was due to him. When at last, after a labour of thirty years, his immortal poem was completed, Mahmood, in an impulse of generous admiration, ordered, it is said, that an elephant-load of gold should be given to the poet. But afterwards, either repenting of his too great liberality, or else influenced by the representations of Firdousee's enemies, he revoked the order, and sent him 60,000 dirhems (small silver coins) instead. The money arrived while the poet was in one of the public baths. Enraged and rendered utterly reckless by this illiberal treatment, he gave one-third of the coins to the man who brought them, another third to a seller of refreshments, and the remainder to the keeper of the bath. When Mahmood learned how his gift had been received, he was filled with wrath, and ordered that the poet should be trampled to death under the feet of an elephant. Firdousee, in the greatest consternation, hastened into the king's presence, and, falling at his feet, implored his forgiveness, at the same time reciting a poem in which he spoke in terms of the most glowing eulogy of the glories of Mahmood's reign. The king pardoned him, and, according to some accounts, sought to make reparation for his former unworthy treatment. But the wound inflicted upon the mind of the poet was too deep to be forgiven. With a truly Oriental duplicity, he obtained from the royal librarian the copy of the "Shah-Namah" which he had presented to the king, ostensibly for the purpose of making some correction, and wrote in it a most scathing satire on Mahmood; he then fled from Ghiznee and sought refuge in Bagdad. When the caliph learned that Firdousee was residing in his capital, he invited him to his court, and treated him with the greatest honour and liberality. Firdousee added to his great poem 1000 distichs in praise of the caliph, who gave the poet 60,000 pieces of gold. Some authors say that Firdousee sent the satire to Mahmood by the hand of a friend, who supposed it to be a petition of some sort.

The events of his life, however, are very differently related by different authors. According to one story, Mahmood after a time not only repented of his injustice and permitted the poet to return to Toos, his native city, but severely punished those courtiers by whose counsel he had been misled, and finally, as a tardy reparation for his wrongs, sent Firdousee 100,000 pieces of gold. Meanwhile, the days of the immortal bard were drawing to their close. He one day heard a child singing in the streets of Toos some of his own verses, which so vividly recalled his bitter wrongs and sufferings that he was seized with faintness, and, having been carried to his house, he soon after expired. It is said that while the mortal remains of the poet were passing through one of the gates of Toos to the cemetery without the city, the train of camels bearing the magnificent but tardy present of the sultan was entering by another. One of the daughters of the deceased, to whom the gold was offered, rejected it with indignant disdain; but her sister consented to accept it in order to construct a work of public utility

which her father had long had at heart: this was the erection of a stone dike to prevent the overflow of the river near his native town. Thus his wish was at last fulfilled, though not until after his death. When Firdousee died, he was eighty, or, as some authorities say, eighty-two years of age. Although to a European mind many of the incidents related in the "Shah-Namah" would appear extravagant, it is, nevertheless, of all the great Mohammedan poems that which corresponds most nearly to the taste of the Western nations and to the principles of European criticism. Sir William Jones styles the "Shah-Namah" "a glorious monument of Eastern genius and learning, which, if it should ever be generally understood in its original language, will contest the merit of invention with Homer himself." (See article "Firdousi" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and the bibliographic references subjoined. Of these, perhaps the most valuable for the English reader are the preface to Julius von Mohl's translation and commentary of the "Shah-Namah," Sir W. Gore Ouseley's "Biographical Notices of the Persian Poets," and the biographical notice prefixed to the "Abridgment of the Shah-Nameh," by J. Atkinson, London, 1832.)

See, also, J. VAN WALLENBURG, "Notice sur le Schâh Nâmeh de Ferdoussi," 1810; DE SACY, article in the "Magasin Encyclopédique," 1813; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens," and an article in the "Wiener Jahrbücher," vol. ix.; ALEXANDER ROSS, "Essay on the Life and Genius of Firdousi," in the "Annals of Oriental Literature," 1820; ROBINSON, "Sketch of the Life and Writings of Ferdousee," in "Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester," 2d series, 1824; DE STARKENFELS, "Vie de Firdousi;" E. NAZARIANZ, article on the "Life and Writings of Firdousee," (in Russian,) 1851; "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., 1821.

Firenzuola, fe-ren-zoo-o'lâ, (AGNOLO,) a celebrated Italian writer, born at Florence in 1493. He was the author of satirical poems, sonnets, prose essays, novels, and dramas. His two comedies entitled "I Lucidi" and "La Trinzia" are greatly admired, and both his prose writings and poems are ranked among the Italian classics. Died about 1545.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" G. NEGRI, "Istoria de' Fiorentini Scrittori."

Fir-mâ'nus, (TARUTIUS,) a Roman astronomer, was a contemporary and friend of Cicero.

Firmenich, fêr'meh-nik', (JOHANNES MATTHIAS,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Cologne in 1808.

Firmian, von, fon fêr'me-ân, (KARL JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born in the Tyrol in 1716. He was a member of the aulic council at Vienna in the reign of Charles VI., after whose death he was Governor of Austrian Lombardy, to which he rendered important services. He founded libraries, and liberally patronized artists and men of letters. Died in 1782.

See PAOLO FRISI, "Elogio di T. Pomponio Attico," 1780; ANGELO TEODORO VILLA, "C. Comitis Firmiani Vita," 1783.

Fir'mi-cus Ma-ter-nus, (JULIUS or VILLIUS,) an ecclesiastic of the fourth century. By some he is supposed to have been Bishop of Milan. The work by which he is chiefly known was addressed to the Roman emperors Constantius and Constans, entitled "De Errore Profanarum Religionum." His treatise is a forcible and striking exposition of the excellence and purity of the Christian religion as contrasted with the immoralities and absurdities of paganism. It was printed by Matthias Flaccius in 1562. There is also extant a work on astronomy, called "Mathesis," by Firmicus Maternus.

See HERTZ, "Dissertatio de J. Firmico Materno," 1817.

Fir-mil'i-an, [Fr. FIRMILIEU, fêr'me'lê-ân'] SAINT, Bishop of Cesarea. He was successful in quelling the Novatian doctrines, and united with Saint Cyprian against Pope Stephen in the dispute in relation to the re-baptism of heretics. Firmilian was the intimate friend of Origen, and was distinguished even among the Christian Fathers for his exemplary piety. He presided at the Council of Antioch in the trial of Paul of Samosata. Died at Tarsus in 269 A.D.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Fir'min, (GILES,) an English physician and nonconformist minister, born in Suffolk in 1617, wrote a work entitled "The Real Christian." Died in 1697.

Fir'min, (THOMAS,) a distinguished English philanthropist, born at Ipswich in 1632. Though a Socinian, he was held in high estimation by many of the ecclesiastics of the Established Church, especially by Archbishop Tillotson. He founded two houses to supply the poor with work, and liberally contributed to many of the benevolent institutions of his time. He published a work entitled "Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and for the Prevention of Beggary." Died in 1697.

See CORNISH, "Life of T. Firmin," 1780; "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Fir'mönt, de, [Fr. pron. deh fêr'môn',] (HENRY ESSEX EDGEWORTH,) a Catholic priest, vicar-general of the church of Paris, born at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, in 1745, removed to France when quite young. He performed the office of confessor to Louis XVI., and accompanied that unfortunate monarch to the scaffold. Firmont died in 1807, greatly lamented by the royal family. Louis XVIII. composed his epitaph.

Fir'mus or **Fir'mi-us**, a native of Seleucia, in Syria. Having obtained great wealth and power, he seized Alexandria, was proclaimed Augustus, and formed an alliance with Zenobia. The emperor Aurelian, having defeated and taken him prisoner, ordered him to be crucified.

Fischart, fish'ärt, (JOHANN,) surnamed MENTZER, a celebrated German satirist, was born at Mentz or Strasburg about 1545. His satires in prose and verse are distinguished for their moral tone as well as caustic wit, and give a faithful picture of the manners of his time. He wrote a descriptive poem, called "Glückhafter Schiff," (1576,) which was much admired. Died in 1614.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fischer, fish'er, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1771, was the author of "Mountain Travels," "Picture of Madrid," (1802,) "Picture of Brazil," (1819,) and other works. Died in 1829.

Fischer, (EDMUND RUDOLF,) a German writer, born at Hasen-Preppach in 1687, became in 1758 general superintendent, or Protestant archbishop. Died in 1776.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fischer, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH JONATHAN,) a German jurist and historian, born at Stuttgart in 1750. His chief work is a "History of German Commerce," (1791.)

Fischer, (GOTTHELF,) a German naturalist and chemist, born at Waldheim in 1771 or 1775, became professor of natural history at Moscow about 1804. He wrote on anatomy, natural history, &c.

Fischer, (GOTTHELF AUGUST,) a German mathematician and scientific writer, born in 1763; died in 1832.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fischer, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German physician, born at Erfurt in 1667. He wrote "Iliad in a Nutshell, or Synoptic Medicine," ("Ilias in Nuce, seu Medicina synoptica," 1716,) and other works. Died in 1729.

Fischer, (JOHANN EBERHARD,) a German historian and antiquary, born at Essling in 1697; died at Saint Petersburg in 1771.

Fischer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German philologist, born at Coburg in 1726, resided chiefly at Leipsic. He edited Anacreon, Justin, Ovid, and other classics, and wrote works on biblical criticism. Died in 1799.

Fischer, (JOSEPH EMANUEL,) an architect, born about 1680, was a son of J. B. Fischer von Erlach, noticed below. He is said to have constructed in 1727 a steam-engine for carrying water in the garden of Schwarzenberg.

Fischer, (KUNO, koo'no,) a German writer of great merit, chiefly known as a philosophical critic and historian, was born at Sondewalde, in Silesia, in 1824. In 1856 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena. He has written "Diotima; or, The Idea of the Beautiful," (1849,) "History of Modern Philosophy," (2 vols., 1852-55,) "Bacon of Verulam," (1856,) and other works. As a lecturer on philosophy he is eminently popular.

Fischer, von, fon fish'er, (KARL,) a noted German architect, born at Manheim in 1782, became professor of architecture at Munich about 1809. Died in 1820.

Fischer von Erlach, fish'er fon êr'lâk, (JOHANN BERNHARD,) BARON, a celebrated German architect, born at Prague (or, according to some authorities, at Vienna) in 1650. He built the Schönbrunn palace and the church

of San Carlo Borromeo at Vienna, and other public edifices. He was court architect to Joseph I. and to his successor, Charles VI. Died about 1730.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Fisen, fee'zen or fe'zôn', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a Belgian Jesuit and historian, born at Liege in 1591; died in 1649.

Fish, (HAMILTON,) an American statesman, born in the city of New York in 1809, graduated at Columbia College. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and was elected a member of Congress in 1843. In 1848 he was chosen Governor of New York by the Whig party. He was a United States Senator from 1851 to 1857, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and joined the Republican party about that time. He was appointed secretary of state by President Grant in the spring of 1869.

Fish, (SIMON,) an English lawyer and author, born in Kent about 1520, wrote "The Supplication of Beggars," a satire on the Roman Catholic clergy. Died about 1534.

Fisher, (ALVAN,) an American painter, born in Needham, Massachusetts, in 1792. His rural and domestic scenes are much admired. He also painted many portraits.

Fisher, (EDWARD,) a Calvinistic writer, born in Gloucestershire, England, was distinguished for his knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages and ecclesiastical history. His principal work was entitled the "Marrow of Modern Divinity," (1646.)

Fisher, (JOHN,) [called in Latin ROFFEN'SIS, (from *Roffa*, the Latin name of Rochester,)] a learned English prelate, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, England, in 1459. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII., chose him as her confessor. In 1501 he was appointed chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In 1504 he became Bishop of Rochester, and the year following accepted the presidency of Queen's College. While in this position, he invited Erasmus to Cambridge and had him appointed professor of Greek. Fisher took an active part against the Lutheran doctrines, writing several treatises upon the subject. When Henry VIII. attempted to procure a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, Fisher sided with the queen, thus incurring the king's displeasure. He was soon deprived of his bishopric, and after the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was thrown into the Tower. The king was still further exasperated by Pope Paul III. having conferred the title of cardinal upon Fisher, and resolved to put him to death. He was soon after brought to trial, and executed in June, 1535.

See DR. BAILEY, "Life of Bishop Fisher," 1655; RICHARD HALL, "Life of J. Fisher," 1739; J. LEWIS, "Life of John Fisher," 1835; BURNET, "History of the Reformation;" HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerners."

Fisher, (JOHN,) an English Jesuit, whose proper name was PIERCY, was born in Yorkshire. He held public disputes with several Protestant divines, and wrote a "Treatise on Faith," (1600.) Died after 1641.

Fisher, (JOHN,) born in Middlesex, England, in 1748, became successively Bishop of Exeter and of Salisbury about 1804. He was appointed to superintend the education of the princess Charlotte of Wales. Died in 1825.

Fisher, (PAYNE,) [Lat. PAGA'NUS PISCA'TOR,] an English poet, born in Dorsetshire in 1614. During the protectorate of Cromwell he was regarded as the poet-laureate. He served as a major in the army of Charles I. Died in 1693.

Fisher, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and writer, born at Rochester in 1772. He contributed for many years to the "Gentleman's Magazine." Died in 1836.

Fisk, (PLINY,) an American missionary in Palestine, born at Shelburne, Massachusetts, in 1792, graduated at Middlebury College in 1814, and in 1819 embarked for Palestine. On reaching Smyrna, he applied himself to the study of the Eastern languages, which he afterwards pursued at the college of Scio. Died at Beyroot in 1825.

Fisk, (WILBUR,) D.D., a distinguished Methodist divine, born in Brattleborough, Vermont, in 1792. He was for several years principal of the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and in 1831 was chosen the first president of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, which, under his direction, became perhaps

the most influential educational institution of the Methodist denomination in America. He was instrumental in 1832 in establishing the Indian mission in Oregon. In 1835-36 he visited Europe, and on his return published a volume of travels. Died in 1839.

Fisquet, fê's'kâ', (HONORÉ JEAN PIERRE,) a French biographer, born at Montpellier in 1818. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Algeria," (1842,) and "Pontifical France, or a History of the Bishops who have governed the Dioceses of France," (4 vols.)

Fitch, (EBENEZER,) D.D., an American divine, first president of Williams College, Massachusetts, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1756; died in 1833.

Fitch, (JOHN,) an American inventor, born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1743. He became a brass-founder, and afterwards a silversmith. About 1780 he removed to Kentucky, where he was appointed deputy-surveyor, and was captured by the Indians, who took him to Detroit and detained him until he was exchanged. In 1785 he began to devote himself to the application of steam to navigation, and constructed a model of a steamboat. Having petitioned the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia for aid, without success, he formed in 1786 a private company for navigation by steam. In August, 1787, he made with a small steamboat an experiment on the Delaware River, with partial success. He built another boat, which, in 1790, plied as a passenger-boat on the Delaware at the rate of about seven miles an hour. Fitch, however, gained no profit from his enterprise, and afterwards wandered about in poverty, and was regarded by some as an insane projector. He died in Kentucky in 1798.

See a life of John Fitch in SPARKS'S "American Biography;" THOMPSON WESTCOTT, "Life of John Fitch," 1857; "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," etc., by HENRY HOWE.

Fitch, (RALPH,) an English traveller, left England in 1583, and spent eight years in the East Indies. On his return an interesting account of his travels was published.

See HAKLUYT, "Voyages."

Fitz-gér'ald, (EDWARD,) LORD, an Irish revolutionist, born in 1763, was a younger son of the Duke of Leinster. From 1773 to 1779 he resided in France, where in learning the language he became partially assimilated to the tastes and manners of the French. Having entered the British army, he served with distinction in the battle of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1781. In 1784 he returned home and obtained a seat in the Irish Parliament. The sufferings of Ireland, added perhaps to the neglect with which he conceived himself to be treated, rendered him disaffected to the English government. He took his seat with the opposition, and aspired to rival Grattan and Curran in eloquence. In 1788 we find him at Halifax, America, with the fifty-fourth regiment, whence he travelled through the United States to New Orleans. He visited Paris in 1791 to consult and fraternize with the republicans. In 1792 he married the beautiful and accomplished Pamela, the protégée and supposed daughter of Madame de Genlis. The latter being employed by the Duke of Orléans as governess of his children, (one of whom, Louis Philippe, became King of France,) Pamela was educated with them. In 1796 he joined the United Irishmen, who sent him as their agent to the continent to procure French aid in liberating Ireland. A few months before the time set for the insurrection in 1798, the secret was divulged to the English ministry. He resisted the officers who arrested him, was wounded, and died in prison in 1798.

Fitzgerald, (JOHN DAVID FITZGERALD,) an Irish lawyer, born in Dublin in 1816. He became attorney-general for Ireland in 1856, a judge of the queen's bench in 1860, and a lord of appeal with a life-peerage in 1882.

Fitzgerald, (PAMELA,) a French lady, supposed to have been a daughter of the Duke of Orléans and Madame de Genlis. She was educated by the latter, and was married about 1792 to Lord Edward Fitzgerald. After his death she became the wife of a man named Pitcairn. Died in 1831.

Fitz-gib'bon (JOHN,) Earl of Clare, an Irish nobleman, born in 1749. He rose to be lord high chancellor of Ireland in 1789, and was afterwards appointed vice-

chancellor of the University of Dublin. He was a zealous advocate for the Union. Died in 1802.

Fitzharris. See MALMESBURY, (EARL,) and HARRIS, (JAMES.)

Fitz-her'bert, (Sir ANTHONY,) a distinguished English lawyer under the reign of Henry VIII. In 1523 he became one of the justices of the court of common pleas. He wrote several able works, among which are "The Grand Abridgment," (1514,) and the "Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace," (1538.) Died in 1538.

Fitzherbert, (MARIA,) born in 1756, was the daughter of Waller Smythe, of Hampshire. Having become a widow the second time, she was privately married in 1785 to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. After the king's separation from the princess Caroline, Mrs. Fitzherbert lived with him for a time, but at length retired to Brighton, where she died in 1837.

See CHARLES LANGDALE, "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert."

Fitzherbert, (NICHOLAS,) grandson of Sir Anthony, mentioned above, was born about 1550. He wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on the Antiquity and Duration of the Catholic Religion in England," (1608.) Died in 1621.

Fitzherbert, (THOMAS,) an English Jesuit, born in Staffordshire in 1552, was appointed rector of the English College at Rome. Among other works, he wrote a "Treatise concerning Polity and Religion," (1606-10,) and a "Refutation of some of the Principles of Machiavel." Died in 1640.

Fitzherbert, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English jurist, a relative of the preceding, born in Derbyshire in 1748, wrote a "Dialogue on the Revenue Laws." Died in 1791.

Fitzjames, (JAMES.) See BERWICK, DUKE OF.

Fitzjames, de, de'h fê'ts'zhâm' or fê'zhâm', (CHARLES,) DUKE, Marshal of France, and grandson of James II., King of England, born in 1712. He served chiefly in the wars in Germany. Died in 1787.

Fitz-James, de, (ÉDOUARD,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1715, was a son of the Duke of Berwick. Died at Cologne in 1758.

Fitz-James, de, (ÉDOUARD,) DUC, a French peer and politician, born in 1776, was a grandson of Marshal Fitz-James. He was a partisan of the Bourbons. Died in 1838.

Fitz-pat'rick, (BENJAMIN,) a lawyer, born in Green county, Georgia, in 1802, removed to Alabama, of which he was Governor from 1841 to 1845. He became a Senator of the United States in 1848, and was re-elected in 1853. Died in 1869.

Fitz-roy', (ROBERT,) an English navigator, meteorologist, and rear-admiral, born in 1805, was a son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy. As captain of the Beagle, he was employed in the survey of the west coast of South America in 1828-30. He also commanded the Beagle in a voyage round the world performed between 1831 and 1836, which expedition Charles Darwin accompanied as naturalist. The results of this expedition appeared in a "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. Adventure and Beagle between 1826 and 1836, etc.," (1839,) written by Captain Fitzroy and Captain King. In 1855 he was appointed chief of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade. Died in 1865.

Fitz-si'mons or Fitz-si'mon, (HENRY,) an Irish Jesuit, noted as a polemical writer, born in Dublin in 1569. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1641. Died in 1644.

Fitz-ste'phen, (WILLIAM,) a learned English monk and historian of the twelfth century. He was an intimate friend of Thomas a Becket, of whose murder he was an eye-witness. He wrote the "Life and Passion of Archbishop Becket," in Latin, to which was prefixed his "Description of the City of London," one of the earliest and most valuable accounts of that capital. Died about 1101.

Fitz-wil'liam, (CHARLES WILLIAM WENTWORTH,) EARL OF, a Liberal peer, born in London in 1786, was the eldest son of William Wentworth, noticed below. Before the death of his father, in 1833, he was styled Lord Milton. He was a warm friend of the Reform bill. Died in 1857.

Fitzwilliam, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Southampton, a celebrated naval commander, born about 1490. He served against the French in 1513 and in 1523, and was raised to the rank of admiral. In 1537 he received the title of Earl of Southampton, and was made lord privy seal in 1539. Died in 1542.

Fitzwilliam, (WILLIAM WENTWORTH,) EARL OF, an English statesman, nephew of the Marquis of Rockingham, was born in 1748. He began his public life as a friend of Fox, but separated from him on the issue of the French Revolution, and became president of the council under Mr. Pitt in July, 1794. In 1795 he was for a short time Viceroy of Ireland. He was again appointed president of the council in 1806, and retired from office in 1807. Died in 1833.

Fiorelli, fe-oo-rel'lee, (TIBERIO,) a famous Italian comedian, surnamed SCARAMOUCHE, was born at Naples in 1608. In early life he removed to Paris, where he died in 1694.

Fix, fiks or félks, (THÉOBALD,) a Swiss philologist, brother of Théodor, noticed below, was born at Soleure in 1802. He contributed to the new edition of Stephens's "Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ," and published several editions of Greek classics.

Fix, (THÉODOR,) a Swiss writer on political economy, born at Soleure in 1800. He made contributions to several journals of Paris, and was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. Died in 1846.

See THÉOBALD FIX, "Notice sur M. T. Fix," 1846.

Fixmillner, fiks'l-mil'ner, or **Fixmillner**, fiks-mil'ner, (PLACIDUS,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Achlenthén, near Linz, in 1721. His principal work is "Decennium Astronomicum," (1776,) which is the record of his observations for ten years. He was a monk of the monastery of Kremsmünster. Died in 1791.

Fizeau, fe'zô', (HIPPOLYTE LOUIS,) a French natural philosopher, born in Paris in 1819. He distinguished himself by his researches into the properties and motion of light, and received in 1856 the grand prize of the Institute, 10,000 francs. He married a daughter of Adrien de Jussieu.

Fizes, fêz, (ANTOINE,) a French physician, and professor of medicine and mathematics at Montpellier, was born in that city in 1690. He published "Opera Medica," a "Treatise on Fevers," (1749,) a "Treatise on Physiology," and other works. Died in 1765.

See ESTÈVE, "La Vie et les Principes de M. de Fizes," 1765; DESGENETTES, article in the "Biographie Médicale."

Flac-cil'la, (ÆLIA,) wife of the Roman emperor Theodosius I., and mother of Arcadius and Honorius, was born in Spain, and became empress in 379 A.D. She left a high reputation for piety, virtue, and moderation. Died about 386.

Flaccus, (CAIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman poet, born probably at Padua. He wrote a poem on the Argonautic expedition, ("Argonautica,") which is a free imitation of Apollonius of Rhodes, and contains beautiful passages and descriptions. The style is rather obscure and artificial. It is supposed that several of the last books of this poem are lost, or else it was left unfinished. Eight books are extant. He died about 88 or 90 A.D. Quintilian referred to his death in terms like these: "We have recently lost much in Valerius Flaccus." The critics are far from being agreed as to the merits of his poem.

See the Preface of BURMANN's edition of the "Argonautica," 1724; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flaccus, (CALPURNIUS.) See CALPURNIUS.

Flaccus, (HORATIUS.) See HORACE.

Flaccus, (L. VALERIUS,) a Roman general, was a partisan of Marius, and commanded an army in Asia. He was killed by Fimbria about 86 B.C.

Flaccus, (M. FULVIUS,) a Roman officer, who was consul in 125 B.C., and a political friend of the Gracchi. Carbo, Caius Gracchus, and Flaccus were the triumviri for the division of lands. Having taken arms for Caius Gracchus, he was put to death by Opimius in 121 B.C.

Flaccus, (PERSIUS.) See PERSIUS.

Flaccus, (Q. FULVIUS,) a Roman general, who was elected consul in 237 B.C. Having been re-elected in

212, he obtained command of an army, and defeated Hanno at Beneventum. Died about 200 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome."

Flaccus, (Q. FULVIUS,) a son of the preceding, commanded with success in Spain in 181 B.C.

Flaccus, (VERRIUS,) a Roman grammarian, lived in the reign of Augustus. He wrote many and various works, which are not extant.

Flaccus Illyricus. See FRANCOWITZ.

Flach, (MATTHIAS.) See FRANCOWITZ.

Flachat, flā'shā', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French merchant, who lived and traded many years in Constantinople, and published "Observations on the Commerce and Arts of Europe, Asia," etc., (2 vols., 1766.) Died in 1775.

Flacius. See FRANCOWITZ.

Flacourt, de, deh flā'kooor', (ÉTIENNE,) born at Orléans, in France, in 1607, was nominated commander of Madagascar in 1648. He returned to France in 1655, and published in 1658 a "History of Madagascar," which was written with much care and accuracy and contained the first general description of that island. Died in 1660.

Flagg, (EDMUND,) an American writer, born at Wiscasset, Maine, in 1815, became a lawyer, and edited several journals. He published a few novels, and "Venice, the City of the Sea, 1749-1849," (2 vols., 1853.)

Flahault de la Billarderie, de, deh flā'ô' deh lā bē'l'yārd're', (AUGUSTE CHARLES JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1785. He became colonel in 1809, distinguished himself in the campaign of Russia, and was aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1813. For his conduct at the battle of Leipsic (1813) he was made a general of division, and a count. He fought for Napoleon at Waterloo. The revolution of 1830 restored him to his rank as a peer and general. He was ambassador to Vienna from 1841 to 1848, and became a senator in 1853. Died at Paris in 1870.

Flahaut, COUNTESS. See SOUZA, ADÈLE DE.

Flajani, flā-yā'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian surgeon, born near Ascoli in 1741, studied at Rome. Pope Pius VI. chose him for his surgeon-in-ordinary. Died in 1808.

Flamael. See FLÉMALLE.

Flam'bard, (RALPH,) an English prelate, who was chief minister of William Rufus. He became Bishop of Durham in 1099. Died in 1128.

Flameel. See FLÉMALLE.

Flamel, flā'mēl', (NICOLAS,) a scribe, a dealer in manuscripts, and a famous alchemist, who lived in Paris about 1350, was the subject of many marvellous stories which have exercised the public credulity. He is supposed to have acquired by some means great wealth, which he spent partly in the erection of churches and in works of charity. There are several treatises on alchemy which are ascribed to him. Died in 1418.

See "Histoire critique de N. Flamel," anonymous, 1761.

Flamen, flā'mēn, (ALBERT,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Bruges, lived in the seventeenth century.

Flamen, flā'mōn', or **Flamin**, flā'mān', (ANSELME,) a French sculptor, born at Saint-Omer in 1647, worked in Paris. Died in 1717.

Flam-I-ni'nus, (LUCIUS QUINTIUS,) a Roman admiral, born about 240 B.C., was a brother of Titus. He commanded a fleet sent against Philip of Macedon in 198 B.C. Died in 170.

Flamininus, (TITUS QUINTIUS,) sometimes called **Flā-min'i-us**, a distinguished Roman general, was chosen consul 198 B.C., and obtained the province of Macedonia, then the seat of war with Philip of Macedon. He defeated the army of Philip in Epirus, and recovered possession of Thessaly. After the year of his consulship had expired, he was continued in the command of that province by the senate. All attempts to negotiate a peace having failed, the two armies again met at Cyncephalæ, in Thessaly. The phalanx of Philip having been broken by the elephants of the Romans, a panic seized his whole army, of whom 8000 were killed. After this victory, in a general concourse of Greeks assembled at the Isthmian Games, 196 B.C., Flamininus proclaimed liberty and independence to the people of Corinth, Phocis, Locris, Thessaly, etc. In 183 he performed a mis-

sion to Prusias, King of Bithynia, to demand the surrender of Hannibal, who frustrated that design by suicide.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Flaminius;" LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxxi.-xxxix.; NIEBUHR, "Roman History."

Flaminio, *flā-nēe'ne-o*, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born at Imola about 1464. He was professor of belles-lettres at Seravalla and Bologna, and wrote Latin poetry with moderate success. He also wrote, in prose, a Dialogue on Education, and a treatise "On the Origin of Philosophy," which are better than his poems. Died in 1536.

Flaminio, (MARCANTONIO,) an eminent Latin poet, son of the preceding, was born at Seravalla in 1498. He was patronized by Cardinal Pole, with whom he lived for many years, and whom he accompanied to the Council of Trent in 1545. He translated thirty Psalms into Latin verse, (1558,) and wrote hymns and other Latin poems, "which," says Ginguené, "join to a rare elegance something sweet and amiable, like his own character." Died in Rome in 1550.

See AUGUST NEANDER, "Erinnerung an M. A. Flaminio," Berlin, 1837; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Flā-min'i-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman general, noted for his valour, became tribune of the people in 232 B.C., and procured the passage of an agrarian law which was violently opposed by the Optimates. In 225 or 223 he was elected consul, and led an army against the Gauls. Having been chosen consul a second time, he commanded at the battle of Lake Thrasymene, where, after a brave and desperate resistance, the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, and Flaminius was slain, in 217 B.C. During this battle an earthquake destroyed the greater part of several cities of Italy; but it is said the armies were entirely unconscious of its shock. The "Via Flaminia," a great highway, was made during his censorship, and named in his honour.

His son CAIUS was consul in 185 B.C., and defeated the Ligurians.

Flā-min'i-us, (NOBILIUS,) an Italian critic and theologian, born at Lucca in 1532; died in 1590.

Flam'ma, (CALPURNIUS,) a Roman officer, noted for one heroic or daring action in the first Punic war.

Flamma, (L. VOLUMNIUS,) a Roman general, who commanded in the Samnite war, 296 B.C.

Flammariion, (CAMILLE,) a French astronomer, born in 1842, author of numerous works on astronomy.

Flam'steed, (JOHN,) an eminent English astronomer, and the first astronomer royal, was born at Denby, near Derby, on the 19th of August, 1646, and began the study of the stars at an early age. He was ordained, and obtained the living of Burstow, in 1684. He appears to have been the first modern astronomer who understood the theory of the equation of time, on which subject he published a practical demonstration about 1667. He made observations at Denby from 1668 to 1674, soon after which he went to London and associated with Newton, Halley, and Hook. About 1675 Charles II. appointed him astronomer royal, and gave him the direction of the new observatory of Greenwich, which was finished in 1676. Here he passed the remainder of his life in patient observation, and determined the position of 2884 stars. The results of his labours were published in 1725, with the title of "Celestial History," ("Historia Cœlestis.") This work surpassed all previous performances of the kind, contained the first accurate catalogue of the stars, and is one of the richest contributions ever made to practical astronomy. An imperfect edition was published, without his consent, in 1712. He died in December, 1719.

See "An Account of the Rev. John Flamsteed," 1835, derived from his own manuscripts, which details a celebrated quarrel between Newton and Flamsteed; BREWSTER, "Life of Sir Isaac Newton;" J. B. BIOT, "Notice sur Flamsteed," Paris, 1827; WHEWELL, "Newton and Flamsteed," 1836; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1836.

Flandin, *flōn'dān'*, (CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Aubues (Nièvre) in 1803. He wrote several treatises on arsenic, and became a member of the Conseil de Salubrité, in Paris, in 1845. His most important work is a "Complete Treatise on Poisons," (3 vols., 1846-53.)

Flandin, (EUGÈNE NAPOLÉON,) a French painter and antiquary, born at Naples in 1809. He visited Italy and Algeria, and witnessed the attack on Constantine, which he painted in 1838. Under the auspices of the Academy, he was attached to the Persian embassy, and explored the antiquities of Persia, 1839-41. The results of this mission were "Studies on Persian Sculpture," (3 vols.,) "Studies on Modern Persia," (100 plates,) and a "Narrative of a Journey to Persia," (2 vols., 1843.) In 1844 he was sent to the supposed site of Nineveh, where he made many designs, which were published by the government, (1845-54.)

Flandrin, *flōn'drān'*, (AUGUSTE,) a French painter, born in Lyons in 1804; died in 1842.

Flandrin, (JEAN HIPPOLYTE,) a French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1809, and was one of the best pupils of Ingres. He studied in Rome from 1833 to 1838, and settled in Paris. Among his works are "Euripides writing Tragedies," "Dante conducted by Virgil," (1836,) "Mater Dolorosa," (1845,) and "Napoléon Législateur," (1847,) ordered for the Council of State. His composition and design are highly praised. He excelled also in portraits. He was admitted into the Institute in 1853. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flandrin, (JEAN PAUL,) a skilful landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, with whom he studied in Rome, was born at Lyons in 1811. He is called one of the representatives of classic landscape in France. Among his works are "The Campagna of Rome," "The Promenade of Poussin on the Tiber," (1843,) a "View of Rivoli," (1844,) and "The Rhone near Avignon," (1846.)

Flandrin, (PIERRE,) a French veterinary writer, born at Lyons in 1752; died in 1796.

Flangini, *flān-jee'nee*, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer, born in Venice in 1733, was made cardinal in 1789. In 1801 the Austrian emperor conferred on him the titles of Patriarch of Venice, count of the empire, and councillor of state. He translated from the Greek the "Apology of Socrates" by Plato, and the "Argonautica" of Apollonius Rhodius into verse, (2 vols., 1791-94.) Died in 1804.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Flassans. See RAXIS.

Flat'man, (THOMAS,) a lawyer, poet, and a skilful painter, born in London in 1633. He wrote songs, Pindaric odes, and other small poems, which procured for him a temporary popularity. Died in 1688.

Flatters, *flāt'tērs*, a German sculptor, born at Crevelt in 1784; died in 1845.

Flaugergues, *flō'zhārg'*, (HONORÉ,) a French astronomer, born at Viviers in 1755. In 1815 the Academy of Nîmes awarded him a prize for a treatise on the tails of comets. Died in 1835.

Flaugergues, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer, born at Rodez about 1760. He was an active member of the legislative body in 1813, and was one of the committee of three who prepared the address on the state of the nation to Napoleon in December of that year. Died in 1836.

Flav'el, (JOHN,) an eminent English nonconformist and Calvinist divine, born in Worcestershire about 1627. He became rector of Dartmouth in 1656, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; after which he preached in private houses. His character is represented as excellent. Among his works, which are highly esteemed, are "Husbandry Spiritualized," (1669,) "Divine Conduct," (1678,) and "Method of Grace," (1698.) His "Token for Mourners," says Dr. Doddridge, "is inimitable." Died at Exeter in 1691. An edition of his works, in six volumes, was published in 1820.

See a "Life of Flavel," in an edition of his select works, 1833.

Flā'vi-an, [Lat. FLAVI'ANUS; Fr. FLAVIEN, *flāv'e-ān'*,] Bishop of Antioch, is called a saint by the Roman Catholics. He was an adversary of Arianism, and was elected in 381 A.D. to the see of Antioch. The pope and the Western bishops recognized Paulinus, who had been chosen Bishop of Antioch by another party. Died in 404 A.D.

Flā'vi-an or **Flā'vi-ā'nus**, Patriarch of Constantinople, was chosen Pontiff of the Greek Church in A.D. 447. By his influence Eutyches was condemned as a

heretic in a council held in 448. At another council, assembled at Ephesus in 449, the Eutychnian party prevailed, and deposed or condemned Flavian. He died in 449, in consequence, it is said, of personal violence received from the hostile sect.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Flavign, flâ'ven'ye', (VALÉRIEN), a French Hebraist, born near Laon, was a doctor of the Sorbonne. He became professor of Hebrew in the Collège de France in 1630. He was chiefly occupied with philological discussions respecting the Hebrew text of the Bible, and was involved in a long dispute with Abraham Echelensis. Died in 1674.

Flavio, flâ've-o, (BIONDO,) or **Biondo Flavio**, [Lat. FLAVIUS BLONDUS,] an Italian historian and antiquary, born at Forlì in 1388. He was secretary to Pope Eugenius IV. and to three succeeding pontiffs. He illustrated the antiquities of Italy and Rome in three works, viz., "Italia Illustrata," (1474,) "Ten Books of Rome Triumphant," ("Romæ Triumphantis Libri X.," 1482,) and "Three Books of Rome Restored," ("Romæ Instauratæ Libri III.," 1482.) These works were excellent for the time, and are still consulted. Died in 1463.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Flāv'ius, (CAIUS or CNEIUS,) a Roman senator, of plebeian birth, who held the office of ædile about 303 B.C. He acquired great popularity by publishing legal formulas and technicalities, the knowledge of which the patricians and pontiffs wished to be confined to themselves. His collection of legal rules was called "Jus Flavianum."

Flavius, (CLEMENS.) See CLEMENS.

Flavius, (JOSEPHUS.) See JOSEPHUS.

Flāv'us, (TITUS LARTIUS,) the first Roman dictator, appointed to that office in 498 B.C.

Flavy, de, deĥ flâ've', (GUILLAUME,) a famous and powerful French captain, born at Compiègne about 1398. He had command of Compiègne when Joan of Arc was captured there, (1430,) and was suspected of treachery in that affair. He was notorious for his audacity and crimes, and was assassinated in 1449.

Flax'man, (JOHN), an English sculptor of great eminence, was born at York in 1755. His father, who was a moulder of figures, brought him to London in infancy. About the year 1770 he became a student in the Royal Academy, where he distinguished himself by his industry and received a silver medal. In 1782 he married Miss Denman, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1820. In 1787 he removed to Rome, where he executed his admirable and sublime compositions (in outline) illustrative of the prominent events of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and of the great poems of Æschylus and Dante. His success in these subjects was such as to acquire for him a very high celebrity, especially for invention and composition. After remaining in Rome about seven years, he returned home, and in 1797 was unanimously elected an associate of the Royal Academy. About this time he executed monuments of Lord Mansfield and Lord Nelson, which are much admired, and numerous marble groups of scriptural subjects, for which he was peculiarly qualified by his genius and his piety. In 1810 he became professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy. Among his latest productions are the "Shield of Achilles," his "Psyche," and the group of the "Archangel Michael and Satan." He died in 1826. Canova and other competent judges have pronounced him the greatest sculptor of modern times. "There was Flaxman," says Ruskin, "another naturally great man, with as true an eye for nature as Raphael;—he stumbles over the blocks of the antique statues, wanders in the dark valley of their ruins to the end of his days." ("Modern Painters.")

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flechère or Flechière. See FLETCHER, (JOHN WILLIAM.)

Fleĥier, flâ'she-â', (ESPRIT), an excellent French pulpit orator, born at Pernes, (Vaucluse,) June 10, 1632. Having gained distinction by his Latin verses, eloquent

conversation, and funeral orations, he was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1673. He was appointed Bishop of Lavaur in 1685, and Bishop of Nîmes in 1687. As an orator, he was admired for his graceful style, noble thoughts, and harmonious periods. He was considered by his contemporaries as equal or only second to Bossuet; but his reputation has since declined. Among his best works are an "Oration on Turenne," (1676,) and a "Life of Theodosius the Great," (1679.) Died at Montpellier in February, 1710.

See LABITTE, "La Jeunesse de Flécher," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," May, 1845; D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie," tomes i. and ii.; FABRE DE NARBONNE, "Discours sur la Vie de Flécher," prefixed to an edition of his works, 10 vols., 1825.

Fleck, flêk, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a celebrated German actor, born at Breslau in 1757, was especially admired for his personation of the prominent characters in Shakspeare. Died in 1801.

Fleĥ'noe, (RICHARD), an English poet and dramatist, who lived in the reign of Charles II. He was poet-laureate in the time of Dryden, whose ridicule, and that of Pope, seem to have preserved Flecknoe's name from oblivion more than his own writings. He wrote "Fashionable Young Ladies," ("Damoiselles à la Mode," 1667,) and other plays, which were not successful. Died about 1680.

See MALONE, "Life of Dryden;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Fleet'wood, (CHARLES), an English general, born in Lancashire, is commonly described as a fanatic or enthusiast of small capacity. He was returned to Parliament in 1645, and became a zealous republican and Puritan. As lieutenant-general, he distinguished himself at Dunbar and at the battle of Worcester, September, 1651. After the death of Ireton, (1651,) Fleetwood married his widow, Bridget, a daughter of Cromwell, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland. He was also lord deputy of Ireland in 1654 and 1655. The Protector afterwards gave him the first place among the major-generals whom he appointed in 1656. After the restoration he lived in obscurity until his death, about 1692. His promotion is ascribed to his remarkable gift for praying and preaching extempore.

See HUME, "History of England;" GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre."

Fleetwood, (JOHN), an English writer on theology, published "The Christian Dictionary," (1773,) and "The Life of Christ, and Lives of the Apostles," etc., (1813.)

Fleetwood, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent English divine, born in London on the 1st of January, 1656. After graduating at Cambridge, he became chaplain of King William III. He was chosen Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1708, and was promoted to the Bishopric of Ely in 1714. His sermons, of which a large number were published, were greatly admired, and he was probably the most eminent preacher in the Anglican Church of his time. Among his works are an "Essay on Miracles," (1701,) and "Chronicon Preciosum: an Account of English Money, the Price of Corn, Wages, etc., for the Last Six Hundred Years," (1707.) He published in 1712 four sermons, with a preface which, though condemned by the House of Commons to be burnt, was inserted in the "Spectator," No. 384, with commendatory remarks by the editor. He advocated Whig principles in this preface. Died in August, 1723.

See POWELL, "Life of Fleetwood" prefixed to his Works; "Biographia Britannica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Fleetwood, (WILLIAM), an English lawyer, became recorder of London about 1569. He wrote some legal and historical works. Died in 1593.

Fleischer, flî'sher, (HEINRICH LEBERECHE,) an eminent German Orientalist, born at Schandau, in Saxony, in 1801. In 1835 he succeeded Rosenmüller as professor of Oriental languages at Leipsic. He published an edition of Abulfeda's "Anteislamica," with a Latin translation, (1831,) and a valuable commentary on the "Koran of Beidhawi," (1844.)

Flémalle, flâ'mâl', written also **Flamael, flâ-mâl'**, **Flemael, and Flameel**, (BERTHOLET, BÊR'to'lâ'), a Flemish painter, born at Liege in 1614. He worked in Paris some years. Died in 1675.

Flem'ing, (ABRAHAM,) an English classical scholar and translator, born in London, lived about 1580. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics," (1575,) Ælian's "History," (1576,) Virgil's "Georgics," (1589,) and other classic works.

Fleming, (CALEB,) an English Socinian minister, born in 1698, succeeded the eloquent James Foster at Pinners' Hall, London, in 1752. He published many theological writings. Died in 1779.

Fleming, (CHARLES,) a philologist, born at Perth, Scotland, in 1806. He became professor of English at the Collège Louis-le-Grand, Paris, in 1829, and at the Polytechnic School in 1844. With M. Tibbins he published an "English-French and French-English Dictionary," (Paris, 2 vols., 1840,) which is considered one of the best dictionaries of the two languages extant.

Fleming or **Flemming**, flēm'ming, (CLAUDIUS,) Constable of Sweden, born in Finland, commanded in that province when Sigismund inherited the throne at the death of his father, John III., in 1591. In the civil war that followed, Fleming supported Sigismund with fidelity, and defeated the insurgents. Died in 1597.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède."

Flem'ing, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish naturalist, born near Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, in 1785, became a minister of the Church of Scotland. He preached at Flisk, in Fifeshire. He produced, about 1822, the "Philosophy of Zoology," which was highly esteemed, and obtained the chair of natural philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1828 or 1832. His "History of British Animals" is a work of high authority. He was author of a work on "Molluscous Animals, including Shell-Fish," (1837,) and of many minor scientific treatises. Having identified himself with the Free Church, organized about 1843, he resigned his chair at Aberdeen. He became professor of natural history or natural science in the Free Church College of Edinburgh about 1845. Died in November, 1857.

Flem'ing, (PATRICK,) an Irish monk, born in the county of Louth in 1599, received at baptism the name of CHRISTOPHER. He taught philosophy at Rome and Louvain, and theology at Prague, and wrote "Lives of Irish Saints." He was murdered near Prague by some fanatical peasants in 1631.

Fleming, (ROBERT,) a Scottish theologian, born at Yester in 1630. He wrote the "Fulfilling of Scripture," (1681,) and other works. He preached many years at Rotterdam after 1676. Died in 1694.

Fleming, (ROBERT,) Jr., a learned Scottish author and clergyman, son of the preceding, preached in Holland and London, and published sermons, poems, and discourses on the prophecies of Scripture, which are highly esteemed. In 1701 he issued a "Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," containing predictions which it is thought have been remarkably verified. Died in 1716.

Fleming, (SANDFORD,) a Scotch engineer, born in 1827. He took a leading part in promoting and constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Flemming, flēm'ming, (HANS HEINRICH,) COUNT, born in Pomerania in 1632, distinguished himself at the siege of Vienna in 1683, and was made count of the empire. He obtained the rank of field-marshal about 1688. Died in 1706.

Flemming, (JAKOB HEINRICH,) an able general, born in Pomerania in 1667. He entered the service of Augustus of Saxony, who became King of Poland. He had a high command in the war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and was appointed field-marshal and chief minister of Augustus about 1712. He defeated the Swedes under Steinbock in Pomerania, and was afterward victorious over the revolted Poles in 1715. Died in 1728.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" M. RANFT, "Leben und Thaten des General J. H. Grafen von Flemming," 1752.

Flemming, (PAUL,) one of the most celebrated German poets of his time, was born at Hartenstein, in Saxony, in 1609. His "Spiritual and Secular Poems" (1642) are greatly admired for their melody of versification, and his sonnets display merit of a high order. He went with an

embassy sent by the Duke of Holstein to Persia in 1636. Died at Hamburg in 1640.

See VARNHAGEN von ENSE, "Biographische Denkmale," vol. iv.; KARL SCHMITT, "P. Flemming nach seiner literargeschichtlichen Bedeutung dargestellt," 1851.

Flemming or **Flemmynge**, (RICHARD,) born at Crofton, was appointed in 1420, by Henry V., Bishop of Lincoln. Having zealously opposed the opinions of Wycliffe, he received from the pope the appointment to the Archbishopric of York; but Henry did not permit him to occupy it. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford. Died in 1430.

Flemming, (ROBERT,) a nephew of the preceding, became Dean of Lincoln in 1451. He published a Greek and Latin Dictionary, and a Latin poem in praise of Pope Sixtus IV. Died in 1483.

Flers, flair, (CAMILLE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Paris in 1802. He revolted against academical traditions, and aimed to paint nature in its simplicity. His subjects are mostly taken from French scenery.

Flers, de, deñ flair, (CHARLES,) a French general, born in 1756. In 1793 he commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and had several engagements with the Spaniards. Being accused of treason, he was arrested by order of the Convention and condemned to death in 1794.

Flesselle, de, deñ flâ'sêl', (PHILIPPE,) a French physician, who graduated in 1528. He was employed professionally by Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX. Died in 1562.

Flesselles, de, deñ flâ'sêl', (JACQUES,) a French civil officer, one of the first victims of the Revolution, was born about 1724. He held the office of provost of the merchants of Paris, the functions of which are similar to those of mayor. On the day the Bastille was stormed, July 14, 1789, he was charged with hostility to the popular cause and shot by one of the mob.

Fletch'er, (ABRAHAM,) a self-taught English mathematician and physician, born at Little Broughton in 1714, wrote the "Universal Measurer and Mechanic," (1762.) Died in 1793.

Fletcher, (ALEXANDER,) a British divine, born about 1787, was minister of Finsbury Chapel, London. He published a "Guide to Family Devotion, containing 730 Hymns, 730 Prayers," etc., which passed through many editions, "Addresses to the Young," (1851,) and other works. Died in 1860.

Fletch'er, (ANDREW,) an able Scottish republican writer and orator, often called FLETCHER OF SALTOUN, was born at Saltoun in 1653. He was elected to the Scottish Parliament, in which he opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. Having been outlawed about 1680, he retired to the continent, and fought against the Turks. At the revolution of 1688 he returned home, and again became a member of Parliament. "He was by far the most nervous and correct speaker in the Parliament of Scotland," says the Earl of Buchan; "for he drew his style from the pure models of antiquity." He published several political treatises, among which are "Two Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland," (1698.) Lockhart praises the "undaunted courage and pathetic eloquence" with which he exposed the oppression to which Scotland was subjected. Died in London in 1716. Although a determined foe to despotism, Fletcher appears to have had little confidence in the capacity of the common people for self-government. Macaulay goes so far as to accuse him of being "the author of a plan for reducing a large part of the working-classes of Scotland to slavery." ("History," vol. i. p. 501.)

See EARL OF BUCHAN, "Life and Writings of Andrew Fletcher," 1792; "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., 1821.

Fletcher, (ANDREW,) Lord Milton, a Scottish judge, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1692. He became a lord of session in 1724, and keeper of the signet in 1748. He was the confidential agent of the Duke of Argyll when the latter had the chief management of Scottish affairs. He is commended for his services in the promotion of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. Died in 1766.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Fletcher, (GILES,) born in Kent, was the brother of Bishop Fletcher, and father of the poets Giles and Phineas. In 1588 he was ambassador to Russia, of

which nation he wrote a curious account, (1590.) This was suppressed by government, lest it should give offence to the Russian court. Died in 1610.

Fletcher, (GILES,) a son of the preceding, born about 1588, was educated at Cambridge, and obtained the living of Alderton, in Suffolk. He wrote an admired and picturesque poem, "Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth over and after Death," (1610.) "Giles seems," says Hallam, "to have more vigour than his elder brother, [Phineas,] but less sweetness and smoothness. . . They both bear much resemblance to Spenser. . . They were endowed with minds eminently poetical, and not inferior in imagination to any of their contemporaries." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1623.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets," vol. ii.

Fletcher, (JAMES,) an English writer and school-teacher, born in 1811, lived in London. He published "The Siege of Damascus," "The Gem, and other Poems," and a "History of Poland," (1831.) In a fit of insanity, he committed suicide in 1832.

Fletcher, (JOHN,) an eminent English dramatic author, born in Northamptonshire in 1576, was a son of Richard, Bishop of Bristol and London. He was educated at Cambridge, and became the friend of Francis Beaumont, with whom his name is inseparably associated as a partner in authorship. The unity of feeling and identity of genius between them were such that critics are unable to assign their respective shares in their works. Among the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, which had immense success, are "The Maid's Tragedy," (before 1611,) "Philaster," (1611,) and "The Loyal Subject," (1618.) Fletcher was sole author of "The Faithful Shepherdess," "The Scornful Lady," (1616,) "The Spanish Curate," comedy, (1622,) "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," a comedy, (1624,) and many other comedies, or tragi-comedies, in verse. Dryden informs us that in his time the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher were performed oftener than those of Shakspeare. "Fletcher," remarks Hallam, "is as much superior to Shakspeare in his knowledge of the stage, as he falls below him in that of human nature. . . His sentiments and style, where not concealed by obscurity, are very dramatic. His thoughts are noble, and tinged with the idealism of romance; his metaphors vivid, though sometimes too forced. . . Yet we are seldom arrested by striking beauties: good lines occur in every page, fine ones but rarely." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The same critic censures the "protracted indecency" of these authors. (See BEAUMONT, FRANCIS.) Died in 1625.

See LANGBAIN, "Account of the English Dramatic Poets," 1691.

Fletcher or **Fléchère**, (JOHN WILLIAM,) a divine, born at Nyon, in Switzerland, in 1729. He removed to England in his youth, became a priest of the Anglican Church, and obtained the living of Madeley, in Salop, in 1760. He was a religious associate of John Wesley, and author of several works, some of which were directed against Calvinism. His works were published in 8 vols., (1803.) He died in Shropshire in 1785. "No Church," says R. Southey, "has ever possessed a more apostolic minister."

See J. BENSON, "Life of J. W. Fletcher."

Fletcher, (PHINEAS,) an English poet, born in 1584, was the son of Giles Fletcher the ambassador. He was educated for the church, and obtained in 1621 the living of Hilgay. He wrote "The Locustæ, or Apollyonists," "Sicelides, a Drama," and other poems. His reputation as a poet rests on "The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man," (1633,) an allegorical description of the human body, faculties, and passions. Milton is said to have admired and imitated him. "He is entitled," says Headley, "to a very high rank among our old English classics." Hallam thinks him deserving of praise, but that his poem "from its very nature is insufferably wearisome." (See FLETCHER, GILES.) Died about 1650.

See JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" "Biographia Britannica;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Fletcher, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in Kent, was the father of John the dramatist. He became

chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, who directed him in 1586 to attend Mary Stuart at her execution; but she declined to listen to his exhortations. He was appointed Bishop of Bristol in 1589, of Worcester in 1592, and of London in 1594. Died in 1596.

Fleuranges, *de*, *dèh* fuh'rònz'h', (ROBERT de la Marck—*dèh* lã mårk,) SEIGNEUR, a brave French officer, born of a noble family at Sedan in 1491, offered his services to Louis XII. at an early age, and became the companion of the Count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I. At the battle of Novara, or Asti, he is said to have received forty-six wounds. In 1525 he was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. A few years after this he was promoted to the rank of marshal of France. He wrote a "History of Memorable Events which occurred from 1499 to 1521." Died in 1537.

Fleuriau, fuh're-ò', (JÉRÔME CHARLEMAGNE,) Marquis de Langle, (*dèh* lõngl,) a French writer, born in Brittany about 1742; died in 1807.

Fleurieu, *de*, *dèh* fuh're-uh', (CHARLES PIERRE Claret—klã'rã') COUNT, a skilful French hydrographer and statesman, born in Lyons in 1738. He entered the navy in his youth, acquired skill in naval tactics, and became director-general of the ports and arsenals in 1776. He was minister of marine from October, 1790, until May, 1791, after which he was chosen a member of the Institute. He planned the naval operations of the war against the British, 1778 to 1783, in which he displayed great strategical skill. He published, besides other writings, a valuable work, entitled a "Voyage around the World, made by Étienne Marchand," (4 vols., 1798,) with notes and many charts. He became councillor of state in 1799, and intendant-general of the emperor's household, and a senator, in 1805. Died in 1810.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de M. le Comte de Fleurieu;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fleuriot-Lescot, fuh're-ò' lès'kò', (J. A. C.,) born in Brussels about 1760, was a violent Jacobin, and acted for a short time as mayor of Paris, until the fall of Robespierre, his patron, with whom he was executed in 1794.

Fleury, fuh're', (ABRAHAM JOSEPH Bénard—bã-nãr') a French comedian, born at Chartres in 1751. He performed in Paris with success from 1778 to 1818. Died in 1822.

See "Mémoires de Fleury," by J. B. LAFITTE, 1835.

Fleury, (CLAUDE,) ABBÉ, a pious and learned ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1640, practised law several years before he entered the priesthood. In 1672 Louis XIV. chose him for tutor to the Princes de Conti. He was associated with Fénelon about sixteen years (1689-1705) as sub-preceptor of the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry. After their education was finished, the king gave him the rich priory of Argenteuil. In 1696 Abbé Fleury was elected a member of the French Academy in the place of La Bruyère. Contemporary writers agree in extolling his moral qualities, his profound learning, and his literary merit. He published a work on the "Morality of Christians," another on "Ecclesiastical Law," and a "Historical Catechism," (1683,) which had great success. His greatest work is his "Ecclesiastical History," ("Histoire ecclésiastique," 20 vols., 1691-1723,) comprising a period of about four centuries. His style is pure, clear, and concise, and his spirit liberal and candid. He was confessor to Louis XV. from 1716 to 1722. Voltaire said, "His history of the Church is the best that has been written." Died in July, 1723.

See RONDET, "Notice sur Abbé Fleury" prefixed to an edition of his "Opuscules," 5 vols., 1780; C. E. SIMONETTI, "Der Charakter eines Geschichtsschreibers in dem Leben und aus den Schriften des Abts C. Fleury," 1746; JAEGER, "Notice sur C. Fleury considéré comme Historien de l'Eglise," 1847.

Fleury, (EMILE FELIX,) a French general, born in Paris in 1815. He served in Algiers, became a senator in 1865, and was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1869. He died in 1884.

Fleury, (JULIEN,) a French philologist, born about 1650. He edited Apuleius "ad usum Delphini," (1688.) Died in 1725.

Fleury, *de*, *dèh* fuh're', (AIMÉE de Coigny—*dèh* kwãny'e') DUCHESSE, a literary French lady, born in

Paris about 1776. In 1794 she was confined in the same prison with André Chénier, and was the subject of his ode "La jeune Captive." She wrote a novel entitled "Alvar," (1818.) Died in 1820.

Fleury, de, (ANDRÉ HERCULE,) CARDINAL, an eminent French statesman, born at Lodève, in Languedoc, on the 22d of June, 1653, was educated at Paris. To superior mental faculties and wit he added high literary attainments and persuasive eloquence. In 1677 he was chosen almoner to the queen, and after her death, in 1683, he served in the same capacity Louis XIV., who in 1698 nominated him Bishop of Fréjus. Just before the death of Louis XIV., by a codicil to his will, he appointed Fleury preceptor to the heir-apparent, aged about six years, who in 1715 succeeded as Louis XV. He performed the duties of this office in such a manner that he gained the affection and respect of the young king, who in 1726 raised him to the dignity of prime minister,—an event which occasioned ample demonstrations of popular joy. In the same year he received from the pope a cardinal's hat. Adopting a pacific and economical policy, he exercised his power with wisdom and fidelity until his death. He maintained peace with Spain and England until 1740, when France, in spite of his efforts, was involved in the general war. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in Paris in January, 1743.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" F. J. BATAILLE, "Éloge historique de M. le Cardinal A. H. de Fleury," 1737; "Leben des Cardinals A. H. Fleury," Freiburg, 1743.

Fleury, de, (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS Joly.) See JOLY.

Fleury de Chaboulon, fuh're' deh shã'boo'lôn', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE ÉDOUARD,) a Frenchman, born in 1779. He became private secretary of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and wrote "Mémoires of the Private Life and Reign of Napoleon in 1815," (2 vols., 1819,) which had a great success. Died in 1835.

Flex'man, (ROGER,) D.D., an English dissenting minister, born in Devonshire in 1708. He wrote several biographies, and made an index to "The Rambler," which provoked Dr. Johnson's indignation and disgust by entering Milton's name thus:—"Milton, Mr. John." He preached in London many years. Died in 1795.

Flin'der's, (MATTHEW,) an English navigator, born in Lincolnshire about 1760. He made a voyage to New Holland in 1795, and, in company with George Bass, discovered, in 1798, the strait since called Bass's Strait. As captain of the Investigator, he explored the southern coast of Australia, and discovered the Gulfs of Spencer and Saint Vincent. On a homeward-bound voyage, being compelled to put in to the Isle of France, he was detained a prisoner by the French about six years, 1803-10. He died in England in 1814, just after he had published his "Voyage to Terra Australis," (2 vols., 1814.)

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1814.

Flink or Flinck, flink, (GOVAERT, go'vãrt,) a skilful Dutch painter of portraits and history, born at Cleves in 1616, was a pupil of Rembrandt, whose style he imitated with success. He worked at Amsterdam, and was patronized by the Elector of Brandenburg. Among his works are "Solomon praying for Wisdom," and a "Virgin and Child." Died in 1660.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Flns des Oliviers, de, deh flãn dã'zo'le've-ã', (CLAUDE MARIE LOUIS Carbon—kãr'bôn',) a French poet, born at Rheims in 1757. He wrote "The Awakening of Epimenides," ("Le Reveil d'Épiménide,") a drama, and many other poems. Died in 1806.

Flint, (AUSTIN,) a distinguished American physician and medical writer, born in Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1812, graduated as M.D. at Harvard in 1833. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1847. After having been a professor in several medical colleges in the United States, he was appointed in 1861 professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Bellevue College Hospital, New York, and of pathology and practical medicine in the Long Island College Hospital. He has published, besides other valuable works, "Practical Treatise on the Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart," (1859,) and

an excellent work on the "Practice of Medicine," (1866; 3d edition, 1868.)

Flint, (AUSTIN,) a son of the preceding, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1836, studied at Harvard, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1857. He became professor of physiology in the University of Buffalo in 1858, and was afterwards professor of the same branch in the Long Island College Hospital. His essay on the Excretory Function of the Liver, translated into French, received from the Institute of France a prize of 1500 francs. He has made several valuable contributions to the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," and other periodicals.

Flint, (TIMOTHY,) an American author and traveller, born at North Reading, Massachusetts, in 1780. In 1815 he went as a missionary to the Valley of the Mississippi. In 1826 he published "Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Valley of the Mississippi." He also wrote "Geography of the Mississippi Valley," (2 vols., 1828,) "Arthur Clenning" (1828) and other novels, and made contributions to several periodicals. He died in Massachusetts in 1840.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Flin'toff, (OWEN,) a British legal writer of the present century. He published an excellent work on "The Law of Real Property," (1839,) also "The Rise and Progress of the Laws of England and Wales," and an "Introduction to Conveyancing," (1840.)

Flipart, fle'pãr', (JEAN JACQUES,) a skilful French engraver and designer, born in Paris in 1723, was an associate of the Royal Academy. He engraved a "Holy Family," after Giulio Romano, and some works of Greuze and Vernet. Died in 1782.

Flocco, flok'ko, or Floke, a Norwegian or Swedish pirate, who acquired reputation by his enterprise in navigation. In 865 A.D. he visited Iceland, and gave it the name which it now bears.

Flocon, flo'kôn', (FERDINAND,) a French journalist, born in Paris about 1800. He became in 1845 chief editor of the "Réforme," the organ of the radical democracy, and in February, 1848, secretary of the provisional government formed by the revolutionists. His official career ended in June of that year.

Floardo, flo'do'ãr', a French historian and priest, born at Épernay in 894 A.D., wrote a history of the Church of Rheims, and a chronicle of events that occurred in France from 919 to 966. He was canon of Rheims when he died, in 966.

Floerke. See FLÖRKE.

Flögel or Floegel, flö'gël, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born in Silesia in 1729, became professor of philosophy at Liegnitz in 1774. He wrote a "History of the Human Intellect," (1776,) a curious work, of great research, "The History of Comic Literature," (4 vols., 1784-86,) which is commended, and a few other works. Died in 1788.

Floke. See FLOCCO.

Flood, flüd, (Rt. Hon. HENRY,) an eloquent Irish orator, born in 1732. He was elected in 1759 to the Irish Parliament, where he became one of the chiefs of the opposition, and a rival of Grattan, with whom he was formerly intimate. They had a personal dispute in the House in 1783, which was a remarkable display of the power of invective on both sides. Flood challenged his opponent; but the meeting was prevented by the authorities. About that date Flood became a member of the English Parliament, in which he sat until 1790. Mr. Phillips, the biographer of Curran, informs us that the latter once said, "Flood was immeasurably the greatest man of his time in Ireland;" but this opinion is not generally concurred in. He died in 1791. His speeches and poetical pieces have been published.

See W. FLOOD, "Life and Correspondence of Henry Flood," 1838.

Flood, (ROBERT.) See FLUDD.

Floquet, flo'kã', (ÉTIENNE JOSEPH,) a French composer, born at Aix in 1750; died in 1785.

Floquet, (PIERRE AMABLE,) a French historical writer and advocate, born at Rouen in 1797. His principal works are a "Eulogy on Bossuet," (1827,) and a "History of the Parliament of Normandy," (7 vols., 1840-43,) which gained a prize of the Institute.

Flor, de, deh fior, (ROGER,) a famous military adventurer, born about 1264. In his youth he fought with the crusaders against the Saracens. About 1303 he entered the service of the emperor Andronicus, for whom he gained several victories over the Turks. He was assassinated, by order of the emperor, in 1306 or 1307.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Flo'ra, [Fr. FLORE, flor,] an ancient Italian divinity, the goddess of flowers, appears to have been worshipped in the time of Numa, or earlier. Her annual festival (*Floralia*) was celebrated from April 28 to May 1. The *Flora* of the Romans corresponded to the Greek Chloris.

Flore, (FRANC.) See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Flor'ence OF WORCESTER, (WOOS'ter,) a learned monk, was the first chronicler who wrote in England after the Norman Conquest. His chronicle (in Latin) was printed in 1592. Died in 1118.

Florenceur, von, fon flo'rôn'koo'r', (FRANZ Chas-sot—shã'so',) a German journalist and political writer, of aristocratic principles, was born at Brunswick in 1803. Since 1851 he has lived in Vienna.

Florenceur, von, (WILHELM CHASSOT,) a German antiquary and writer on numismatics; born about 1800.

Florent, flo'rênt, or **Floris**, flo'ris, I., Count of Friesland, was killed in battle by the men of Brabant in 1061.

Florent II., Count of Friesland and Holland, succeeded his father, Thierry V., in 1091, at the age of ten. Died in 1122.

Florent III., Count of Holland, was a son of Thierry VI., whom he succeeded in 1157. He waged war against the Count of Flanders, and in 1189 followed the emperor Frederick I. in a crusade. He died at Antioch in 1190.

Florent IV. of Holland, born in 1210, began to reign in 1223. In his reign a great storm and inundation of the sea covered a populous district now occupied by the Zuyder Zee, which was then first formed. He was assassinated in 1235.

Florent V., a grandson of the preceding, was about two years old at the death of his father, in 1254. He waged a long war against the revolted West Frisians and against the Flemings. He was assassinated in 1296.

Florent-Chrétien. See CHRÉTÏEN.

Florentino. See FIORENTINO.

Flo-ren-ti'nus, a Roman jurist, who had a high reputation, but of whom little is known. He is supposed to have lived in the time of Ulpian, (who died in 228 A.D.) or later. He wrote many books of "Institutiones."

Flores, flo'rês, (ANDRES,) a minor Spanish poet, born at Segovia in 1484, wrote lyric poems. Died about 1560.

Flores, flo'rês or flor, (LOUIS,) born at Ghent in 1570, became a monk, and went as a missionary to the Philippine Isles. The Dutch imprisoned him, and then delivered him to the Japanese, who put him to death in 1622. He wrote an "Account of the State of Christianity."

Flores, de, dà flo'rês, (JUAN,) a Spanish novelist, who flourished about 1510. He wrote "The History of Cerisel and Mirabella," ("La Historia de Cerisel y Mirabella," 1524,) which was very popular.

Florez, flo'rêth, (ENRIQUE,) a Spanish monk, and an excellent historian and numismatist, born at Valladolid in 1701, devoted his life to the investigation of history, especially that of Spain. His first essay, entitled "Key to History," ("Clave historial," 1743,) was very successful. He wrote a voluminous work on the Ecclesiastical History of Spain, ("España sagrada," in 29 vols., 1747-70.) After his death it was continued and completed, in forty-six volumes. This work has a high character for veracity and literary merit. He was also author of a learned antiquarian treatise on medals. Died in 1773.

See BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" FRANCISCO MENDEZ, "Noticias de la Vida y Escritos del P. H. Florez," Madrid, 1780.

Florian, (DOCAMPO.) See DOCAMPO.

Flo'ri-an, (in Latin, Mar'cus (or An'níus) Flori'a-nus,) a Roman emperor, who was a half-brother of the emperor Tacitus. At the death of the latter, Florian was proclaimed his successor by a part of the army, while the legions of the East supported the claims of Probus. A few months after this event, Florian was killed by his own soldiers, in 276 A.D.

Florian, de, deh flo're'ôn', (JEAN PIERRE Claris—klã'rêss',) a French novelist and poet, was born at the château de Florian, in the department of Gard, in March, 1755. In youth or childhood he often visited the house of Voltaire, who encouraged his literary aspirations. He became gentleman-in-ordinary to the Duc de Penthièvre, who treated him with much favour and confidence. In 1783 he published the romance of "Galatea," which was very popular, and was followed by "Numa Pompilius," (1786,) "Estelle," (1788,) and several comedies and fables, which obtained the public favour. He translated "Don Quixote" into French. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1788. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned several months, but was released by the *coup d'état* of 9th Thermidor. Among French fabulists he is considered next to La Fontaine. Died near Paris in 1794.

See ROSNY, "Vie de Florian," 1798; LACRETELLE, "Éloge de Florian," 1812; "Jeunesse de Florian, ou Mémoires d'un jeune Espagnol," 1807; VIANCIN, "Éloge de Florian," 1833.

Floriani, flo-re-ã'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Udine, flourished about 1570.

Florida, de la, dà lâ flo-ree'dã, (MARQUIS,) a Spanish general, born in Madrid about the year 1646. He distinguished himself by his military talents in the reigns of Charles II. and Philip V., defended Milan in 1706 against Prince Eugene, and commanded under the Duke of Vendôme at the important battle of Almanza, in 1707, where the French and Spaniards defeated the English and their allies. Died in 1714.

Florida Blanca, flo-ree'dã blãn'ká, (José Moñino—môn-ye'e'no,) COUNT OF, an eminent Spanish statesman, born at Helin, in Murcia, in 1728, belonged by birth to the middle class. After studying law at Salamanca, he practised several years with increasing reputation, and filled the office of fiscal of the Council of Castile. About 1770 he was appointed ambassador to Rome, where he displayed great diplomatic ability, and remained until the resignation of the prime minister Grimaldi, who, having the privilege of naming his successor, selected Moñino, who had recently been created Count of Florida Blanca. He entered the office in February, 1777, soon after which Charles III. of Spain formed an alliance with France against England. Moñino carried on the war with vigour, ability, and credit; and, though his efforts to recover Gibraltar were frustrated, the Spaniards captured Florida, Minorca, the Bahamas, and a fleet of fifty-five merchant-vessels. Peace having been made with England in January, 1783, he promoted the cause of popular education, patronized arts and sciences, and made several wise reforms in the domestic policy of Spain. Just before the death of Charles III., in 1788, he testified his confidence in his minister by commending him to the favour of his successor, Charles IV., who retained him in his service until the intrigues of the queen and the notorious Godoy effected his dismissal in 1792. His disposition is said to have been amiable, and his moral character high. Died in 1808.

See COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 5 vols., 1815.

Floridor, flo're'dor', (JOSIAS de Soulas—deh soo'lã's',) Sieur de Prinefosse, a popular French comedian, was born of a noble family in Brie in 1608. Floridor was a fancy name which he assumed when he became an actor. He performed the principal rôles in tragedy and high comedy, and was a great favourite with the public. Died about 1671.

Floridus, flo-ree'dōōce, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist, born about 1500. He removed to Paris at the request of Francis I., who gave him a pension. He made a translation into Latin verse of eight books of the "Odyssey," (1545,) which had a great success. His death prevented the completion of it. He wrote an "Apology for the Latin Language," (1537,) and other works. Died in 1547.

Florigerio, flo-re-jã're-o, or **Florigorio**, flo-re-go're-o, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born at Udine, lived about 1535.

Florimond de Remond, flo're'môn' deh reh-môn', a French Roman Catholic theologian, born at Agen; died in 1602.

Florio, flo're-o, (DANIELE) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Udine in 1710; died in 1789.

Florio, flo're-o, (JOHN,) surnamed THE RESOLUTE, a philologist and grammarian, born in London, of Italian parents, about 1545. He was professor of French and Italian in the University of Oxford, and in the reign of James I. was appointed to teach those languages to Prince Henry. He married a sister of Samuel Daniel the poet. He published an "Italian and English Dictionary," (1597,) the most copious then extant, a translation of Montaigne's "Essays," (1603,) and several other works. Shakspeare, it is supposed, ridiculed him in the character of Holofernes in "Love's Labour Lost." Died in 1625.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Floriot, flo're-o', (PIERRE,) a French moralist, born in 1604, became confessor to the recluses of Port-Royal. He wrote a pious work entitled "La Morale du Pater," or "La Morale chrétienne," ("Christian Morality," 5 vols., 1672,) which was much esteemed. Died in 1691.

Floris, flo'ris, (FRANS,) [Fr. FRANC-FLORE, frónk flor,] an excellent Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1520, was surnamed THE RAPHAEL OF FLANDERS. His proper name was FRANS DE VRIEND, (vreend.) He studied the works of Michael Angelo in Rome, and returned to Antwerp. He was eminent for boldness of design, richness of invention, and facility of execution. Among his master-pieces are a "Nativity," a "Crucifixion," and "The Last Judgment." He is said to have been very intemperate. Died in 1570.

His son and pupil, FRANS FLORIS, was a skilful painter, especially of small pictures.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Floris, flo'ris, (PIETER WILLEMSZON,) a navigator, born at Dantzic. He sailed to the East Indies as factor of the English Company in 1610, before which he had visited those regions in the service of the Dutch. He returned in 1615, and wrote, in Dutch, an interesting journal of his voyage, a version of which was published by Purchas. Died in 1615.

Flörke or **Floerke**, flör'keh, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German author, born at Altenkalden in 1767; died in 1830.

Flo'rus, (DREPA'NIUS,) a theologian and poet, who probably wrote about 850 A.D., and was a canon or deacon of the church of Lyons. He composed, besides Latin poems, a commentary on the Epistles of Saint Paul, and a refutation of Erigena on predestination.

Flo'rus, (GESSIUS,) a Roman officer, who became governor of Judea in 64 A.D. His cruelty and rapacity provoked the last revolt of the Jews, which resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem, 70 A.D.

Florus, (JULIUS,) a celebrated orator of Gaul, born about 20 B.C., practised at the Roman bar, and afterwards in his native country. Quintilian speaks highly of his eloquence. Died about 55 A.D.

Florus, (LUCIUS ANNÆUS,) a Latin historian, who lived in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian, and, according to some authors, was a native of Spain. He wrote an "Epitome of Roman History," ("Epitome de Gestis Romanorum,") from the origin of Rome to the time of Augustus, compiled probably from historians whose works are lost. Critics observe that he deals rather largely in panegyric, but give him credit for being an agreeable writer and generally exact. His style is elegant, but somewhat declamatory.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" J. M. HEINZE, "Commentatio de Floro non historico sed rhetore," 1787.

Flotow, von (FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born at Teutendorf in 1811. He composed operas entitled "Martha," "Linda," "Albin," etc. Died in 1883.

Flotte, flot, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, who performed an important part in the quarrel between King Philip the Fair and Pope Boniface about 1300. He was sent to Rome with an answer to the pope's bull, and is said to have used insulting language to Boniface. He was killed at the battle of Courtray, in 1302.

Flotte, de, deh flot, (ÉTIENNE GASTON—gās'tôn') BARON, a French *littérateur*, nephew of Lantier the poet, was born near Marseilles in 1805. He has written, besides other poems, the "Exile of Dante," (1833,) and "La Vendée," (1845.)

Flottes, flot, (JEAN BAPTISTE MARCEL,) ABBÉ, a French writer and professor of philosophy, born at Montpellier in 1789.

Flottwell, flot'wêl, (EDUARD HEINRICH,) a Prussian statesman, born at Insterburg in 1786, was appointed minister of state in 1844.

Flourens, floo'rôn', (MARIE JEAN PIERRE,) an eminent French physiologist and author, born near Béziers in 1794. He took his degree in medicine in 1813, and became a resident of Paris in 1814. In 1822 he produced "Researches on Irritability and Sensibility." He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1828, after he had published an able work called "Researches on the Properties and Functions of the Nervous System in Vertebrate Animals," (1824.) He became professor of comparative anatomy in the museum in 1832, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1833. Among his chief works are "Analysis of the Labours of Cuvier," ("Analyse raisonnée des Travaux de G. Cuvier," 1841,) "Buffon, Histoire de ses Idées et de ses Travaux," (1844,) "Theory of the Formation of the Bones," (1847,) "Course of Comparative Physiology," (3 vols., 1854,) and "Human Longevity and the Quantity of Life on the Globe," (1854,) a very popular book. He was elected to the French Academy in 1840. Died in 1867. See QUERARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flower, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English biologist, born in 1831. He is Hunterian professor of comparative anatomy and physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons, and president of the Zoological Society. He is also the author of several works on anatomy &c.

Floyd, (JOHN,) an English writer on theology, born in Cambridgeshire, became a Jesuit about 1593. He was banished after that date.

Floyd, (JOHN B.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Pulaski county, Virginia, in 1805. He was appointed secretary of war by President Buchanan in March, 1857. To aid the cause of disunion, he transferred more than one hundred thousand muskets and rifles, besides a great number of cannon, from Northern armories to the South, in 1860. He resigned about December 25, 1860, after which he was accused of being a defaulter, but was not brought to trial. Having joined the army of the Confederates, he commanded at Fort Donelson when it was attacked by General Grant, February, 1862. When the capture of the fort became inevitable, he turned the command over to Pillow, and escaped by flight. Died in 1863.

Floyd, (WILLIAM,) an American patriot, born in Suffolk county, New York, in 1734. He was chosen in 1774 a delegate to the first Continental Congress, in which he continued to serve about eight years, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Died in 1821.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Floy'er, (Sir JOHN,) a skilful English physician, born at Hinters in 1649. He published several professional treatises, and translated the "Sibylline Oracles" from the Greek. His learning and piety were commended by Dr. Johnson, who had been under his medical care. He was a strenuous advocate of cold baths. Died in 1734.

Flüdd, [Lat. DE FLUC'TIBUS,] (ROBERT,) an English physician and writer, born at Milgate in 1574, was reputed a man of great learning, especially in occult sciences, and was an adept in the Rosicrucian philosophy. He published treatises on various subjects, abounding in abstruse philosophy and visionary theories, with some original ideas. Kepler and Gassendi did him the honour to write refutations of his system. Thomas Fuller says, "His works are for the English to slight or admire, for the French and other foreigners to understand or use." ("Worthies of England.") Died in 1637.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy."

Flüe, de, deh flü'eh, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss patriot and hermit, born at the village of Saxeln in 1417, was revered by his countrymen for his piety and wisdom. When the confederacy was in great peril from civil dissension, he restored harmony on the basis of the Covenant of Stantz, formed in 1481. Died in 1487.

Fluegel. See FLÜGEL.

Flügel, flü'g'el, (GUSTAV LEBRECHT,) a German Oriental scholar, born at Bautzen in 1802. His most important work is the edition of the large encyclopædic-bibliographical Dictionary of Haji (Hadschi) Khalfa, with a Latin translation and commentary, six volumes of which were completed in 1852. He was professor at Meissen from 1832 to 1850. Died at Dresden in 1870.

Flügel, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German lexicographer, born at Barby, on the Elbe, in 1788. He brought out in 1830 his "Complete English-German and German-English Dictionary," (2 vols.,) and in 1840 his "Triglotte, or Merchant's Dictionary, in German, English, and French," (3 vols.) He lived at Leipsic. Died in 1855.

Flus'ser, (CHARLES W.,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland about 1832. He gained the rank of lieutenant in 1855. He commanded the gunboat Miami, and was killed in a battle against the iron-clad Albemarle, in Roanoke River, April, 1864.

Flygare-Carlén. See CARLÉN.

Foa, fo'á, (EUGÉNIE,) originally named GRADIS, a French authoress, born at Bordeaux about the end of the eighteenth century. She wrote "Le Petit Robinson de Paris," (1840,) and other moral tales for youth. Died in Paris in 1853.

Fodéré, fo'dá'tá, (FRANÇOIS EMANUEL,) an eminent physician, born in Savoy in 1764. About 1814 he was elected professor of legal medicine in Strasbourg, and physician of the Royal College of that place, where he passed the rest of his life. He wrote numerous valuable professional works, among which are a "Treatise on Legal Medicine and Public Hygiene," (3 vols., 1798,) and a "Natural History of the County of Nice," (2 vols., 1812.) Died in 1835.

See DUCROS, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux du Dr. Fodéré," 1845; A. MOTTARD, "Notice historique sur la Vie du Professeur Fodéré," 1843.

Fodhail, fo-díl' or fo-dál', (ABOO-ALEE or ABŪ-ALÍ, á'bōō á'lee,) a Mussulman saint, born at Samarcand or in Khorassán. He was a highway-robber in his youth. Many of his sententious sayings have been preserved. Died in 803 A.D.

See IBN-KHALLIKÂN, "Biographical Dictionary;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales."

Foe, De. See DE FOE.

Foelix, fá'léks', (JEAN JACQUES GASPARD,) a French jurist, born at Oberstein in 1791. He published a "Treatise on Private International Law," ("Traité du Droit international privé," 1843.) Died in 1853.

Foerster. See FÖRSTER.

Foës, fo'ès', (ANUCE,) [LAT. ANUTIUS FOE'SIUS,] an eminent French physician, born at Metz in 1528, studied in Paris, and became an excellent Greek scholar. About 1556 he began to practise medicine in Metz, of which city he was chosen public physician. He received offers of patronage from several foreign princes, but declined them. He acquired a wide reputation by his excellent edition of Hippocrates, with a Latin translation, (1595,) and by another valuable work, entitled "Œconomia Hippocratis," (1588,) which explains obscure terms used by that writer. Died in 1595.

See WILLAUME, "Notice sur A. Foës," 1823.

Fogarasy, fo'gōh-rōsh-e, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian jurist, born at Kásmark in 1801. He wrote, besides other important works, a "Hungarian-German Dictionary," (1836,) "Principles of the Civil Law of Hungary," (1839,) and "The Spirit of the Magyar Language," (1845.)

Fogelberg, fo'g'el-bérg', (BENGT,) a Swedish sculptor, born at Gothenburg in 1787. He went in 1820 to Italy, which became his adopted country. He produced admired statues of Odin, Thor, and Balder. A statue of Psyche is called his master-piece. Died at Trieste in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foggia, fod'já, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian musician, born in Rome in 1604. He was chapel-master of San Giovanni Laterano, Rome, from 1636 to 1661, and composed motets, masses, and other sacred music. He was the first Italian that wrote the tonal fugue. Died at Rome in 1688.

See FÉRTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Foggini, fod-jee'nee, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and priest, born at Florence in 1713. He held high offices at Rome in the gift of the popes, and became keeper of the Vatican Library in 1775. He wrote several theological treatises, and published a famous manuscript of Virgil, (1741,) which is or was preserved in the Medicean Library, Florence. Died in 1783.

See "Elogio di P. F. Foggini," Florence, 1784.

Fogliani, fól-yá'nee, or **Fogliano**, fól-yá'no, [LAT. FOLIA'NUS,] (LUIGI,) an Italian writer on music, born at Módena; died about 1540.

Foglietta, fól-yét'tá, or **Foglieta**, fól-yá'tá, (UBERTO,) an admired Italian historian, born of a noble family in Genoa in 1518. In 1559 he issued at Rome a historical essay on the Republic of Genoa, which gave so much offence to the aristocracy that they condemned him to exile and confiscated his property. He found a liberal patron in Cardinal Este, who received him as an inmate of his house in Rome. Here he composed, in pure and elegant Latin, his most important work, a "History of Genoa from the Earliest Times to 1527," (1585,) on which he was employed at his death. He also wrote portions of the history of the emperor Charles V., and other works. Among the Italian writers of that age he is esteemed one of the most classical. Died in 1581.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fogolino, fo-go-lee'no, (MARCELLO,) an excellent painter of the Venetian school, born at Vicenza, was living in 1530. He painted history and landscapes with equal skill. "The Adoration of the Magi" is called his master-piece.

Fo-Hi. See FOO-HEE.

Fohr, fōr, (KARL PHILIPP,) a German landscape-painter, born at Heidelberg in 1795, studied at Rome under Koch. Among his works are two pictures of rare excellence, one of which represents a rocky landscape with a waterfall. He was drowned in the Tiber in 1818.

See J. P. DIEFFENBACH, "Leben des Malers C. Fohr," 1823.

Foinard, fwá'nár', (FRÉDÉRIC MAURICE,) a learned French priest, born at Conches about 1685, published a translation of Genesis with critical notes, and a few other works. Died in 1743.

Foisset, fwá'sá', (JEAN LOUIS SÉVERIN,) a French author, born at Bligny-sous-Beaune in 1796. In 1820 he was engaged as assistant editor of the "Biographie Universelle," for which he wrote a great number of articles, including those on Mirabeau and Petrarch. Died in 1822.

Foix de, dèh fwá, (CATHERINE,) Queen of Navarre, born in 1470, was the daughter and heiress of Gaston de Foix, Prince de Viane, and Madeleine of France. She was married in 1484 to Jean d'Albret, to whom she brought Navarre as her dowry. She was a great-grandmother of the famous Henry of Navarre. Died in 1517.

Foix de, (GASTON II.,) COMTE, succeeded his father in 1315. He rendered important services to the French king in the war against the English, (1337.) Died in 1343.

Foix de, (GASTON III.,) COMTE, Vicomte de Béarn, born in 1331, was a son of Gaston II., and was surnamed PHŒBUS. He married Agnes, a daughter of the King of Navarre and a sister of Charles the Bad. During the revolt of La Jacquerie, 1358, he assisted in the rescue of the dauphin. He afterwards waged with success a war against Count d'Armagnac. His ruling passion was the love of the chase, on which he wrote a treatise, called "Miroir de Phébus des desuicts de la Chasse." According to Froissart, he was a brave, violent, and magnificent representative of the age of chivalry. He died, without an heir, in 1391, and left his domain to the King of France.

Foix de, (GASTON IV.,) succeeded his father, Jean de Grailly, in 1436. He married a daughter of Juan II. of Aragon and Navarre, who in 1455 appointed him successor to the throne of Navarre. He was a minister of Charles VII. of France, and an ally of Louis XI. Died in 1472.

His son GASTON, Prince de Viane, married Madeleine, a daughter of Charles VII. of France, and died in 1470.

Foix de, (GASTON,) Duc de Nemours, a brave French prince, born in 1489, was a son of Jean de Foix, Vis-

count of Narbonne, and the nephew of Louis XII. of France, who in 1505 created him Duc de Nemours. In 1512 he commanded the army of Italy with brilliant success against the Spaniards, and in the same year, after he had won the great victory of Ravenna, he was killed in the pursuit. Louis XII., on hearing of his loss, said he would gladly give up every inch of Italian ground if he could thus restore his nephew to life.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Foix, de, (GERMAINE) Queen of Aragon, born about 1488, was a niece of Louis XII. of France. She was married in 1506 to Ferdinand V. of Castile and Aragon, her grand-uncle. She had one son, who died in infancy. Died in 1538.

Foix, de, (LOUIS), a French architect and engineer, born in Paris, was employed by Philip II. of Spain; and it is supposed he was one of the architects of the Escorial. He erected the remarkable tower of Cordouan, at the mouth of the Garonne, used as a light-house, which was commenced in 1584 and finished in 1610. It is one hundred and eighty feet high, and is regarded as the most magnificent light-house erected in modern times.

Foix, de, (MARC ANTOINE), a French Jesuit, born at the château de Fabas in 1627, was noted as a preacher and wrote a few learned treatises, one of which is entitled the "Art of Preaching the Word of God." Died in 1687.

Foix, de, (ODET.) See LAUTREC.

Foix, de, (PAUL), an eminent French jurist and statesman, born in 1528, was descended from the noble family of Foix. After a profound study of law, he was appointed a judge in the Parliament of Paris. By counselling moderation towards the Protestants in 1559, he rendered himself obnoxious to some persons in power, and in 1561 resigned his office. He became a councillor of state about 1565, was employed by Charles IX. as ambassador to England, Venice, etc., and was considered one of the ablest negotiators of his time. In 1576 he was made Archbishop of Toulouse. Died in 1584.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MONTAIGNE, "Essais;" MARC ANTOINE MURET, "Oratio in funere P. Foixi," 1584.

Foix, de, (RAIMOND ROGER), COMTE, an able French captain, succeeded his father in 1188. In 1191 he led his vassals in a crusade against the infidels in Palestine. After his return he took arms in defence of the Albigenses, but without success. He died in 1222, and left his domain to his son, Roger Bernard.

Foix, de, (ROGER), COMTE, a French nobleman, inherited his title and estate in 1070. He joined the crusade and went to Palestine in 1095. Died in 1125.

Foix, de, (ROGER BERNARD II.), COMTE, surnamed THE GREAT, was an ally of Raymond, Comte of Toulouse. He waged war against the crusaders who, under De Montfort, invaded the county of Foix, and was excommunicated by the pope. Died in 1241.

Foix, de, (ROGER BERNARD III.), COMTE, a grandson of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet. He became Comte de Foix in 1265. Died in 1302.

Folard, de, deſ fo'lar', (JEAN CHARLES), a French officer and tactician, born at Avignon in 1669, entered the army at an early age, and made himself proficient in tactics and engineering. He served as aide-de-camp to the Duc de Vendôme in Italy in 1702, and was wounded at the battle of Cassano in 1705. The freedom with which he offered advice sometimes gave offence to his superiors; but the court twice recognized the value of his services by granting him a pension. In 1709 he was severely wounded at Malplaquet. He accompanied Charles XII. of Sweden in his last campaign, (1718.) Folard acquired reputation by his version of the History of Polybius, with Commentaries, (6 vols., 1727-30,) which illustrate the tactics of the ancients. Died in 1752.

See "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Vie de Folard," Paris, 1753; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Folengo, fo-len'go, (GIAMBATTISTA), an Italian monk and scholar, born at Mantua about 1500. He wrote a few Commentaries on Scripture, which were approved by the Protestants. Died in 1559.

Folengo, (TEOFILO), (better known by the name MERLINO COCAJO or COCCAI,) a whimsical Italian poet, a brother of the preceding, was born of a noble family

near Mantua in 1491. He entered a Benedictine convent at the age of sixteen, but soon exchanged that for a dissolute life. He published licentious and burlesque poems, in a style which he called Macaronic, the language being a mixture of Latin and Italian. He returned to the convent in 1526. Died in 1544.

Foley, (JOHN HENRY), an eminent sculptor, born in Dublin in 1818, studied in the Royal Academy of London. His "Ino and Bacchus" (1840) placed him in the first rank of modern British sculptors. Among his works are "Lear and Cordelia," "Venus rescuing Æneas," "Egeria," a statue of Selden, a statue of John Hampden at the new palace of Westminster, and a bronze statue of Viscount Hardinge at Calcutta. He was selected by the Queen to execute the figure of the Prince Consort for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. Died in 1874.

Foley, (Sir THOMAS), an English admiral, born in Pembrokeshire in 1757. He distinguished himself as captain at the battle of Cape Saint Vincent in 1797, and had the honour of leading the fleet of Nelson into action at the battle of the Nile, in August, 1798. He took a prominent part in the battle of Copenhagen, (1801,) and became a vice-admiral in 1812. At this battle Sir Hyde Parker signalled to Lord Nelson to discontinue the action; but Nelson, putting the glass to his blind eye, said to Foley, "You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes. I really do not see the signal." Died in 1833.

Folger, (CHARLES JAMES), an American politician, born in Massachusetts in 1818. He was for some years from 1870 a judge of the New York court of appeals, and then secretary of the treasury. He died in 1884.

Folkema, (JACOB), an able Dutch engraver, born at Dokkum in 1692. He engraved plates for books after the designs of Picart, and portraits. Died in 1767.

Folkens, fòlks, (MARTIN), F.R.S., an eminent English antiquary, born in London in 1690, excelled in mathematics and philosophy, was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in 1713, and succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of the same in 1741. He wrote several excellent treatises on ancient monuments and coins, and rendered important services to science. In 1750 he became president of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1742 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Among his works is a "Dissertation on the Weights and Values of Ancient Coins," (1736.) Died in 1754.

Follen, fol'en, (ADOLF LUDWIG), a German poet and scholar, brother of Charles Follen, noticed in the next article, was born at Giessen in 1794. He published in 1819 his "Free Voices of Fresh Youth," and in 1827 his "Picture-Gallery of German Poetry," both of which enjoy great popularity. He also made several excellent translations from the Latin, Greek, and Italian. Died in 1855.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Follen, (CHARLES THEODORE CHRISTIAN,) born at Romrod, in Germany, in 1795, was educated at Giessen. His youthful zeal for liberty having subjected him to persecution from the government, he left his native land in 1820, and, after a visit to Paris, he found a home in Switzerland, where he was chosen, about 1821, professor of law in the University of Bale. In 1824 the Holy Alliance demanded that he should be delivered up, and he escaped only by a sudden departure to Paris and by emigrating to the United States. Here he applied himself with success to the study of the English language. By the favour of La Fayette, he obtained influential friends, and was employed as German tutor at Harvard. He studied divinity with Dr. Channing in 1827, was admitted to the ministry in 1828, and officiated as teacher in the divinity school at Cambridge. From 1831 to 1834 he was professor of German literature at Harvard. In 1836 and 1837 he had charge of the First Unitarian Church in New York, where he gave offence by speaking against slavery. In 1839 he accepted a call from the church of East Lexington, Massachusetts. In the passage from New York to his home, in January, 1840, he lost his life by the burning of the steamer Lexington.

See a Memoir of his life, by his wife, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, 1841.

Follen, (ELIZA LEE,) wife of the preceding, born at Boston in 1787, was originally named Cabot. She was the author of "Twilight Stories," "Little Songs," and other popular works for children, and was for several years editor of the "Child's Friend." Died in 1859.

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Follett, (SIR WILLIAM WEBB,) an able English lawyer, born at Topsham in 1798, began to practise law about 1823, and rapidly rose to eminence. He was returned to Parliament for Exeter by the Conservatives in 1835, acted a short time as solicitor-general under Sir Robert Peel, (1834-35,) and was twice re-elected to Parliament, in 1837 and in 1841. He was again appointed solicitor-general in 1841, and became attorney-general in 1844. Died in London in 1845.

See a notice of Sir W. Follett in "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1846.

Folleville, de, deŷ fon'vèl', (GUYOT, ǵe'o'), ABBÉ, a French priest, who in 1793 appeared in the royalist army of La Vendée and gave out that he was the Bishop of Agra, sent by the pope as apostolic vicar. He was received without distrust, and his presence excited great enthusiasm among the army; but before long a brief from the pope informed the generals that he was an impostor. However, they kept the secret from the soldiers, and he continued to act his part until the republicans captured him and put him to death, in 1794.

Folli, fol'lee, or **Fuoli**, foo-o'lee, (CECILIO,) born at Fanano in 1615, was for many years professor of anatomy at Venice.

Folli, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician and writer, born in 1624; died in 1685.

Folo, fo'lo, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian engraver, born at Bassano in 1764, worked at Rome, and imitated the style of Raphael Morghen. He engraved works of several Italian masters. Died at Rome in 1836.

Folquet, fol'kà', or **Foulques**, fook, a French troubadour and prelate, born at Marseilles about 1160. He was appointed Bishop of Toulouse in 1205, and became a cruel persecutor of the Albigenses. Dante has, however, given him a place in his "Paradiso." Died in 1231.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Foltz, folts, (PHILIPP,) a German painter, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Munich, born at Bingen, on the Rhine, in 1805. He painted in fresco, in the royal palace at Munich, a number of illustrations from Bürger's poems and Schiller's ballads. Among his works is a large oil-picture of "Otho of Bavaria departing from his Father's Palace for the Throne of Greece."

Folz, or **Volz**, folts, written also **Folcz**, (HANS,) a celebrated German poet and Protestant Reformer, born at Worms in 1479. He wrote lyrics, Carnival pieces, (*Fasnachtspiele*) and tales in rhyme.

Fonblanque, fon-blank', (ALBANY W.), an eminent English journalist and political writer, a son of the following, was born in London in 1797. He studied law, but never practised it. About 1822 he succeeded Leigh Hunt as editor of the "Examiner," a Liberal weekly journal, the previous high character of which was maintained by the caustic wit and literary abilities of Mr. Fonblanque. A selection of his editorial articles appeared under the title of "England under Seven Administrations," (3 vols., 1837.) He ceased to edit that journal in 1846, and was chosen director of the statistic department of the Board of Trade in 1852. He died in 1872.

Fonblanque, (JOHN DE GRENIER,) an eminent English lawyer, born in 1759, descended from a French Protestant family, became senior king's counsel and senior bencher of the Society of the Middle Temple. He wrote an able and learned "Treatise on Equity," (1793,) which had a wide circulation and was considered as authoritative by the English courts. Died in 1837.

Fonblanque, (JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN,) a son of the preceding, born about 1787, became commissioner of bankrupts. He published, in 1825, "Bankrupt Statutes," and, with J. A. Paris, M.D., "Medical Jurisprudence," (1823.) Died in 1865 or 1866.

Foncemagne, de, deŷ fónss'mãñ, (ÉTIENNE LAURÉALT—lõ'rã'õ'), a French savant, born at Orléans in

1694. He was received in the Academy of Inscriptions in 1722, and chosen a member of the French Academy in 1737. He was eminent for learning, virtue, and talents, and distinguished himself in a literary war with Voltaire in relation to the "Testament politique" of Richelieu, which Voltaire thought was a fabrication. He wrote many able dissertations, inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1779.

See SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature Française;" DE CHABANON, "Éloge de M. de Foncemagne," 1780.

Fondolo, fon'do-lo, (GABRINO,) an Italian, who by treachery obtained the sovereignty of Cremona in 1406. He was executed by the Duke of Milan in 1420.

Fonfrède, fõn'frãd', (HENRI,) a French journalist, a son of the following, was born at Bordeaux in 1788. He founded at Bordeaux, in 1820, a journal called "La Tribune," which was soon suppressed by the government. He wrote spirited political articles for other journals, and supported liberal conservative principles. His works were published in 10 vols., 1844. Died in 1841.

See E. FERBOS, "Éloge de Henri Fonfrède;" CHARLES CAMPAN, "Éloge historique de H. Fonfrède," 1845.

Fonfrède, (JEAN BAPTISTE BOYER—bwã'yã'), an eloquent French Girondist, born at Bordeaux in 1766, was a brother-in-law of Ducos. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was president of that body in May, 1793. His career was short and memorable. In talents he was ranked next to Vergniaud, Guadet, and Gensonné. He was imprisoned in October, and declined to escape when an opportunity was offered, saying he would share the fate of Ducos. He was executed in October, 1793.

See LAMARTINE'S "History of the Girondists," books xxxi. and xlvii.

Fonk, fonk, (PETER ANTON,) a German merchant, born near Cleves in 1781. He was convicted of murder at Treves in 1822, but was pardoned by the king, because his guilt was not clearly proved. Died in 1832.

Fons. See LA FONTS.

Fonseca, da, dà fon-sã'ká, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese theologian, born in Lisbon in 1517, obtained in 1544 the chair of theology in Coimbra. Having gained distinction as a pulpit orator, he became preacher to the king, John III. Died in 1588.

Fonseca, da, (GABRIEL), a Portuguese physician, born at Lamego, was chief physician of Pope Innocent X. Died in 1668.

Fonseca, da, (PEDRO), a Portuguese Jesuit and writer, born at Cortizada in 1528, was eminent as a professor of philosophy in the University of Evora, and was surnamed THE PORTUGUESE ARISTOTLE. He was employed in important affairs by Pope Gregory XIII. His principal works are "Institutes of Dialectics," (1564,) and a "Commentary on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," (4 vols., 1572-94.) He is reputed the inventor of the "Scienza Media," a mode of reconciling free will with predestination. Died in 1599.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Fonseca, da, (PEDRO JOZÉ), a Portuguese philologist, was the principal author or editor of the "Dictionary of the Portuguese Language" published by the Academy of Lisbon in 1793. Died in 1816.

Fonseca, de, dà fon-sã'ká, (ELEANORA PIMENTEL—pe-mên-têl'), MARCHIONESS, a beautiful and gifted Italian lady, born in Naples in 1768, became the wife of the Marquis of Fonseca in 1784. She sympathized with the French republicans, and was an active adherent of the popular party in Naples. While the latter was in the ascendant, she edited a public journal. In 1799 the royalists again prevailed, and condemned her to a felon's death. She was hung in 1799.

Fonseca, de, dà fon-sã'ká, (JUAN RODRIGUEZ,) a bigoted Spanish prelate, born at Toro about 1452, became Bishop of Palencia and of Burgos, and a councillor of Queen Isabella. He patronized Torquemada, and opposed the enterprise of Columbus, whom he called a visionary and treated with persistent malignity. Died in 1524.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de Saint-Domingue;" HERRERA, "Historia."

Fonseca Figuerido y Sousa, de, dà fon-sã'ká fe-gã-rã'e-do e sõ'sã, (JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese writer,

born at Evora in 1690, was eminent as a theologian and diplomatist. He was aulic councillor of the emperor Charles VI. Died in 1760.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Fonseca Soares, de, dâ fon-sã'kã so-ã'rês, (ANTONIO,) or **Antonio das Chagas**, (dãs shã'gas,) a Portuguese theologian and poet, born at Vidigueira in 1631. He was noted for his ascetic piety, and wrote several devotional works. Died in 1682.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" M. GODINHO, "Vida de F. A. das Chagas," 1687.

Fontaine, or **Fontaine des Bertins**, fôn'tân' dâ bêr'tân', (ALEXIS,) an eminent French geometer, born at Claveison, in Dauphny, about 1705, came to Paris at an early age, where he became intimate with Clairaut and Maupertuis. In 1733 the Academy of Sciences was opened to him, and in 1734 he published his famous memoir on the problem of "Tautochrones," which had been resolved by Huyghens and Newton by different methods, and in which he was afterwards surpassed by Lagrange. He made several important discoveries in mathematics and dynamics. Hearing Nollet read in the Academy a long essay on the value of various commodities, Fontaine said, "This man knows the value of everything except time." Died in 1771.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Fontaine;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Fontaine, fôn'tân', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1515, translated Ovid's "Epistles" into verse, and wrote mediocre odes, epigrams, etc. Died about 1590.

Fontaine, (NICOLAS,) a pious Jansenist writer, born in Paris in 1625. He joined the recluses of Port-Royal in 1645, and shared the labours and persecutions of Arnauld, Nicole, and Sacy, with whom he was confined in the Bastille. He left interesting "Memoirs of Port-Royal," (2 vols., 1736.) Died in 1709.

Fontaine, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS LÉONARD,) a distinguished French architect, born at Pontoise on the 20th of September, 1762. He studied in Rome, and became in his youth the friend and associate of Charles Percier, and formed with him a partnership which was only dissolved by death. About 1801 he was appointed architect of the Tuileries. He was afterwards employed in the extension or restoration of the palaces of the Louvre, Saint-Cloud, and Fontainebleau. He erected the triumphal arch of the Carrousel, (1807,) and united the Tuileries with the Louvre. He was admitted into the Institute in 1812, and received the title of first architect of Napoleon in 1813. With Percier he published "Palaces and other Modern Edifices designed at Rome," (1798,) and a successful work "On Interior Decorations," (1812.) He retained the place of chief architect under Louis XVIII. and his successors until 1848. Died in 1853.

See "Journal des Beaux-Arts," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontaine, La. See LA FONTAINE.

Fontaine-Malherbe, fôn'tân' mãl'ãrb', (JEAN,) a French poet, born near Coutances about 1740, wrote two poems which were crowned by the French Academy, viz., "The Rapidity of Life," (1766,) and an "Epistle to the Poor," (1768.) Died in 1780.

Fontaines. See DESFONTAINES.

Fontana, fon-tã'nã, (ANNIBAL,) an Italian engraver on precious stones, born in Milan in 1540, acquired a high reputation in his art. Died in 1587.

Fontana, (CARLO,) a celebrated Italian architect, born at Bruciato, near Como, in 1634, was a pupil of Bernini. He passed nearly all his life in Rome, and was patronized by several popes. Under Clement X. he constructed the grand fountain in front of Saint Peter's. Among his numerous works are the Grimani palace, the Bolognetti palace, the theatre Tordinona, and the portal of Santa Maria in Trastevere. He wrote ample and valuable descriptions of the Church of Saint Peter, (1694,) and of the Coliseum, (1725.) Died at Rome in 1714.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" FONTENAL, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Fontana, (DOMENICO,) an Italian architect and engineer of celebrity, was born at Mili, near Lake Como, in 1543, and went to Rome at the age of twenty. His patron, Pope Sixtus V., employed him as chief architect

in several great works, the most memorable of which was the erection of the Egyptian obelisk in front of Saint Peter's Church. About five hundred engineers having offered their respective plans, that of Fontana was preferred. This great triumph of mechanical skill, which was accomplished in 1586 amidst the applause of the populace, was rewarded by a title of nobility and a large pension. Fontana afterwards raised large obelisks in the Piazza del Popolo and in front of San Giovanni Laterano. He built the palace of the Lateran, the Vatican Library, and the Quirinal Palace, Rome. In 1592 he went to Naples, where he designed the grand royal palace. Died at Naples in 1607.

See TICCOZZI, "Dizionario;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontana, (FELICE,) a learned Italian philosopher and naturalist, born at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol, in April, 1730, was a brother of Gregorio, noticed below, and was educated in the best schools of Italy. He was for some time professor of philosophy in Pisa, and afterwards lived in Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke Leopold. By the order of this prince, he prepared anatomical models in wax, and a fine cabinet or museum of natural history and philosophy, which is one of the ornaments of Florence. He wrote many ingenious treatises on chemistry, physics, and physiology. He died in 1805, and was buried in Florence by the side of Galileo.

See MANGILI, "Elogio di F. Fontana," 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontana, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan astronomer, published "New Observations on Celestial and Earthly Things," (1646.) Died in 1656.

Fontana, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, a descendant of Domenico Fontana, was employed in 1705 in the erection of the column of Antoninus Pius on Monte Citorio, in Rome.

Fontana, (FRANCESCO LUIGI,) a learned Italian cardinal and writer, born in 1750, accompanied the captive pope to Paris in 1804. Died in 1822.

Fontana, (GAETANO,) an Italian priest and astronomer, born at Módena in 1645. He cultivated astronomy with success, corresponded with Cassini, and published "Institutio Physico-Astronomica," ("Physical and Astronomical Institutes," 1695.) Cassini said the observations of Fontana were the most exact of all that were sent to him. Died in 1719.

Fontana, (GIOVANNI,) an able Italian architect, born at Mili in 1540, was the brother of Domenico, above named. He was at one time architect of Saint Peter's Church, Rome, and was especially eminent as a hydraulic engineer. Died in 1614.

Fontana, (GIULIO CESARE,) a son of Domenico, was an architect, and a native of Rome. Among his best works is the Museo Borbonico at Naples. He flourished about 1600.

Fontana, (GREGORIO,) an eminent Italian mathematician, brother of Felice, noticed above, was born near Roveredo in 1735. In 1763 he became professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Pavia, in which, a few years later, he obtained the chair of high mathematics. Though he attempted no large work, he left numerous treatises on the latter science, and translated several scientific works from the English. Died in 1803.

See G. B. SAVIOLI, "Elogio di G. Fontana," 1804.

Fontana, (LAVINIA,) an excellent painter, born at Bologna in 1552, was a daughter of Prospero Fontana, noticed below. She was married to an artist named Zappi, and worked in Rome with great success, especially in portraits. She was appointed painter to Gregory XIII. Some of her portraits were attributed to Guido. Among her works are a "Madonna," "The Miracle of the Loaves," and a "Holy Family." Died in 1614.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fontana, (PROSPERO,) an Italian painter of high reputation, born in Bologna in 1512, was a pupil of Imola and Vasari. He was presented as an excellent portrait-painter by Michael Angelo to Pope Julius III. He also painted historical subjects in fresco, with which he adorned several churches in Rome and Bologna. He excelled in design and composition. Among his

pupils were his daughter Lavinia and the Caracci. Died at Rome in 1597.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fontana, (PUBLIO), an Italian poet, born at Paluccio, in the diocese of Brescia, in 1548. He wrote the "Apotheosis of Tasso," a poem which extended his reputation through all Italy. His most popular work is "Delphinis," a Latin poem, (1582.) "Fontana is one of the modern poets," says J. Victor Rossi, "who have approached nearest to Virgil in beauty of imagery and harmony of diction." Died in 1609.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fontanella, (FRANCESCO), an Italian philologist and classical scholar, born in Venice in 1768. He published, besides other works, "Universal Orthography of the Italian Language," ("Ortografia enciclopedica universale della Lingua Italiana," 1826.) He became professor of Greek and Hebrew in Venice. Died in 1827.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Vita di F. Fontanella, scritta da lui medesimo," 1825.

Fontanelle, (JEAN GASPARD DUBOIS.) See DUBOIS. **Fontanelli**, (ALFONSO VINCENZO), MARQUIS OF, an eminent Italian scholar and linguist, born at Reggio in 1706. He was employed as ambassador by the Duke of Módena. Died in 1777.

Fontanes, de, (JEAN PIERRE MARCELLIN), born at Geneva in 1721. His ancestors had been exiled from France as Protestants. He was employed as inspector of manufactures in Poitou, and wrote treatises on agriculture. Died in 1774.

Fontanes, de, (LOUIS), COUNT, a French statesman and author, son of the preceding, was born at Niort (Poitou) in 1757, and came to Paris at an early age. In 1778 he began his career as a poet by the "Forest of Navarre," a descriptive poem, which was favourably received, and was followed by "Le Verger," ("The Orchard,") and an "Essay on Astronomy," (1789.) The Directory having proscribed him and expelled him from the Institute, he took refuge in England in 1797. In January or February, 1800, by the order and under the auspices of the First Consul Bonaparte, he pronounced a funeral eulogy on Washington, which gained for the orator an exalted reputation, and opened to him a second time the doors of the Institute, (Académie Française,) in 1803. It is worthy of remark that the author of this noble and eloquent tribute, in analyzing a character so heroic and so admirably balanced as that of Washington, gives to his moderation and good sense the pre-eminence over all his other virtues. He became a member of the corps législatif in 1802, and president of that body in January, 1804. In this position he maintained his reputation by his elegant addresses in reply to the annual speeches from the throne. During the empire he was raised to the rank of a peer of France, and chosen grand master of the Imperial University in 1808. He was appointed a senator in 1810. It appears that he had great influence with Bonaparte, who frequently admitted him to private interviews and invited him to his table. One day, as they were conversing on literature, Bonaparte said, "You like Voltaire: you are wrong: he is a busybody, an incendiary, a scoffer. He has sapped by ridicule the foundations of all authority, divine and human; he has caused the revolution that has dishonoured and ruined us. You laugh, monsieur; but will you laugh when I tell you that among twenty of my young officers nineteen had each a volume of this demon in his valise?" He was admitted to the Chamber of Peers at the restoration. "He was," says Châteaubriand, "my guide in the world of letters, and his friendship was one of the honours of my life. The school founded by Boileau, Racine, and Fénelon ended in him." Died in Paris in March, 1821.

See VILLEMAIN, "Éloge de Fontanes," 1821; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires"; CHATEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe"; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontaney, de, (JEAN), a French Jesuit and astronomer, who in 1685 was sent by Colbert to China on a mission partly scientific and partly religious. He and his companions were the pioneers of the French missionary enterprise in China. After he had laboured

at Nankin and other places, he returned to France in 1699. He was living in 1720.

Fontanges, de, (MARIE ANGÉLIQUE SCORAILLE DE ROUSSILLE—sko'rá'yē deh roo'sèl'), DUCHESS, a beautiful French lady, born in 1661, was the mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she possessed great influence for a few years. Died in 1681.

Fontanieu, (GASPARD MOISE), a French writer, born about 1700, was author of a "History of Charles VII.," (still in manuscript.) Died in 1767.

Fontanini, (GIUSTO), a learned Italian critic and antiquary, born at Saint Daniel, in Friuli, in 1666, was educated for the church, and lived mostly in Rome. Clement XI. appointed him professor of eloquence in the Roman University. In 1706 he published his famous "Treatise on Italian Eloquence," which contains in the third part a Catalogue (*Bibliotheca*) of classic Italian works, with notes. He gave an improved and enlarged edition in 1736. Apostolo Zeno wrote an excellent critique on this work. Fontanini wrote also other treatises on various subjects, and left unfinished a "Literary History of Friuli." Clement XI. gave him several rich benefices, and Benedict XIII. made him titular Archbishop of Ancyra. Died in 1736.

See D. FONTANINI, "Vita di Fontanini," Venice, 1755; FABRONI, "Vita: Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fonte, (MODERATA), an Italian lady, distinguished for talent, born at Venice in 1555. She married Filippo Giorgi, a lawyer, about 1572. Her memory is said to have been extraordinary. She wrote "Il Floridoro," and other poems. Her original name was MDESTA POZZO, (pot'so.) Died in 1592.

Fontanon, (ANTOINE), a French advocate and jurist, born in Auvergne, lived about 1580.

Fontanus or Fonteyn, (NICOLAAS), a Dutch physician and writer, lived at Amsterdam about 1620-40.

Fontenai, (JULIEN DE.) See COLDORÉ.

Fontenay. See COLDORÉ.

Fontenay, (LOUIS ABEL DE BONAFONS—bo'ná fón'), usually called ABBÉ DE FONTENAY, a French Jesuit, born near Castres in 1737. He published a "Dictionary of Artists," (2 vols., 1777,) and several other works. Died in 1806.

Fontenay, MADAME. See CHIMAY.

Fontenay, (PIERRE CLAUDE), a French Jesuit, born in Paris in 1663. On the death of Longueval he succeeded him as compiler of the "History of the Gallican Church," of which he finished the ninth and tenth volumes. Died in 1742.

Fontenay, de, (J. B. BLAIN—blán), an excellent French painter of flowers and fruits, born at Caen in 1654, was a pupil and son-in-law of Baptiste Monnoyer. He worked in Paris, and was much employed by Louis XIV. at Versailles, Marly, etc. He is said to have had no rival except Van Huysum and Monnoyer, the latter of whom he equalled. Died in 1715.

See D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des Peintres Français."

Fontenelle, de, (BERNARD LE BOVIER—lē bo've-à'), a celebrated French author, born at Rouen, February 11, 1657, was a nephew of the famous poet Corneille. In the interval of one hundred years which elapsed from his birth to his death, the greatest French authors began or ended their career. And though many of these illustrious men surpassed Fontenelle, either by the force, the originality, or the elevation of their genius, no one, perhaps, has been more admired or more influential. He owed this eminence chiefly to the variety of his talents, to the popular and congenial subjects on which he exercised them, to his matchless social qualities, and to an uncommon share of those graceful endowments for which the French are distinguished. His writings and principles were in harmony with his conduct, which was remarkable for moderation and self-control.

The dramas and pastorals with which he opened his literary career were not very successful. His "Dialogues of the Dead," published in 1683, formed the beginning of his celebrity, which was greatly increased by his "Discourse on the Plurality of Worlds," (1686.) In the latter he displays his peculiar talent for rendering science at-

tractive, by blending useful instruction with ingenious amusement and by conducting the reader through easy paths to extensive, luminous, and profound views of the beautiful and sublime. With great spirit and vivacity he maintains the "fascinating paradox" that the planets and fixed stars are populous worlds. He also wrote a popular "History of Oracles," for which Van Dale's work supplied the crude materials. In 1691 he became a member of the French Academy, and in 1699 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. His "Essay on the Geometry of the Infinite" (1727) is among his most admired productions. On presenting it to the Regent of France, Fontenelle said, "There is a book which only eight men in Europe are capable of understanding; and the author is *not* one of that number!" Died in January, 1757.

The mind of Fontenelle was characterized by a philosophic spirit and a union of judgment with subtlety of intellect, to which was often joined a strange fondness for paradox. He professed to adopt these two axioms,— "that everything is possible, and that everybody is right." In the opinion of Voltaire, Fontenelle was the most universal genius of his age. He once said, "If I had my hand full of truths, I should take good care not to open it." During a period of forty years, he composed eulogies on about seventy members of the Academy of Sciences. This collection of "Eloges" is esteemed one of the best books in the language.

See CHARMA, "Biographie de Fontenelle," 1846; TRUBLET, "Mémoires de Fontenelle;" FLOURENS, "Fontenelle, Histoire de ses Travaux et de sa Vie;" GARAT, "Eloge de Fontenelle;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Fontenu, de, deŷ fɔ̃n'ni', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French abbé, born of a noble family in 1667, visited Rome in 1700. He lived mostly in Paris, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, which he enriched with learned memoirs on antiquarian subjects. Died in 1759.

Fontette. See FEVRET DE FONTETTE.

Fonteyn. See FONTANUS.

Fonteyraud, fɔ̃n'tɛ'ɔ', (ALCIDE,) a French writer on political economy, born in the island of Mauritius in 1822; died in Paris in 1849.

Fonti, fon'tee, [Lat. FON'TIUS,] (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian philologist, born in 1445; died in 1513.

Fontrailles, de, deŷ fɔ̃n'trɛ'jɛ/ fɔ̃n'trɛ'jɛ, (LOUIS d'Astarac—dɛs'tɛ'rɛk',) Marquis de Marestang, a French gentleman, remarkable for his factious intrigues and talents. He was an enemy of Richelieu and a friend of Cinq-Mars, whose fate he would have shared if he had not fled to England. He died in 1677.

Fonvielle, fɔ̃n've-èj', (BERNARD FRANÇOIS ANNE,) a French royalist and writer on politics, etc., was born at Toulouse in 1759. He was a secret agent of the Bourbons in 1794. Died in 1837.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Mes Mémoires historiques sur la Révolution," 4 vols., 1824.

Foot, (SOLOMON,) an American Senator and lawyer, born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1802. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and again in 1844, by the Whigs. In 1850 he was chosen a Senator of the United States. Having joined the Republican party in 1854, he was re-elected a Senator in 1856. Died in 1866.

Foote, fōt, (ANDREW HULL,) a distinguished American rear-admiral, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1806. He entered the navy about 1822, became a lieutenant in 1830, and a commander in 1852. In 1856 he was sent to China, and captured by storm a fort near Canton, the garrison of which had fired on one of his boats. He was appointed flag-officer of the flotilla in the Mississippi River in September, 1861. He rendered important assistance to General Grant in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862, with seven gunboats which he commanded: he was disabled in the latter action by a wound in the ankle. In July, 1862, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. He succeeded Dupont in June, 1863, as commander of the South Atlantic squadron, employed in operations against Charleston, but died in New York in the same month. Admiral Foote was distinguished for his high moral worth as well as for his ardent patriotism. By his ex-

ample and precept he promoted total abstinence from spirituous liquors in the navy.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Foote, fōt, (Sir EDWARD JAMES,) a British admiral, born in Kent in 1767. He commanded the fleet which blockaded Naples in 1799. Died in 1833.

Foote, (HENRY S.,) an American politician, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1800. He studied law, and removed about 1826 to Mississippi, where he was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1847. In 1851 he was chosen Governor of Mississippi by the Union party, when Jefferson Davis was his competitor. He was a member of the Confederate Congress during the civil war.

Foote, (JESSE,) an English surgeon, born in 1744, wrote the "Life of John Hunter," professional treatises, and other works. Died in 1827.

Foote, (SAMUEL,) a witty English comedian, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about 1720, and educated at Oxford. Having spent his estate in gaming and other vices, he was induced by necessity to resort to the stage in 1744. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre on his own account, being at the same time director, author, and actor. Here he represented with great success a series of satirical pieces and farces, among which were "Divisions of the Morning," "The Auction of Pictures," "The Minor," "The Englishman in Paris," (1753,) and "The Mayor of Garratt," (1764.) He possessed great talents for ridicule and mimicry, and excelled in colloquial wit, which he used at the expense of others. "For loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth," said Johnson, "I know not his equal." Died in 1777.

See WILLIAM COOKE, "Memoirs of Samuel Foote, with some of his Writings," 3 vols., 1805; JOHN FORSTER, "Historical and Biographical Essays;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1854.

Foppa, fop'pɔ', (VINCENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1420, founded a flourishing school at Milan, which preceded that of Leonardo da Vinci. He excelled in perspective, and was a good master of design. Died in 1492.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Foppens, fop'pɛns, (JOHANNES FRANS,) a bibliographer, born at Brussels in 1689, was professor of theology at Louvain. He wrote several works on Belgian history, also the "Bibliotheca Belgica," (2 vols., 1739,) treating of Belgian authors and their works. Died in 1761.

Forabosco, fo-rɔ-bos'ko, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian portrait-painter, born about 1600; died after 1659.

Forbes, for'bɛs, (ALEXANDER,) Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, a Scottish Jacobite, born about 1678, was supposed to be the original of the Baron of Bradwardine in Scott's "Waverley." He fought for the Pretender at Culloden in 1746, after which he fled to France. Died in 1749.

Forbes, (ALEXANDER,) a British writer of the present era. He published in 1839 an esteemed "History of Upper and Lower California," which he had explored.

Forbes, (DUNCAN,) an eminent Scottish judge and patriot, born at Culloden in 1686, acquired a high reputation at the bar, and was for many years a member of the British Parliament, which he entered in 1722. After filling other high stations, he was appointed in 1737 lord president of the court of sessions, and rendered important services to the crown in the rebellion of 1745. He published "Thoughts on Religion, Natural and Revealed," (1735,) and other religious works. Warburton thought him one of the greatest men that Scotland had produced, "both as a judge, a patriot, and a Christian." Died in 1747.

See JOHN HILL BURTON, "Life of Duncan Forbes," 1847; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816; "North British Review" for May, 1847.

Forbes, forbz, (EDWARD,) an eminent English naturalist, born in the Isle of Man in February, 1815. In 1832 he went to Edinburgh, where he studied zoology and botany. He made scientific excursions through various parts of Europe, and published his valuable discoveries in several treatises on Mollusca and other marine animals. He accepted in 1844 the professorship of botany in King's College, London, and distinguished himself by contributions to various departments of natural history. In 1854

he was chosen president of the Geological Society, and professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. Professor Forbes and S. Hanley published a "History of British Mollusca," (4 vols. 8vo, 1853.) Among his works are a "History of British Star-Fishes," (1841,) "Travels in Lycia," (1846,) and "Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. Ship Herald," (3 vols. 4to.) He made an extensive use of the dredge as an instrument of research. He was profoundly versed in botany, zoology, and geology. He died near Edinburgh in November, 1854.

See "Memoir of Edward Forbes, F.R.S.," by the late Dr. GEORGE WILSON and ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.E. and F.G.S., London, 1861; "Encyclopædia Britannica," WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1855.

Forbes, (JAMES), an English author, born in London in 1749. He was employed in the civil service of the East India Company, and returned from India about 1784. He published an interesting work entitled "Oriental Memoirs, a Narrative of Seventeen Years' Residence in India, embellished with ninety-five Fine Engravings and Coloured Plates," (4 vols., 1813-15,) which was received with great favour. Died in 1819.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1814.

Forbes, (JAMES DAVID), F.R.S., an eminent British physical philosopher, a grandson of Sir William Forbes, noticed below, was born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, in 1809. He succeeded Sir John Leslie as professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in 1833. In 1843 he published "Travels in the Alps." He made discoveries in the laws of the motion of glaciers, and in the phenomena of radiant heat and light in relation to polarization. He received the Rumford medal, and the royal medal of the Royal Society of London. In 1860 he became principal of the United College in the University of Saint Andrew's. Among his works are "Norway and its Glaciers visited in 1851," (1853,) and the "Sixth Dissertation" prefixed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He died at Clifton in 1868.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1861.

Forbes, (Sir JOHN), F.R.S., an eminent British physician and medical writer, born in Banffshire, Scotland, about 1787, graduated in Edinburgh in 1817. He acquired distinction by translations of the works of Auenbrugger and Laennec "On Auscultation," (1824,) and practised successively at Penzance, Chichester, and London. He was one of the editors of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." In 1835 he published a "Manual of Select Medical Bibliography," and afterwards edited the "British and Foreign Medical Review." About 1840 he became physician-in-ordinary to the queen's household, and physician-extraordinary to Prince Albert. He published, besides other works, a "Physician's Holiday, or a Month in Switzerland in 1848," (1849.) Died in 1861.

Forbes, (JOHN), an English botanist and traveller, born in 1799. He attempted to ascend the river Zambezi, in Africa, but died during the journey, in 1824.

Forbes, (JOHN), of Corse, a Scottish divine, born in 1593, was the son of Bishop Patrick Forbes, noticed below. From 1619 to 1640 he was professor of divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, from which he was ejected for refusing to sign the Covenant. He published several admired religious works, among which is "Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ," (1645.) Died in 1648.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Forbes, (PATRICK), Lord of Corse and Baron of O'Neil, a Scottish divine, born in Aberdeenshire in 1564. Having embraced Episcopacy, he was made Bishop of Aberdeen in 1618. He wrote a "Commentary on the Revelation of Saint John," and other religious works. Died in 1635.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Forbes, [Lat. FORBES'IUS,] (WILLIAM), a Scottish bishop, eminent for learning and eloquence, born at Aberdeen about 1580. He became principal of Marischal College about 1618, and minister in Edinburgh a few years later. He was the first Bishop of Edinburgh, but died about three months after his consecration, in 1634.

Forbes, (Sir WILLIAM), Baronet of Pitsligo, an eminent banker, was born in Edinburgh in 1739. With Sir James H. Blair, he founded the principal banking estab-

lishment of Edinburgh. He wrote a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of James Beattie" the poet, (2 vols., 1806,) which, says Lord Jeffrey, "is a great deal longer and a great deal duller than we are bound to tolerate." Scott lamented the loss of Forbes in the introduction to one of the cantos of "Marion." Sir William Forbes was a member, with Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds, of the famous Literary Club of London. Died in 1806.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Forbin, for'bán', (CLAUDE), a brave and skilful French naval officer, born at Gardanne, near Aix, in 1656. When Chaumont was sent as ambassador to Siam, in 1685, Forbin went with him as major. In 1686-87 he served as admiral and general-in-chief of the King of Siam. (See CONSTANCE, FAULCON.) Having accepted these offices with reluctance, he resigned them at the end of two years. From 1702 to 1710, in the war of the Spanish succession, as *chef-d'escadre*, he performed many bold and successful exploits against the English and Dutch, for which he was rewarded by Louis XIV. with the title of count. He retired from service in 1710, and wrote entertaining "Memoirs of his Life and Adventures," (2 vols., 1730.) He is esteemed one of the greatest naval commanders that France has produced. Died in 1733.

See RICHER, "Vie de Forbin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Forbin, de, deh for'bán', (LOUIS NICOLAS PHILIPPE AUGUSTE), COMTE, a French antiquary and painter, born on the Durance (department of Bouches-du-Rhône) in August, 1777. He was very accomplished, and was admired for his personal qualities. In 1804 he became chamberlain to Pauline Bonaparte. He served several campaigns as an officer in the army. At the restoration (1815) he was appointed director of the royal museums. The museum or gallery of the Luxembourg was originated by him. He painted history, genre, and landscape with success, and was a brilliant colorist. He wrote a "Voyage in the Levant," with plates, (1819.) Among his works of art are "Ines de Castro," (1819,) "The Ruins of Palmyra," (1824,) and "The Via Appia." Died in 1841.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Forbissenus. See FROBISHER.

Forbonnais, de, deh for'bo'ná', (FRANÇOIS VÉRON—vâ'rôn'), an eminent French financier and writer, born at Mans in 1722, removed to Paris in 1752, and became a member of the Institute. In 1754 he published an able and important work, entitled "The Elements of Commerce," which was often reprinted and was translated into many languages. In 1756 he was chosen inspector-general of the mint, and in 1759 chief clerk in the office of the controller-general. The flourishing condition of the finances for several ensuing years is ascribed to his skill. He wrote a work on the Finances of France, ("Recherches et Considérations," etc., 2 vols., 1758.) which was highly esteemed, and several other treatises on political economy. Died in 1800.

See DELISLE DE SALES, "Vie littéraire de V. Forbonnais," 1801.

Forcade, for'kád', (EUGÈNE), a French journalist, born at Marseilles in 1820. He was a regular contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and edited several Liberal journals in Paris. Among his works is "Historical Studies," (1853.)

Forcade-Laroquette, de, deh for'kád' lâ'ro'kêt', (JEAN LOUIS VICTOR ADOLPHE), a French politician and lawyer, a half-brother of Marshal Saint-Arnaud, was born in Paris about 1820. He was appointed director-general of the customs, etc. in 1859, and minister of finance in November, 1860. Having been removed in November, 1861, he was then appointed a senator, and in 1869 minister of the interior.

Forcadel, for'ká'dél', (ÉTIENNE), a French jurist and legal writer, born at Béziers in 1534, is chiefly noted as having been a competitor of the famous Cujas for the chair of law at Toulouse in 1554. As Cujas absented himself before the decision of the question, Forcadel gained the place. Died in 1573.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Force, (PETER), an American historian and compiler, born in New Jersey in 1790. He became president of the National Institute at Washington, District of Columbia. He expended many years in compiling a "Docu-

mentary History of the American Revolution," of which nine volumes have been published, under the title of "American Archives," (1837-53.) Died in January, 1868.

Force, de la, *dèh là forss,* (ARMAND **de Caumont**—*dèh kō'mōn'*), a French general and marquis, born in 1615. He became *marchal-de-camp* in 1651, and fought with Condé against the court. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1655, and served under Turenne. Having become a Protestant exile in 1685, he entered the army of the Dutch Republic as a general. Died in 1701.

Force, de la, (ARMAND **Nompar de Caumont**—*nōn'pār' dèh kō'mōn'*), DUC, a French general, born about 1585, was a son of Jacques, noticed below. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Germany, and obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1652. Died in 1675.

Force, de la, (CHARLOTTE ROSE DE CAUMONT,) a French authoress, born in Bazadois in 1650, was granddaughter of Marshal Force, noticed below. She was married to M. de Briou in 1687. She wrote several admired poems and historical romances, among which are "Secret History of Navarre," (2 vols., 1696,) and "Gustavus Vasa," (2 vols., 1698.) Died in 1724.

Force, de la, (HENRI NOMPARD DE CAUMONT,) DUC, a French general and Protestant, born in 1582, was a son of Jacques, noticed below. He presided over the political assembly of the Protestants at Sainte-Foy in 1613, after which he fought against the royal troops, and killed the Duke of Mayenne in battle. He served under his father in many campaigns. Died in 1678.

Force, de la, (JACQUES NOMPARD DE CAUMONT,) DUC, a French general, born about 1558, was a son of a Huguenot who was killed in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. He fought against the League for Henry IV., whose confidence he enjoyed. He was in the carriage with the king when the latter was assassinated in 1610. In the civil war that ensued, he commanded the Protestants, and defended Montauban in 1621, soon after which he accepted overtures of peace from Louis XIII., who gave him a marshal's bâton in 1622. He commanded with success in several campaigns against the Spaniards and Austrians between 1630 and 1638. He died in 1652, leaving Memoirs, which were published in 1843, (4 vols.)

Forcellini, *for-chêl-lee'nee,* (EGIDIO,) [Lat. *Ægidius Forcellinus*,] an eminent Italian lexicographer, born near Padua, August 26, 1688. In 1731 he received an appointment in the Seminary of Padua, with the free disposal of his time. He devoted about forty years to the great task of compiling a Latin Dictionary, in which he was assisted by Faciolati, and which was published in 1771. This enduring monument of his learning and industry, entitled "Lexicon of all Latinity," ("Totius Latinitatis Lexicon," 4 vols.,) is regarded as the most complete Latin lexicon that has ever been compiled, and entitles him to the honour of having performed one of the most important services ever rendered to the study of antiquity. Died at Fener in April, 1768.

See FERRARI, "Vita Ægidii Forcellini," Padua, 1792; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Forcellini, (MARCO,) an Italian poet, brother of the preceding, born at Campo in 1711; died in 1794.

Forchhammer, *for-k'hâm'mer,* (JOHAN GEORG,) a chemist and writer, born at Husum, in Denmark, in 1794. About 1850 he was elected titular professor at Copenhagen, and succeeded Oersted as secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1865.

Forchhammer, *for-k'hâm'mer,* (PAUL WILHELM,) an antiquary, born at Husum in 1803. Having travelled in Italy and Greece, he visited Asia Minor in 1838, in order to ascertain the site of Troy, being assisted in this enterprise by the British Admiralty. His chart of Troy, with an English text, appeared subsequently in the publications of the Royal Geographical Society. Among his treatises is the "Topography of Athens," (1841.)

Förd, (JOHN,) an eminent English dramatic author, born at Ilslington in 1586, was contemporary with Shakespeare. He became a member of the Middle Temple in 1602, and appears to have practised law with success; but the details of his life are not well known. He wrote about sixteen plays, (most of which were performed between 1628 and 1639,) among which are the tragedies

of "Love's Sacrifice," "The Broken Heart," and "The Lover's Melancholy." He is admired for elegance, harmony, and pathos, but gives offence by bad taste and licentiousness. Hallam thinks "he does not display one particle of comic ability." "With none of the moral beauty and elevation of Massinger, he has in a much higher degree the power over tears." Suckling thus describes him in the "Sessions of the Poets.:"

"In the dumps John Ford alone by himself sat,
With folded arms and melancholy hat."

See HAZLITT, "Lectures on Dramatic Literature;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" LORD JEFFREY, critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1811, vol. xviii.; "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1811.

Förd, (SIR JOHN,) an English engineer, born in Sussex in 1605, was knighted by Charles I., and served as colonel in the royalist army. In 1656, under the auspices of Cromwell, he invented a machine to raise water from the Thames. He was a great virtuoso, says Anthony Wood. Died in 1670.

Förd, (RICHARD,) an English descriptive writer, born in London in 1796. About 1830 he visited Spain, where he remained some years. After his return to England he became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," and published an excellent "Hand-Book for Travellers in Spain and Readers at Home," describing the country and cities, the natives and their manners, etc., (2 vols., 1845,) which was praised by Irving, Lockhart, and other critics. His "Gatherings from Spain" (1846) consists chiefly of extracts from the preceding work, and "is the best English book," says the "London Quarterly Review," "that has ever appeared for the illustration of the topography, curiosities, and the national character and manners of Spain." Died in September, 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1858.

Förd, (REV. SIMON,) an English poet, born at East Ongwell in 1619, became vicar of Reading in 1651, and of All-Saints, Northampton, in 1659. He published sermons and Latin poems. Died in 1699.

Fördun, *dèh, deh for-dun'*, (JOHN,) the earliest Scottish historian, lived about 1350. He is supposed to have been a priest in the church of Fordun, or a canon of Aberdeen. He wrote a Latin chronicle of Scottish affairs from the creation to 1053, entitled "Scoti Chronicon."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

For-dyce', (DAVID,) a Scottish moralist, born at Aberdeen in 1711, was a brother of Sir William, noticed below. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College in 1742, and published "Dialogues concerning Education," (2 vols., 1745-48,) a work of considerable merit. Returning from a continental tour, he was drowned at sea in 1751. He left "Theodorus, a Dialogue on the Art of Preaching" (1752,) and "Elements of Moral Philosophy," (1754.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Fördyce, (GEORGE,) an eminent Scottish physician, born near Aberdeen in 1736, was a nephew of the preceding. About the year 1760 he settled in London, where he acquired reputation by his lectures on chemistry, etc. He was chosen physician of Saint Thomas's Hospital in 1770, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776. He is the author of able medical treatises, and of "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation," (1765.) Died in 1802.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Fördyce, (JAMES,) D.D., a Scottish author and divine, born at Aberdeen in 1720. In 1760 he came to London, where he became minister of a congregation of dissenters, and was distinguished for eloquence as a preacher. He published, besides other works, "Sermons to Young Women," (2 vols., 1765; 9th edition, 1773,) and a small volume of poems. Died in 1796. He was a brother of Sir William Fördyce, noticed below.

Fördyce, (SIR WILLIAM,) brother of David Fördyce, noticed above, was born at Aberdeen in 1724, and was educated at Marischal College, of which he became lord rector in the latter part of his life. He practised medicine and surgery in London with great success, and published several medical treatises, among which are "On

Patrid and Inflammatory Fevers," (1773,) and "Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica," (1784.) Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Foreiro, fo-rá'e-ro, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Portuguese ecclesiastic, born in Lisbon, entered the Dominican order. He was well versed in languages and theology, which he began to teach in 1540. He was reckoned the most eloquent preacher of his time in Portugal, and often preached before the court. He was a prominent member of the Council of Trent, (1561,) where he was selected with two others to compile a catechism, which was printed in 1565. He published a Latin version of the book of Isaiah, with notes, (1563.) Died in 1587.

See QUÉTIF et ÉCHARD, "Scriptores ordinis Predicatorum."

Forest, fo-rá', (JEAN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1636; died in 1712.

For'est or **Foreest**, van, vān for-āst', [Lat. FORESTUS,] (PIETER,) a skilful Dutch physician, born at Alkmaar in 1522, studied in Italy and Paris. He practised with success about forty years at Delft, and published medical works which display much learning and judgment. Died in 1597.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Foresti, fo-rés'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Carpi, published a "Universal History," (6 vols., 1690,) a work of some merit, which after his death was continued by Apostolo Zeno. Its title is "Mappamondo storico," etc. Died about 1700.

Foresti, (E. FELICE,) an Italian patriot, born near Ferrara about 1793. He was confined for a political offence in the prison of Spielberg, Moravia, from 1822 to 1835, and was then exiled to America. He became professor of Italian in Columbia College, New York, where he taught for many years. Died at Genoa in 1858.

See the "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1859.

Foresti, (JACOPO FILIPPO,) (better known as JACOPO FILIPPO di Bergamo,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Soldio, near Bergamo, in 1434. He published in 1483 a valuable and successful work, entitled "Supplementum Chronicorum Orbis," etc., (a "Supplement of Universal History from the Beginning of the World to 1482.") Died in 1520.

Forestier, fo-rá'te-á', (HENRI,) a French general, born at Pommeret in 1775. In 1793 he joined the royalist army of Vendéans, and, after many successful battles, was made general-in-chief of the cavalry. The Vendéans were defeated and dispersed, and Forestier fled to England. Died in 1806.

See T. MURET, "Histoire de la Vendée."

Forestus. See FOREST.

Forey, fo-rá', (ÉLIE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French general, born in Paris in 1804. He served several campaigns in Africa, was a prominent actor in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, and became general of division in 1852. He took part in the siege of Sevastopol in 1854, and commanded the division which defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20, 1859. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed general-in-chief of an expedition against Mexico. He captured the city of Mexico in 1863, and was made marshal of France. Died in 1872.

Forfait, fo-rá', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE LAURENT,) a French engineer, was born at Rouen in 1752. He was appointed by Bonaparte minister of the marine in November, 1799, and afterwards councillor of state, maritime prefect at Havre, and inspector-general of the flotilla destined for the invasion of England. He wrote a "Mémoire on Navigable Canals, and a Treatise on the Masting of Vessels," (1788.) Died in 1807.

Forgeot, fo-r'zho', (NICOLAS JULIEN,) a French lawyer and comic writer, born in Paris in 1758; died in 1798.

Forget, fo-r'zhá', (PIERRE,) Sieur de Beauvais et de la Picardière, a French poet and diplomatist; died in 1638.

Forget, (PIERRE,) Sieur de Fresnes, a French statesman, was made secretary of state in 1589, and was employed by Henry IV. after that date. He drew up the famous edict of Nantes, (which granted to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion,) and acted as counsellor in the Treasury office. Died in 1610.

Forgues, fo-r', (ÉMILE DAURAN—dó'rôn',) a French *littérateur*, who has written in several journals under the name of "Old Nick." Among his works is "The Minor

Miseries of Human Life," (1841.) He translated "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into French.

Forkel, fo-r'kəl, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Meeder, near Coburg, in 1749. He graduated at the University of Göttingen, and became director of music in that institution about 1778. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Music," (2 vols., 1788-1801, unfinished,) "General Literature of Music," (1792,) and a "Life of Sebastian Bach," (1803.) The first-named is a work of great erudition and research. He died at Göttingen in 1818.

See FÉZIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Forlenze, fo-r-lén'zà, (GIUSEPPE NICCOLÒ BLASIO,) a Neapolitan surgeon and skilful oculist, born at Picerno in 1769. He practised in Paris, where he was appointed oculist to the Hôtel-Dieu and the Hôtel des Invalides. Died in 1833.

Forli, fo-r-lee', (JACOPO della Torre—del'lá tor'rà,) (better known as JACOPO FORLI,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Forli about 1350, was professor of medicine at Bologna and Padua. His medical writings were once in great vogue. Died in 1414.

Forli da, dá fo-r-lee', (ANSOVINO,) an Italian painter, born at Forli, lived about 1500.

Forli da, (MELOZZO.) See MELOZZO DA FORLI.

Formaleoni, fo-r-má-lá-o'nee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Venice in 1752. He wrote two important works, entitled "Essay on the Ancient Navigation of the Venetians," ("Saggio sulla Nautica dei Veneziani,") and a "Philosophical History of the Navigation of the Black Sea," (2 vols., 1788;) also several tragedies. Died in 1797.

See TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

For'man, (SIMON,) a notorious English astrologer and physician, born near Wilton in 1552, studied at Oxford. He practised medicine and fortune-telling in London with success, and wrote on magic. Died in 1611.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Formey, fo-r'mī, (JOHANN HEINRICH SAMUEL,) a learned German writer, of French extraction, born at Berlin in 1711. He was appointed in 1748 perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, on the members of which he wrote many eulogies. He made valuable contributions to the "New German Library," ("Nouvelle Bibliothèque Germanique,") and was the author of several theological and philosophical treatises, among which was a "Compendium of the Philosophy of Wolff," in French, (6 vols., 1741-53.) Died in 1797.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Souvenirs d'un Citoyen," 2 vols., 1789.

Formey, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a Prussian physician, son of the preceding, was born in Berlin in 1766. He became in 1796 physician to Frederick William II. He wrote, besides other works, one "On the Actual State of Medicine," (1809.) Died in 1823.

Formi, fo-r'me', (PIERRE,) a French physician, born at Nîmes, accompanied Gustavus Adolphus in his journey in France in 1631, and wrote verses in his honour. Died in 1679.

Formose. See FORMOSUS.

For-mo'sus, [Fr. FORMOSE, fo-r'moz',] elected pope in 891 A.D. as successor to Stephen V., had previously been Bishop of Porto. He crowned Arnulph of Germany as Emperor or King of Italy in 895. He is said to have been the first pope who was transferred from another see to that of Rome. Died in 896.

Fornarina, Lá, lá fo-r-ná-ree'ná, the name of a beautiful Roman maiden, whom Raphael admired or loved, and in whose form he found the model of his ideal figures. He painted her in the "Transfiguration," in the fresco of "Parnassus," and in other compositions.

Fornaris, fo-r-ná-rèss, (FABRICIO,) an Italian comic author, born at Naples, lived about 1600. He wrote "Angelica," from which Molière borrowed some parts of his "Étourdi."

Forner, fo-r-nair', (JUAN PABLO,) a Spanish author and critic, born at Merida in 1756. He endeavoured to reform the style of Spanish literature by satirical criticisms against prevalent affectation. Among his works is an "Apology for Spain and her Literary Merit," (1786.) Died at Seville in 1797.

Forner, (DON PABLO,) a Spanish lawyer and poet, born at Palma, in the island of Majorca, in 1750, practised law in Madrid, and obtained the office of attorney-general. He gained distinction by his eloquence and poetical talent. Besides odes and short poems, he wrote a successful comedy, called the "Enamoured Philosopher," ("Filosofo enamorado," 1798.) Died in 1799.

See TRICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Fornerod, for'n'rod', (CONSTANT,) a Swiss statesman, born in the Canton de Vaud in 1820. He studied law, became a leader of the Liberal party, and gained distinction as an orator. He was chosen president of the council of state in 1855, and president of the federal council (*i.e.* the highest officer in the republic) in 1857, and was again elected to the same office in 1867.

Forney, (JOHN W.), an American politician and journalist, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He began to edit a newspaper at Lancaster about 1838, and was originally a Democrat. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became editor of the "Pennsylvanian," a daily journal, which was for many years the chief organ of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. He was clerk of the national House of Representatives, 1852-55. He supported James Buchanan for the Presidency in 1856. In August, 1857, he established "The Press" in Philadelphia, which became an organ of the Douglas Democracy. He was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives in December, 1859. About the end of 1860 he left the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. He became secretary of the Senate of the United States in 1861, and held that office until 1868.

Forrest, (EDWIN,) a popular American actor, born in Philadelphia in 1806. He performed the rôles of Othello, Macbeth, Richard III., Spartacus, etc. with great applause. He visited England several times between 1834 and 1844. He was one of the most successful of American actors. Died in 1872.

Forrest, (THOMAS,) a British navigator, was a captain in the service of the East India Company. He was author of two valuable works, *viz.*, "A Voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas," (made in 1774-76,) and a "Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago."

Forrest, (ALFRED HENRY,) an English artist and comic writer, was born in London in 1806. He cooperated with Hook and others in the production of the "Humourist Papers" in "Colburn's Magazine," writing under the name of "Alfred Crowquill." He was the first illustrator of "Punch." He published "Comic Arithmetic," "Railway Raillery," etc.; and for children the "Careless Chicken" and "Fairy Footsteps." Died in 1872.

Forsell, Af, å for'sêl, (CARL,) a Swedish statistician, distinguished for his philanthropy, was born at Skötörp in March, 1873. He attended Bernadotte as adjutant in the war in Germany in 1813, after which he was a member of the Diet of Sweden. About 1820 he applied steam-power to the navigation of Swedish waters. He was made director-general of the department for the survey of land in 1824, and published an important work, entitled "Statistics of Sweden," (1834.) Died in 1848.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Forseti, for-sêt'e, written also **Forsete**, [equivalent to the Latin PRÆSES, "seated before," and hence "presiding," or "president,"] in the Norse mythology, the god who presides over justice and settles quarrels. He is regarded as the son of Balder, (*i.e.* of spotless innocence.) His dwelling is called Glinnir, (the "shining,") because full light is necessary for the operations of justice.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen."

Forshall, (REV. JOSIAH,) an English biblical critic, born about 1795. He was secretary of the British Museum from 1828 to 1851. Died in 1863.

Forskål, for'skål, written also **Forskahl** and **Forskael**, (PEHR,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Kalmar in 1736. Being well versed in Oriental languages and natural sciences, he was recommended by Linnæus to the King of Denmark, who chose him in 1761 to accompany Niebuhr and others in a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia. While engaged in this enterprise, he died at Yerim, (Jerim,) in Arabia, in July, 1763. The results of his labours, edited and published by Niebuhr, are a

"Fauna Orientalis," (1775,) and a "Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica," (1775,) which acquired for him a high reputation as a naturalist. "Forskål is one of my best disciples," said Linnæus: "he excels in the knowledge of insects, and is but little inferior in other branches of natural history."

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Förster, för's'ter, (ERNST JOACHIM,) a German painter and writer on art, born near Munich in 1800, executed a number of frescos in the Glyptothek and Arcade at Munich. Among his publications may be named his "History of German Art," (3 vols., 1851,) and "Truth from Jean Paul's Life," ("Wahrheit aus Jean Paul's Leben," 8 vols., 1827-33.) He edited the last five volumes of the latter.

Fors'ter, [Fr. pron. for's'tair',] (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss engraver on copper, born at Locle in 1790. He became a citizen of Paris, where he gained the first grand prize in 1814, after which he went to Rome. He engraved in Paris many plates for the Musée Napoléon and Musée Royal, and was elected to the Institute in 1844. Among his best works are the "Vierge de la Légende," and "The Three Graces," both after Raphael, and a portrait of Raphael by himself.

See "Journal des Beaux-Arts" for October 10, 1842.

Fors'ter, (FRANK,) an English civil engineer, born at or near Newcastle about 1800. He was employed by Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway, and afterwards became chief engineer of the metropolitan sewers. He had resigned this office a few weeks when he died, in 1852.

Förster, (FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, brother of Ernst Joachim, noticed above, was born in 1792, and became a resident of Berlin. His works include lyric poems, romances, and biographical and historical treatises, among which are "Albrecht von Wallenstein," (1834,) "Prussian Heroes," (4th edition, 1855,) and "Modern History of Prussia," (1st vol., 1850.)

Fors'ter, (FROBEN,) a German philosopher and monk, born at Königfeld in 1709; died in 1791. He published several works on philosophy.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Forster, (GEORGE,) an English traveller, was an employee in the civil service of the East India Company. He performed in 1783-84 a perilous journey alone from India to Europe through Cashmere, Cabool, Candahar, and Herât, and published an interesting narrative, entitled "Journey from Bengal to England," etc., (2 vols., 1790-98.) He was afterwards envoy to the court of Nagpore, in the Deccan, where he died in 1792.

Forster, (JOHANN,) a learned German divine, born at Augsburg in 1495, was a favourite disciple of Melancthon. He filled the chair of Hebrew at Wittenberg for many years with distinction, and published an esteemed Hebrew Dictionary, (1552.) Died in 1556.

Forster, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born in the Palatinate in 1576; died in 1613.

Forster, (JOHANN GEORG,) son of the celebrated naturalist noticed below, was born near Dantzic in 1754. He accompanied his father on his various expeditions, and in 1777 published a work entitled "A Voyage around the World in 1772, 1773, 1775." He became professor of natural history at Wilna in 1784, and soon after married Theresa, daughter of the philologist Heyne. Among his principal works are his "History and Description of the Bread-Fruit," (1784,) "Views of the Lower Rhine, Brabant, Flanders, etc.," (3 vols., 1791,) etc. Forster is ranked among the classic prose writers of Germany. Died in Paris in 1794. He was a friend of Alexander von Humboldt. A collection of his Letters was published by his widow, (2 vols., 1828.)

See MOLESCHOTT, "Georg Forster der Naturforscher des Volks," 1854; GERVINUS, "J. G. Forster," 1843; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1856.

Forster, (JOHANN REINHOLD,) a celebrated German traveller, and one of the first naturalists of his time, born near Dantzic, October 22, 1729. In 1765 he was commissioned by the Russian government to visit the colonies in Asiatic Russia, of which he gave an accurate account on his return. Having spent several years in England as a teacher, he accompanied Captain Cook in

1772 on his second voyage to the South Sea; but, being prohibited from giving a narrative of this voyage, it was published in 1777 by his son, who took part in the expedition. After his return to Germany, Forster became professor of natural history at Halle in 1780. Among his works, which display profound learning, may be named "On the Linen of the Ancients," ("De Byssos Antiquorum,") "Observations made during a Voyage round the World on Physical Geography, Natural History, and Ethic Philosophy," (1778,) and "Zoologia Indica," (1781.) Forster possessed a very retentive memory, and spoke and wrote seventeen languages. He was hasty in his temper and unpolished in his manners. It is related that on being presented to Frederick the Great he said, "I have seen seven kings, four wild and three tame ones, but none to be compared to your majesty." Died in 1798.

Forster, (JOHN,) an eloquent English author and editor, born at Newcastle in 1812. He was educated in the London University, studied law, and was called to the bar. About 1834 he began to write for "The Examiner," (See FONBLANQUE, ALBANY,) of which he was for many years chief editor. He published in 1840 "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth," (7 vols.,) which has obtained much popularity. "We regard these biographies," says the "London Morning Chronicle," "as additions of the very highest value to what we may term our political literature." His "Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith" (1848) is greatly admired. "It is executed," says Irving, "with a spirit, a feeling, a grace, and an elegance that leave nothing to be desired." He was appointed secretary to the commissioners in Lunacy in 1856. He also published "Historical and Biographical Essays," (2 vols., 1858,) many of which first appeared in the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, "Life of Sir John Eliot," (1864,) and "Walter Savage Landor: a Biography," (2 vols., 1869,) and lastly a biography in three volumes of his friend Charles Dickens. At the time of his death in 1876 he was bringing out a comprehensive biography of Swift.

Forster, or Foerster, (KARL,) a German scholar, born at Naumburg in 1784, published translations of Dante's "Vita Nuova" and Tasso's "Select Lyrics," and finished in 1838 the "Library of German Poets of the Seventeenth Century," begun by Müller. Died in 1841.

Forster, (NATHANIEL,) a learned English divine, born at Stadscombe, in Devonshire, in 1717, became prebendary of Bristol and vicar of Rochdale in 1754. He edited Plato's "Dialogues," (1745,) and wrote an essay "On the Antiquity of Government, Arts, etc. in Egypt," (1743,) besides other works. Died in 1757.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Forster, (THOMAS IGNATIUS MARIA,) a naturalist and meteorologist, born in London in 1789. He published a "Natural History of the Swallow," (1808; 6th edition, 1817,) edited Catullus in 1816, and wrote essays on meteorology for "The Philosophic Magazine." He discovered a comet in 1819. Among his various works is a "Perpetual Calendar, illustrating the Events of every Day in the Year," etc., (1824.) Died about 1850.

Forster, (VALENTIN,) a German jurist, born at Wittenberg in 1530. Among his works is "Historia Juris civilis Romani," (1565.) Died in 1608.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Forster, (WILLIAM,) an English philanthropist, born at Tottenham, near London, in 1784. He became a minister of the Society of Friends in 1803, and married Anna, a sister of Thomas Fowell Buxton, in 1816. In 1820 he visited the United States. He settled near Norwich in 1838. In 1844-45 he laboured as a minister of the gospel in France. He took active measures to relieve the people of Ireland during the famine of 1846, and visited various parts of the island for this purpose. In 1849 he was commissioned by the Yearly Meeting of London to present an address on slavery and the slave-trade to the sovereigns and rulers of Christendom. After he had obtained interviews with many European monarchs, he proceeded to the United States in 1853, and presented the address to the President and also to the Governors of several Southern States. His mission was nearly fulfilled, when he died on the Holston River, in

Blount county, Tennessee, in 1854. He left one son, William, noticed below.

Forster, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English Liberal statesman and orator, a son of the preceding, and nephew of T. Foxwell Buxton, was born in 1818. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. He was elected to Parliament for Bradford in 1861. About February, 1866, he became a member of the Russell ministry and under-secretary for the colonies. He retired from office in July, 1866. He was appointed vice-president of the committee of council on education by Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868, sworn of the Privy Council in 1868, and admitted to the cabinet in 1870. In 1875 the choice of a Liberal leader in the House of Commons lay between Mr. Forster and the Marquis of Hartington. He was appointed chief-secretary for Ireland in 1880, but resigned in April, 1882. He died in April, 1886, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Forstner, forst'ner, (CHRISTOPH,) a German diplomatist, born in 1598; died in 1667.

Forsyth, (JOHN,) an American statesman, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1780. He studied law at Augusta, Georgia. He served with distinction as a member of Congress many years between 1813 and 1827, also as United States Senator from Georgia in 1818 and 1819. From 1819 to 1822 he was employed on a mission to Spain. He was elected Governor of the State in 1827, and was chosen Senator for a second term, commencing in 1829. He was secretary of state in the cabinet of General Jackson from 1834 to 1837, and also in that of Van Buren, from 1837 to 1841. Died in 1841.

Forsyth, for-sith', (JOSEPH,) born at Elgin, in Scotland, in 1763, was a classical teacher near London. While making a tour on the continent, he was detained a prisoner by the French for several years. He published interesting "Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters during an Excursion in Italy." Died in 1815. Lord Byron called him "an accomplished traveller, of extraordinary capacity, extensive erudition, and refined taste."

Forsyth, (WILLIAM,) born in Scotland in 1737, was appointed in 1784 superintendent of the Royal Gardens at Kensington, and wrote a work on the "Culture and Management of Fruit-Trees," (1802.) Died in 1804.

Forsyth, (WILLIAM,) a British barrister, born about 1812, published a "Dictionary of the Statute Laws of Scotland," (1842,) a "History of the Trial by Jury," (1852,) and other legal works; also an interesting "Life of Cicero," (2 vols., 1864.) He represented Marylebone in Parliament from 1874 to 1880.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1854.

Fort, Le. See LEFORT.

Forteguerrì, for-tà-gwèr'ree, or Fortiguerra, for-te-gwèr'rá, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian poet and priest, born at Pistoia in 1674. He became a resident of Rome, where he obtained the offices of chamberlain to the pope and prelate-referendary. In 1715 he was spending the autumn in the country, where he amused his friends by reading the verses of Berni, of Pulci, and of Ariosto. One of the company expressed his admiration at the art with which these poets had overcome the difficulties of the octave rhyme. Forteguerrì maintained that the difficulty was imaginary, and engaged to produce on the ensuing evening the first canto of a poem which should imitate them all. He fulfilled his promise with such success that his friends persuaded him to continue the story. Such was the origin of the amusing and popular poem of "Ricciardetto," (1738,) in which the exuberance and extravagance of the author's fancy are equal to the facility, elegance, and freedom of his style. He also made an Italian version of Terence in blank verse. Died in 1735.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" SEBASTIANO CIAMPI, "Memorie di N. Forteguerrì," 1813; "Narrative and Romantic Poetry of the Italians," in the "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1819; and "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by W. H. PRESCOTT.)

Forteguerrì or Fortiguerra, (SCIPIONE,) called also **Carteromaco,** an Italian scholar, born at Pistoia in 1466. When Aldus Manutius instituted his Academy at Venice, (the chief object of which was to perfect editions of classic authors,) about 1495, he chose Forteguerrì as secretary of this institution. Here he wrote his famous

discourse in praise of Greek learning, "Oratio de Laudibus Literarum Græcarum," (1504,) and was appointed professor of Greek about 1500. Died in 1515.

See TRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" S. CIAMPI, "Memorie di S. Carteromaco," 1811.

For'tes-cue, (CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON,) an English statesman, born in 1823, was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1844. He was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1859 to 1865, and was chief secretary for Ireland from November, 1865, to June, 1866. In December, 1868, he was reappointed to that office by Mr. Gladstone, and in 1870 he became president of the board of trade. In 1874 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Carlingford. Since 1881 he has been lord privy seal, and since March, 1883, lord president of the council. He was created a Knight of St. Patrick in 1882.

Fortescue, (SIR JOHN,) an eminent English lawyer, was the son of Sir Henry Fortescue. The date and place of his birth are unknown. He was made lord chief justice in 1442, and grand chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. whose adverse fortunes he shared in the war of the Roses. He wrote, in Latin, a work "On the Praises of British Laws," ("De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,") which is highly esteemed. He died about 1485.

For'tes-cue-A'-land, (SIR JOHN,) first Baron Fortescue, an English judge and writer, a descendant of the preceding, was born in 1670. He was appointed a judge of the king's bench in 1718, and gained distinction by his literary merits. A collection of his reports was published in 1748. Died in 1746.

See Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. viii.

Forti. See FORTIS.

Fortia, for'te-ã', (AGRICOLE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS XAVIER PIERRE ESPRIT SIMON PAUL ANTOINE,) Marquis of Fortia-d'Urban, a French savant and writer, was born at Avignon in 1756. He wrote many and various works, among which are "Mélanges of Geography and History," (1795,) a "Life of Petrarch," (1804,) "Historical View of the World from its Origin to the Age of Alexander," (4 vols., 1810,) and an "Essay on the Origin of Writing," (1832.) Died in 1843.

See RIPERT-MONTCLAR, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Fortia-d'Urban," 1840.

Fortin, for'tân', (AUGUSTIN FÉLIX,) a French sculptor, born about 1760; died in 1832.

Fortis, for'tèss, or **Forti**, for'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) ABBATE, an Italian writer, sometimes called ALBERT, born at Padua or Vicenza in 1741. He was noted for versatility of talent, and was by turns poet, naturalist, journalist, and biographer. He is chiefly remembered for his "Travels in Dalmatia," (1774.) Died in 1803.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fortoul, for'tool', (HIPPOLYTE NICOLAS HONORÉ,) a French writer and minister of state, born at Digne (Basses-Alpes) in 1811. In early life he professed republican principles, and gained literary distinction by writing for the "Revue de Paris" and other periodicals. He wrote, besides other works, "The Grandeur of Private Life," (1838,) a novel. He obtained the chair of literature in the University of Toulouse about 1840, and was chosen a member of the French Institute in 1854. Soon after the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the National Assembly, and in December, 1851, was appointed by Louis Napoleon minister of public instruction. He adopted an important innovation in education, called the system of *bifurcation*, by which sciences and belles-lettres were separated. Died in 1856.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française contemporaine;" F. LAOINTA, "Notice sur M. H. Fortoul," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

For-tu'na, [Fr. FORTUNE, for'tün',] the Roman name of the goddess of chance, fortune, and good luck, called Τύχη by the Greeks. Several temples of Fortune were erected at Rome and other cities of Italy.

Fortunat. See FORTUNATUS.

For-tu-nā'tus, [Fr. FORTUNAT, for'tü'nã',] (VENANTIUS HONORIUS CLEMENTIANUS,) SAINT, a Latin poet, born at Ceneda in 530 A.D., became Bishop of Poitiers.

Fortune. See FORTUNA.

For'tune, (ROBERT,) a British traveller and horticulturist, born at Berwick in 1813. He went to China in 1843 to collect botanical specimens for the London Horticultural Society. Having returned in 1846, he published "Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China." In 1848 he again visited China, to procure tea-plants for the East India Directors. The narratives of his various journeys were published together in 1853, under the title of "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China, etc., with a Description of the Culture of the Tea-Plant and the Botany of China." He afterwards produced a "Residence among the Chinese: a Narrative of a Third Visit to China from 1853 to 1856," (1857.) "The value and interest of these books are very great." ("London Quarterly Review," article on "Fortune and Huc," July, 1857; see, also, "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1848.)

For'ward, (WALTER,) an American lawyer, born in Connecticut in 1786, removed in 1803 to Pittsburg, where he practised law with success. He was a member of Congress from 1822 to 1825, and in September, 1841, was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Tyler. Died in 1852.

Forzate, ford-zã'tà, or **Forzati**, ford-zã'tee, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua, lived about 1560-90. He wrote "Recinda," a tragedy.

Fosbroke, fos'bröök, or **Fosbrooke**, (THOMAS DUDLEY,) an English antiquary and clergyman, born in London in 1770, obtained the living of Walford. He wrote, among other learned works, "British Monachism," (1802,) and an "Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology," (2 vols., 1823-25.) Died in 1842.

Foscarari, fos-kã-rã'ree, (EGIDIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Bologna in 1512, became Bishop of Modena in 1550. He was one of three members of the Council of Trent appointed to compile a catechism about 1561. Died in 1564.

Foscari, fos'kã-ree, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated doge of Venice, was born about 1372, and elected doge in 1423. He waged war for many years against the Duke of Milan and other Italian princes. The Venetians, though sometimes defeated, obtained possession of the provinces of Crema, Bergamo, and Brescia. "The ambition of Foscari," says Sismondi, "was advantageous to the republic, but fatal to his own happiness." His old age was rendered unhappy by the ruin of his son, unjustly condemned and tortured by the Council of Ten. He was deposed in 1457, and died about three days after that event. The sufferings of this doge and of his son form the subject of Byron's tragedy entitled "The Two Foscari."

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi di Venezia;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Foscarini, fos-kã-ree'nee, (MARCO,) an eminent Italian statesman and author, born in Venice about 1696. After having gained distinction by his learning, talents, and eloquence, he was chosen procurator of Saint Mark, and employed successively in diplomatic missions to various courts of Europe. Before he departed on his first embassy, he had been selected by the Council of Ten to write a continuation of Venetian history. As this could not be performed without the examination of the archives of Venice, he undertook instead another national work, a "History of Venetian Literature." Of this he published in 1752 the first volume, "Della Letteratura Veneziana," which contains critical dissertations on the rise and progress of law, history, astronomy, and other sciences in Venice, and was highly appreciated. The pressure of various public duties prevented him from writing the second part of his projected work. In 1762 he was elected doge. Died in March, 1763.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" L. ARNALDI, "Orazione in Onore del Doge M. Foscarini," 1765.

Foscarini, (MICHELE,) a Venetian senator and historiographer, eminent for talents and eloquence, was born in 1632. The Council of Ten in 1678 selected him to continue the history of Venice, begun by Cardinal Bembo. He had composed seven books when his death occurred,

in 1692. This work is esteemed authentic, being derived from the archives of the republic.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Foschini, fos-kee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born about 1740, erected at Ferrara a number of buildings, the most remarkable of which was the theatre, considered one of the finest in Italy. Died about 1802.

Fosco, fos'ko, [Lat. FUS'CUS.] (PLACIDO,) a skilful Italian physician, born in 1509; died in 1574.

Foscolo, fos'ko-lo, (UGO,) an eloquent Italian poet and prose writer, born at Zante or at sea near Zante about 1776, was educated in Italy. In the political movements which followed the French Revolution he took a conspicuous part as a friend of national independence. About 1800 he produced a political romance, entitled "Letters of Jacopo Ortis," ("Lettere di Jacopo Ortis,") which had immense popularity. He was an officer in the army which Napoleon assembled for the invasion of England in 1805, but did not remain long in the service. He is praised for the lofty spirit of independence which refused to join in the general homage or adulation to Napoleon in Italy. His admirable lyric poem "The Monuments" ("I Sepolcri," 1807) is called his capital work. He was professor of eloquence at Pavia for a short time in 1808, and emigrated to England in 1816. He lectured on Italian literature in London in 1823. Among his works are "Ricciarda," a tragedy; an able "Discourse on the Text of Dante," (1826;) and an "Essay on Petrarch." Died near London in 1827.

See "Vita di Ugo Foscolo, scritta da G. Pecchio," 1830; G. CALEFFI, "Cenni sulla Vita, il Carattere, etc. di Ugo Foscolo," 1835; MAFFEI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana, Secolo XIX.;" LUIGI CARRER, "Vita di Ugo Foscolo," Venice, 1842; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe,;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale,;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832.

Foss, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer and writer of biography, born about 1788, published "The Grandeur of the Law, or the Legal Peers of England," (1843,) also a highly esteemed work on legal history, entitled "The Judges of England," (9 vols., 1848-64.)

See "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1866.

Fossati, fos-sá'tee, (DAVIDE ANTONIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, brother of Giorgio, noticed below, was born about 1714. He worked in Venice, where he painted frescos in the Contarini palace. He etched "The Family of Darius with Alexander," after Paul Veronese, and many views of Venice. Died about 1780.

See TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fossati, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian scene-painter, born in Venice in 1743, was the son of Giorgio, noticed below. He was employed in decorating theatres and palaces in Venice and Milan. He was killed by a fall in 1784.

Fossati, (GIORGIO,) an Italian architect and engraver, born at Morco, near Lugano, about 1705, engraved plates for the works of Palladio.

Fossati, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO LORENZO,) an Italian writer on medicine and phrenology, was born at Novara in 1786. He became a resident of Paris about 1824. Among his works is a "Manual of Phrenology, or Physiology of the Brain," (1845.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fossati, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan; died in 1653.

Fosse. See LAFOSSE.

Fossé, du, dü fo'sá', (PIERRE THOMAS,) a learned French writer, born at Rouen in 1634. He became at an early age one of the recluses of Port-Royal, learned Hebrew and other languages, and acquired a high reputation for virtue and erudition. He published, besides other biographies, a "Life of Thomas a Becket," (1674,) and a "History of Tertullian and Origen," (1675,) both in French. Died in 1698.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique,;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal,;" "Mémoires de P. Thomas Seigneur du Fossé," 1730.

Fossombroni, fos-som-bro'nee, (VITTORIO,) an eminent Italian statesman and writer, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1754, excelled in mathematics and philosophy. In 1796 he became minister of foreign affairs of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and he held several offices

under the new government which Bonaparte established in 1799. After the restoration of the grand duke (1814) Fossombroni was again appointed minister of foreign affairs, and councillor of state. He published, in the course of his long life, many treatises on hydraulics and mathematics. Died in 1844.

See SAINT-MAURICE CABANY, "Le Comte V. Fossombroni, Paris, 1845.

Foster, (BIRKET,) a skilful English engraver on wood, born at North Shields about 1825. He has illustrated the works of several English poets with wood-cuts. He published "Christmas with the Poets," (1850,) and "Cowper's Task, with Illustrations," (1855,) "which," says the "London Quarterly Review," "is one of the most beautiful gift-books that has ever appeared." He has also illustrated several other works.

Foster, (HENRY,) an English navigator, born in Lancashire in 1797. Under the auspices of the Royal Society, he was selected to command an expedition sent in 1828 to make observations in the Antarctic Ocean. In January, 1829, he had reached a portion of land in 63° 26' south latitude, which was within the circle of perpetual congelation. During the homeward voyage he was drowned in the river Chagres in February, 1831.

Foster, (JAMES,) a very popular English dissenting minister, born at Exeter in 1697. He began to preach at the Barbican, London, in 1724, and was eminent for eloquence and fervour of spirit. He was an Independent in his youth, and afterwards was baptized by immersion. In 1744 he became minister at Pinners' Hall. He published an "Essay on Fundamentals, especially the Trinity," (1720,) several volumes of sermons, and other works. Died in 1753. Foster is the subject of the following couplet of Pope:

"Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
Ten metropolitans in preaching well."
See POPE'S "Satires," preface.

Foster, (JOHN,) an English philologist, born at Windsor in 1731. He became master of Eton School in 1765. He has left a memorial of his scholarship and critical sagacity in his "Essay on the Different Nature of Accent and Quantity," (1762; 3d edition, 1820.) Died in 1773.

Foster, (JOHN,) an English essayist and moralist of great merit, born at or near Halifax on the 17th of September, 1770. He worked at the trade of a weaver in his youth, and was educated for the ministry at the Baptist College of Bristol, which he entered in 1791. He became a Baptist minister at Chichester about 1797, but did not remain there long. He afterwards preached at Downend, near Bristol, and at Frome for a short time. As a minister he does not appear to have been very popular. He was the principal contributor to the "Eclectic Review," for which he began to write in 1806. His reputation is founded on Essays in a Series of Letters to a Friend, (1805;) 1. "On a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself;" 2. "On Decision of Character;" 3. "On the Application of the Epithet Romantic;" 4. "On some of the Causes by which Evangelical Religion has been rendered unacceptable to Persons of Cultivated Taste." These essays are the productions of a profound and original thinker. His morality is high-toned and his principles are liberal. "I have read with the greatest admiration the Essays of Mr. Foster," says Sir James Mackintosh. "He is one of the most profound and eloquent writers that England has produced." He married Maria Snooke, of Downend, about 1808, and relinquished the labours of the ministry. The last eighteen years of his life were passed at Stapleton, where he died in October, 1843. Among his principal works is an "Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance," (1819.)

See "Life and Correspondence of John Foster," by J. E. RYLAND, with Notices of Mr. Foster as a preacher and companion, by JOHN SHEPPARD, 2 vols., 1846; DE QUINCEY, "Essays."

Foster, (JOHN,) an English architect of Liverpool, born about 1786, studied the models of antiquity in Greece. In 1824 he was chosen corporation-architect and surveyor of the city of Liverpool, where he constructed several churches and other public edifices, among which is the custom-house, a sandstone building. It is the largest structure in Liverpool, but has a very heavy and dull appearance. Died in 1846.

Fos'ter, (JOHN G.) an American general, born in New Hampshire about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He became a captain in 1860, and was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in April, 1861. He commanded a brigade under Burnside at Roanoke Island in February, and at Newbern in March, 1862. About August, 1862, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. He passed from the command in East Tennessee to that of the department of the South in 1864. Died in 1874.

Foster, (SIR MICHAEL), an English lawyer, born at Marlborough in 1689. In 1745 he was knighted and appointed judge of the court of king's bench. He wrote a "Discourse on the Crown Law," which was much esteemed. Blackstone called him "a very great master of the crown law." Died in 1763.

Foster, (RANDOLPH S.), D.D., a Methodist divine and author, president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1820. His principal works are "Christian Purity," and "Ministry for the Times."

Foster, (SAMUEL), an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire, was noted as an inventor of mathematical instruments. He published a treatise on the "Quadrant," (1624,) and other works. In 1636 he became professor of astronomy in Gresham College, London. Died in 1652.

Foster, (STEPHEN C.), an American musical composer and writer of songs, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1826. He produced many popular songs or ballads. He died in New York in 1864.

Foster, (VERE HENRY LOUIS), an English philanthropist, born at Copenhagen in 1819. He has done much to remove the hardships of emigrants and for education in Ireland.

Fotherby, foth'er-by, (MARTIN), an English theologian, born in Lincolnshire in 1559; died in 1619.

Fotherby, (ROBERT), an English navigator, who was sent with Baffin, in 1614, to explore the Northern Ocean. Their progress being arrested by ice about the eightieth degree of latitude, they returned home.

Fothergill, foth'er-gill, (GEORGE), an English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1705, became Vicar of Bramley in 1751, after having been tutor in Queen's College, Oxford. He published several volumes of approved sermons. Died in 1760.

Fothergill, (JOHN), an English physician, highly distinguished for benevolence and professional skill, was born at Carr-End, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1712, and was a member of the Society of Friends. After graduating in Edinburgh in 1737, he made the tour of Europe, and settled in London, where he obtained a large practice. Being deeply interested in natural history and rural economy, he laid out at Upton a large garden, in which he collected and acclimated such exotic plants as are useful in medicine and the arts. Dr. Fothergill wrote numerous treatises on therapeutics, pharmacy, etc. He was a coadjutor of Howard in his efforts to reform the management of prisons. Dr. Franklin once said of him, "I can hardly conceive that a better man ever existed." Died in December, 1780.

See a Memoir of Dr. Fothergill, prefixed to his works, by JOHN ELLIOT, M.D., 1781; J. C. LETTSON, "Account of the Life of John Fothergill;" W. HIRD, "Tribute to the Memory of Dr. John Fothergill;" GILBERT THOMPSON, "Memoirs of the Life of J. Fothergill," 1782.

Fothergill, (SAMUEL), an eminent and eloquent minister of the Society of Friends, a brother of the preceding, was born at Carr-End, England, in 1716. Having been converted from a life of dissipation or libertinism about the age of twenty-one, he soon appeared as a minister of the gospel, in the service of which he travelled extensively in Great Britain, Ireland, and North America. He resided in Warrington, and acquired a competence by trade. Many of his letters and some of his sermons have been published. Died in 1773.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Samuel Fothergill."

Fo-Thoo-Chhing or **Fo-Thou-Tchhing**, fo-t'hooh-ch'hing, a fabulous or semi-fabulous personage, who is

said to have been born in Hindostan, and to have greatly contributed, by his proficiency in magic or occult science, to the establishment of the religion of Buddha in China, about the year 310 A.D.

Foucaud, foo'kō', (JEAN), a French fabulist, born at Limoges in 1747, was a zealous revolutionist about 1790. He imitated or translated into *patois* the fables of La Fontaine, (1809.) Died in 1818.

See O. PECONNET, "Foucaud, sa Politique et ses Fables," 1854.

Foucauld, foo'kō', (LOUIS), Marquis de Lardimalie, born in Périgord, in France, in 1755, was a royalist member of the States-General in 1789-90. Died in 1805.

Foucault, foo'kō', (LÉON), a French natural philosopher, born in Paris on the 18th of September, 1819. The invention of Daguerre turned his attention to optics, which he studied with great success. He invented in 1844 an apparatus by which electric light is used in optical experiments, microscopic researches, &c. He was associated with M. Fizeau in some improvements in photography and the theory of light, and proved that the velocity of light is not the same in a vacuum as in the air. His demonstration of the rotary motion of the earth by the pendulum and gyroscope attracted general attention. He became *physicien* to the Imperial Observatory, (1854,) and was a member of the Institute. About 1855 he obtained the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his measurement of the velocity of light. Died in 1868.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foucault, (NICOLAS JOSEPH), a French antiquary and administrator, born in Paris in 1643; died in 1721.

Fouché, foo'shà', (JOSEPH) Duke of Otranto, a French Jacobin, born at Nantes in 1763, received a liberal education, and adopted the profession of advocate. As a member of the National Convention, (1792-95,) he acted with the Jacobins, and voted for the death of the king. In 1794 he was chosen president of the Jacobin club, as a reward for his share in the massacre of Lyons, and in the same year, with Tallien and others, he plotted the ruin of Robespierre. He was appointed minister of the general police by the Directory in July, 1799. He filled this office many years, displaying great genius for intrigue and artifice; and it seems he exerted himself to moderate the violence of party and to repair the evils which he and his accomplices had brought upon France. Under the consulate and the empire he rendered important services to Bonaparte, who in 1806 gave him the title of Duke of Otranto. On one occasion Napoleon blamed Fouché for the cold reception which he met with in Paris. The minister reminded him that he had previously directed that nothing should be done to produce a forced or feigned enthusiasm, and added, "In spite of the fusion of the Gauls with the Franks, we are still the same people,—unable to tolerate either liberty or oppression." Having lost the favour of Napoleon, he was dismissed from the police department in 1810, and appointed governor of Rome. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, Fouché served him as minister of police; and he was retained in the same office by Louis XVIII. for a short period. He was banished in 1816, and died at Trieste in 1820.

See "Sketch of the Life of the Duke of Otranto," London, 1816; A. SERIEVS, "Fouché de Nantes, sa Vie privée," etc., 1816; "Vie de Fouché," Paris, 1821; "Mémoires de la Vie publique de M. Fouché," 1819; "Mémoires de Fouché," 2 vols., 1824, (said to have been written by ALPHONSE DE BEAUCHAMP, though it purports to be an autobiography;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foucher, foo'shà', (PAUL), a French scholar, born at Tours in 1704. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1753. He left a "Historical Treatise on the Religion of the Persians," and another on the "Religion of the Greeks," which were printed in the Memoirs of the above-named Academy. Died in 1778.

Foucher, (SIMON), a French philosophical writer, born at Dijon in 1644, became a priest. He was an admirer of the philosophy of Plato, on which he wrote a treatise, entitled "Dissertation sur la Philosophie des Académiciens," (1692.) He also wrote "On the Wisdom of the Ancients," (1682.) Died in Paris in 1696.

Foucher, (VICTOR ADRIEN), a French jurist and magistrate, born in Paris in 1803. He became director-general of civil affairs in Algiers, procureur at the tribunal of the Seine, and in 1850 a member of the court of

assation. He wrote several legal works, and edited a 'Collection of the Civil and Criminal Laws of Modern States,' (10 vols., 1833-58.) He rendered important services to the cause of order in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foucher d'Obsonville, foo'shâ' dob'sôn'vèl', a French traveller and naturalist, born at Montargis in 1734. He went to India by land about 1753, and remained there until 1771. He published "Essays on the Habits of Divers Animals, with Observations on the Morals and Customs of Several Nations," (1783.) Died in 1802.

Fouchier, foo'she-â', (BERTRAND,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Berg-op-Zoom in 1609, was a pupil of A. Van Dyck. He also studied the works of Tintoret in Italy. Died in 1674.

Fouchy, de, deh foo'she', (JEAN PAUL Grand-Jean—grôn'zhôn',) a French savant, born in Paris in 1707, was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1743, and performed the duties of that office for thirty years with much ability. Died in 1788.

See CONDORCET, "Eloge de M. de Fouchy," 1788.

Foucquet. See FOUQUET.

Fougeret de Monbron. See MONBRON.

Fougeroux de Bondaroy, foozh'roo' deh bôn'dã'-rwâ', (AUGUSTE DENIS,) a French savant, born in Paris in 1732, was a nephew of the famous Duhamel, (Henri Louis.) He wrote, besides other works, "Researches among the Ruins of Herculaneum," (1769,) and "The Art of the Cutler," (1772.) Died in 1789.

Foo-hee or **Fou-hi**, foo-hee, supposed to have been the first Emperor of China, born in the province of Shansee, began to reign about 2950 B.C. He is said to have instituted matrimony, and to have invented music and writing.

Fouillou, foo'yoo', (JACQUES,) a French Jansenist polemical writer, born at La Rochelle in 1670; died in 1736.

Fouilloux, du, dü foo'yoo', (JACQUES,) a French gentleman, who wrote a popular treatise on "Hunting, and on the Habits of Animals," (1560.) Died in 1580.

Fouinet, foo'e'nâ', (ERNEST,) a French poet and novelist, born at Nantes in 1799; died in Paris in 1845.

Foulcher (or **Foucher**) **de Chartres**, foo'shâ' deh shart'r, [Lat. FULCHE'RIUS CARNOTEN'SIS,] a French historian, born about 1050, joined the crusade for the conquest of the Holy Land. He was chaplain to Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, and wrote a history of the first crusade. Died about 1127.

Foulcoie, foo'kwâ', [Lat. FULCO'IUS,] born at Beauvais, in France, about 1020, was one of the most popular poets of his time. The subjects of his poems are legends, lives of saints, etc. Died about 1083.

Fould, foo, (ACHILLE,) a French financier, born in Paris in 1800, was a son of a Jewish banker. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842, and again in 1846. In the Constituent Assembly of 1848 he acted with the party of order, and distinguished himself by financial ability. He was appointed minister of finance three times between October, 1849, and January, 1852, during which period the public credit was improved or restored. He resigned in January, 1852, soon after which he was raised to the dignity of senator and appointed minister of state and of the household of the emperor. A large deficit having induced Napoleon to renounce the prerogative to raise money on credit without the assent of the legislative body, M. Fould was persuaded to resume the portfolio of finance in November, 1861. He was removed in February, 1867, and died the same year.

See "Biographie des Membres du Sénat."

Foulis, föw'lis, (ROBERT and ANDREW,) two learned and noted Scottish printers, were brothers and residents of Glasgow, where they followed their profession about thirty years, and printed editions of Greek and Latin classics remarkable for accuracy and elegance. Their famous Horace (1743) was reputed to be faultless, and a reward was offered to any person who should detect an error in it. After making handsome fortunes, they were ruined by the expense incurred in founding an academy of painting and sculpture at Glasgow. Their collection

of paintings was sold at auction in 1776. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" LEMOINE, "History of Printing."

Foulkes, (MARTIN.) See FOLKES.

Foullon, foo'lôn', (ABEL,) a French poet and mechanic, born in Maine in 1513, made a metrical version of the Satires of Persius,—the first that appeared in French. Died in 1563.

Foullon or **Foulon**, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French administrator, born at Saumur in 1715. In 1771 he was intendant or controller of finance, and in July, 1789, was appointed controller-general in place of Necker, or (according to one account) administrator of the army. A few days after his appointment, before he had entered upon the office, he fell a victim to the violence of the Parisian mob. He proposed the repudiation of the public debt.

See MADAME CAMPAN, "Mémoires."

Foulon or **Foullon**, foo'lôn', (JOHANN ÉRARD,) a Flemish historian and Jesuit, born at Liege in 1608 or 1609; died in 1668.

Foulon, foo'lôn' or föw'lon, [Lat. FULLO'NIUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch poet and Protestant, born at the Hague in 1493. He became rector of the College of Elbing about 1536. Among his works are "Acolastus," a Latin drama on the subject of the Prodigal Son, (1540,) and the "Triumph of Eloquence," a Latin poem. Died in 1568.

Foulques, foolk or fook, [Lat. FUL'CO,] an eminent French prelate, born about 850 A.D. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 883, and acquired great influence both in the church and state. He promoted education and morality. He was killed by order of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, in 900.

See BARONIUS, "Annales."

Foulques I., Count of Anjou, surnamed LE ROUX, was the son of Ingelger and Alinde. Died in 938 A.D.

Foulques II., surnamed THE GOOD, Count of Anjou, son of the preceding, was a patron of learning. He died at Tours in 958 A.D.

Foulques III., Count of Anjou, grandson of the preceding, waged war against the Duke of Bretagne and the Count of Blois, founded monasteries, and visited the Holy Land. Died in 1040.

Foulques IV., grandson of Foulques III., born at Châteauaundon in 1043, inherited Saintonge, and conquered Anjou and Touraine from his brother Geoffroi. He married a daughter of Simon de Montfort. Died in 1109.

Foulques V., a son of the preceding, born about 1090, went twice to Palestine in the crusades, married a daughter of Baldwin II. in 1129, and succeeded him, in 1131, on the throne of Jerusalem. He was renowned for courage and other virtues. Died in 1142. He left his crown to his sons, Baldwin III. and Amaury.

Foulques, (GUL.) See CLEMENT IV.

Foulques de Marseille. See FOLQUET.

Foulques de Neuilly, fook deh nuh'ye', a French priest, celebrated for his zeal and eloquence and his promotion of the fourth crusade. He directed his efforts especially to the conversion of courtesans, and obtained from Pope Innocent III. a plenary indulgence for those who should marry them. He persuaded many nobles to join the crusade in 1198. Died in 1201.

See VILLEHARDOUIN, "Histoire de la Conquête de Constantinople."

Foulston, föls'ton, (JOHN,) an English architect, was born about 1772. He worked for many years at Plymouth, was architect of nearly all the public buildings erected there in that period, and attempted various styles, including Grecian, Ionic, Doric, and Hindoo. Among his works are the Royal Hotel and Theatre, the Exchange, and the Town Hall, at Devonport. Died in 1842.

Fontaine, föwn'tin, (Sir ANDREW,) an English antiquary, born about 1680, was tutor of Prince William, and keeper of the mint from 1727 to 1753. He wrote a treatise on ancient coins. Died in 1753.

Fouqué, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL.) See LA-MOTHE-FOUQUÉ.

Fouqué, foo'kà', (HENRI AUGUSTE,) Baron de la Mothe, (dèh lă mot,) a general, born at the Hague, of a French family, in 1698, entered the Prussian service in 1715. He acquired the friendship of the prince royal, (afterwards Frederick the Great,) who, on his accession in 1740, gave him a command in the army and decorated him with the order of merit. He served with credit in all the wars of that prince, and rose to the rank of general. In 1760 he commanded a corps-d'armée at Landshut, was wounded and taken prisoner. His correspondence with Frederick has been published with the works of that royal author. Lamotte-Fouqué, the author of "Undine," was his grandson. Died in 1774.

See FRIEDRICH DE LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ, "Lebensbeschreibung des Generals H. A. Baron de la Motte-Fouqué," 1824.

Fouquet, foo'kà', (GUILLAUME,) Marquis de la Varenne, a French diplomatist, born in 1560, was a favourite of Henry IV. Died in 1616.

Fouquet, (HENRI,) an eminent French physician, born at Montpellier in 1727, graduated in 1759, and practised at Marseilles. In 1766 he settled in his native city, and published medical treatises which had a high reputation. He was chosen professor of medicine in the University of Montpellier about 1792. Died in 1806.

See "Biographie Médicale;" DUMAS, "Éloge de Fouquet," 1807.

Fouquet or Foucquet, foo'kà', (NICOLAS,) Marquis of Belle-Isle, a noted French minister of finance, born in Paris in 1615, was the son of Francis Fouquet, Vicomte de Vaux. At the age of thirty-five he became attorney-general of the Parliament of Paris. In 1652 he was appointed superintendent of the finances, which were then not in a flourishing state, and did not improve under his direction. Louis XIV. once demanded some money of Fouquet, who answered, "Sire, there is none in your majesty's coffers; but Cardinal Mazarin will lend you some." Fouquet expended about eighteen million francs on his palace of Vaux, which surpassed even the royal residence of Fontainebleau. "Never," says Voltaire, "was a dissipator of the royal finances more noble and generous." The king lost confidence in his integrity and financial skill, and it is thought Colbert promoted his disgrace. Fouquet was arrested in 1661, and, after a trial of three years' duration, sentenced to imprisonment for life. La Fontaine wrote verses in his defence during the trial. He died in 1680.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.," MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres;" D'AUVIGNY, "Vies des Hommes illustres de la France;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Fouquet, de, dèh foo'kà', (CHARLES LOUIS ARMAND,) Comte de Belle-Isle, a French general, born in 1693, was a brother of Marshal Fouquet, Duke of Belle-Isle. He was killed in battle in Piedmont in 1747.

Fouquet, de, (CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE,) Duc de Belle-Isle, a French general and diplomatist, born at Villefranche de Rouergue in 1684, was a grandson of the financier Nicolas Fouquet. He became *maréchal-de-camp* in 1718, and lieutenant-general in 1731. It appears that his influence with the king involved France in the general war which began in 1741. He was made a marshal of France in 1741, and gained some advantages over the Austrians in Bohemia. In 1745 he defeated the enemy at Vintimiglia and Montauban. He was appointed minister of state in 1756, and secretary of war in 1758. He is said to have been a diplomatist of great ability. "His whole life," says Macaulay, "was one wild day-dream of conquest and spoliation." ("Essay on Frederick the Great.") Died in 1761.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV.;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Fouquier, foo'ke-à', (PIERRE ÉLOY,) a French physician, born in Picardy in 1776. He practised and lectured in Paris, and became one of the consulting physicians of Charles X. He succeeded Dr. Marc as first physician to Louis Philippe. Died in 1850.

Fouquier-Tinville or **Tainville**, foo'ke-à' tân'vèl', (ANTOINE QUENTIN,) born near Saint-Quentin in 1747. Among the French Jacobins he was one of the most atrocious. Under the auspices of Robespierre, he acted as public accuser before the bloody tribunal of the Revolution. When informed of the fall of Robespierre, he exclaimed, "No change for us! justice must take its

course." However, after he had exercised his functions by sending his former patron to the guillotine, he was himself condemned to death, and executed in 1795.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Fouquières, foo'ke-air', (JACQUES,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580, and studied with Rubens. In 1621 he went to France, by invitation of Louis XIII, who gave him a commission to paint the chief towns of the kingdom. Died in 1659.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Ouvrages des Peintres."

Four. See DUFOUR and LONGUERUE.

Fourcroy, de, dèh foo'krwá', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, an eminent French chemist, born of poor parents in Paris in 1755, was a pupil of Macquer and Buquet. He graduated as M.D. in 1780, and was appointed by Buffon, in 1784, professor of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, the name of which was changed about 1794 to the Museum of Natural History. He lectured there for twenty-five years with great success. "The facility and elegance of his language," says Cuvier, "his copiousness, enthusiasm, and clearness, enchanted his auditors, and contributed greatly to diffuse a taste for chemistry in all parts of the world." In 1793 he became a member of the National Convention, in which he promoted the cause of education and did not partake in the excesses of the dominant party. He saved the life of Darcet in the reign of terror. He was one of the first members of the Institute. He was nominated a councillor of state in December, 1799, and director-general of public instruction in 1801. The schools flourished under his wise direction. He published in 1801 a "System of Chemistry," ("Système des Connaissances chimiques," 11 vols. 8vo.) a work of great merit. Among his best works is "The Philosophy of Chemistry," ("La Philosophie chimique," 1792.) He died suddenly in December, 1809, and left one son, who was killed at the battle of Lutzen.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Fourcroy," 1811; PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS, "Éloge historique de Fourcroy," 1810; PARISET, "Éloge de Fourcroy;" A. CATTANEO, "Cenni sulla Vita di A. F. Fourcroy," 1839; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fourcroy de Ramecourt, foo'krwá' dèh rām'kooor', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French military engineer, born in Paris in 1715. He served as engineer in the Seven Years' war, and obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*. The Academy of Sciences rewarded his scientific services by admitting him as a "free associate." He wrote a treatise on "Fortification," (1786,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1791.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Charles René Fourcroy."

Fourier, foo're-à', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES MARIE,) named "the Phalansterian," the founder of the famous system of "Fourierism," a form of socialism, born at Besançon, in France, in 1772, was the son of a merchant. After he had received his education in his native town, he was employed a few years in a counting-house in Lyons. During the Revolution he was compelled, in 1793, to take arms, and served one or two campaigns on the Rhine. He employed his leisure time while in the army, and in other situations, in study and reflection upon the social and political theories which then abounded in France. He also acquired proficiency in the exact sciences, not neglecting political economy. After leaving the army, he passed several years as a commercial traveller for mercantile houses of Marseilles and Lyons, diligently engaged in the problem the solution of which should remedy the miseries of the present social system. In 1803 he published, in a journal at Lyons, an article on European policy which attracted the favourable notice of Bonaparte. At length, having, as he thought, made the important discovery of which he was in search, he published, in 1808, his "Theory of Four Movements and General Destinies," designed as the prospectus of a more complete work, which appeared in 1822, entitled a "Treatise on Domestic and Agricultural Association." A later edition was entitled "Theory of Universal Unity," (4 vols., 1841.) These works were coldly received by the public and by the reviewers. Numerous experiments of his system of attractive industry and social harmony have been made in Europe and America; but they have

not been successful. Fourier lived in Paris from 1830 until his death, which occurred in 1837.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" V. CONSIDÉRANT, "Exposition du Système de Fourier;" LE CHEVALIER, "Études sur la Science sociale;" C. PELLERIN, "Charles Fourier, sa Vie et sa Théorie," 1838; VICTOR HENNEQUIN, "Théorie de C. Fourier," 1847.

Fourier, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH), BARON, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Auxerre on the 21st of March, 1768. He espoused with ardour the popular cause in the Revolution; but, not keeping pace with the violent demagogues, he was twice imprisoned by the dominant faction. When the Polytechnic School was opened, about 1795, Fourier was appointed by Lagrange and Monge assistant professor. For his profound and varied acquirements he was selected as one of the savants who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, after which he was secretary of the Institute of Egypt. Here he distinguished himself by his industry in scientific excursions, and was employed with credit in negotiations with the natives. He was prefect of Isère at Grenoble from 1801 to 1815, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1817. He was elected a member of the Académie Française in 1827. Besides several minor treatises, Fourier published a great work on the theory of heat, "Théorie analytique de la Chaleur," (1822,) of which M. Cousin observes, "The grandeur of its results has no more been contested than their certainty, and, in the judgment of scientific Europe, the novelty of the analysis on which they rest is equal to its perfection. M. Fourier presents himself, then, with the evident mark of true genius: he is an inventor." He left an "Analysis of Determinate Equations," (1831.) Died in May, 1830.

See V. COUSIN, "Éloge de Fourier;" M. ARAGO, "Éloge historique de J. Fourier;" CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, "Fourier et Napoléon, l'Égypte et les Cent Jours;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1831; see, also, an English version of ARAGO'S "Éloge de Fourier," Boston, 1859.

Fourmont, foór'mòn', (CLAUDE LOUIS), an Orientalist, a nephew of Étienne, noticed below, was born at Cormeilles in 1708. About 1733 he acted as interpreter in the Royal Library. He visited Egypt in 1746, and published a "Historical and Geographical Description of the Plains of Heliopolis and Memphis," (1755.) Died in 1780.

Fourmont, (ÉTIENNE), a French savant and distinguished Orientalist, born near Paris in June, 1683, was educated in various colleges of the capital. He possessed a powerful memory, and became eminent for his immense erudition, especially in Oriental languages. In 1715 he obtained the chair of Arabic in the Royal College, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. About this time he was employed to assist a certain Chinese, named Hoang-Ji, in the compilation of a Chinese grammar and dictionary. This person having died in 1716, Fourmont pursued the task alone, and after twenty years' labour finished his "Grammatica Sinica," (1742,) one of the best Chinese grammars that have been published in Europe. In 1738 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He wrote "Critical Reflections on the History of Ancient Nations," (2 vols., 1735,) and numerous other works. Died in 1745.

See "Vie d'Étienne Fourmont," etc., prefixed to his "Réflexions sur l'Origine des anciens Peuples," Paris, 1747; FRÉRET, "Éloge de Fourmont;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fourmont, (MICHEL), an accomplished linguist, a brother of the preceding, was born near Paris in 1690. In 1720 he became professor of Syriac in the Royal College, and in 1724 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He assisted his brother in his labours on the Chinese language. Louis XV. sent Fourmont with Abbé Sévin to Greece and other parts of the Levant in 1728, to purchase manuscripts and to copy inscriptions. They returned, with abundant success, in 1732. Died in 1746. Fourmont has been censured for the unnecessary destruction of ancient monuments in Greece.

See "Histoire et Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fournel, foór'nèl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS), a learned jurist, born in Paris in 1745. He published a number of legal treatises, and a work on "The State of Gaul at the Epoch of the Conquest of the Franks." Died in 1820.

Fournet, foór'ná', (VICTOR), a French geologist, born in Paris in 1801, became professor of mineralogy at Lyons about 1834. He has laid the base of a new theory on the distribution of coal-fields in France, and is said to have rendered important services to science. Died at Lyons in 1869.

Fourneyron, (BENOIT), a French engineer and inventor, born at Saint-Étienne (Loire) in 1802. He invented a turbine, which obtained in 1836 a prize of 6,000 francs offered by the Academy of Sciences.

Fournier, (ÉDOUARD), a learned French writer, born at Orléans in 1819, was the author of a "History of Printing and Publishing," (1854,) a Review of Wise and Witty Sayings of Eminent Men, ("L'Esprit dans l'Histoire,") and other works. He died in 1880.

Fournier, (GEORGES), a French Jesuit, born at Caen in 1595. As chaplain in the navy, he visited the coasts of Asia, and, after his return, published useful treatises on geography, hydrography, etc. Died in 1652.

Fournier, (MARC JEAN LOUIS), a Swiss dramatist, born at Geneva in 1820, became a resident of Paris in his youth. His drama the "Clown," ("Paillassé," 1850,) in which he was assisted by Dennery, had great success.

Fournier, (PIERRE SIMON), a skilful French engraver and founder of types, born in Paris in 1712. He wrote an "Essay on the Origin and Progress of the Art of Engraving on Wood," (1758,) and a useful work called "Manuel typographique," (2 vols., 1764.) Died in 1768.

Fournier, (RAOUL), Sieur du Rondeau, a learned French author, born at Orléans in 1562, wrote approved works on law, morality, philosophy, religion, etc., also a Latin poem called "Cento Christianus." Died in 1627.

Fournier de la Contamine, foór'ne-á' deh lá kò'n-tá'mèn', (MARIE NICOLAS), a French bishop, born at Gex in 1760. By the influence of Cardinal Fesch, he was appointed chaplain, and then almoner, to Bonaparte, who, in 1806, made him Bishop of Montpellier. Died in 1834.

Fournier des Ormes, foór'ne-á' d'á'zorm', (CHARLES), a French poet and landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1778, was a grandson of Pierre Simon, noticed above. He wrote a poem entitled "The Art of Painting," ("La Peinture," 1837,) and translated Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura" into French verse, (1848.) His landscapes are commended. Died in 1853.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Fournier de Pescay, foór'ne-á' deh pès'ká', (FRANÇOIS), born at Bordeaux in 1771, became physician to Ferdinand VII. at Valençay. He wrote several treatises on medicine. Died about 1833.

Fournival, de, deh foór'ne vâil', Fournivauz, foór'ne-vô', or Fournival, für'ne-vâil', (RICHARD), one of the most noted novelists ("romanciers") of his time, was a canon of the church of Amiens. He wrote several works about 1250, one of which is styled the "Power of Love."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fourquevaux, de, deh foork'vô', (FRANÇOIS DE PAVIE—deh pá've'), BARON, son of the following, was born near Toulouse in 1561. After making a tour in Europe and Asia, he was gentleman-ordinary and steward in the court of Henry of Navarre. He wrote the "Lives of Great French Captains," (1643.) Died in 1611.

Fourtou, (MARIE FRANÇOIS OSCAR BARDY de), a French Bonapartist politician, born at Ribérac in 1836. He was minister of public works 1872-73, minister of public worship and minister of the interior from May to July, 1874, and again from May, 1877. In 1878 he fought a harmless duel with Gambetta. He was elected a senator by the Dordogne in 1880.

Foville, (ACHILLE LOUIS), a French medical writer, born at Pontoise in 1799. He wrote on the brain.

Föw'ler, (CHARLES), an English architect, born in Devonshire in 1792. He gained the first premium for his design of London Bridge. Among his works are the Hungerford Market, the Devon Lunatic Asylum, and the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

Fowler, (CHRISTOPHER), an English clergyman, born in 1611, left the Established Church in 1641, and joined the Presbyterians, among whom he became a prominent and zealous preacher. Died in 1676.

Fowler, (EDWARD,) an English divine, born at West-erleigh in 1632, was appointed in 1691 Bishop of Gloucester. He wrote "The Design of Christianity," (1671,) which was attacked by Bunyan; also, a "Discourse on Christian Liberty," (1680.) Died in 1714.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Fowler, (JOHN,) a learned English printer, born at Bristol, was a zealous opponent of the Protestant Reformation, and a good classical scholar. He removed his press to Antwerp, to serve the Catholics more efficiently. Died in 1579.

See FULLER, "Worthies."

Fowler, (ORSON SQUIRE,) an American phrenologist, born in Cohocton, New York, in 1809. He has published a large number of works on phrenological and kindred subjects. In connection with his brother, Lorenzo N. Fowler, he has conducted the "Phrenological Journal" for many years.

Fowler, (THOMAS,) born at York, in England, in 1736, was a successful practitioner of medicine in that city, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1801.

Fownes, (GEORGE,) an English chemist, born about 1815, was professor of practical chemistry in University College, London. He wrote a prize essay on "Chemistry as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God," (1844,) and a "Manual of Elementary Chemistry," (1844.) Died in 1849.

Fox, (SIR CHARLES,) an English civil engineer, born at Derby in 1810. Among his works are several railways. He constructed the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851, according to the plan of Sir Joseph Paxton, and was the architect of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He was knighted on the opening of the Great Exhibition. Died in 1874.

Fox, (CHARLES JAMES,) a celebrated English orator and statesman, born in London on the 24th of January, 1749, was the third son of Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, and of Lady Georgiana Caroline Lennox, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond. His indulgent father was not slow to appreciate his splendid promise and hereditary genius, and bestowed particular attention on his education, although it is said that he permitted him to follow his own inclinations without restraint. About the age of nine he was sent to Eton, where he manifested a rare aptitude for all departments of learning, and an eager relish for the sports of youth and for all physical and intellectual pleasures. In the autumn of 1764 Fox went to Oxford, and entered Hertford College, where he appears to have been a hard student. He learned to read the Latin and Greek classics with facility, and in after-life he continued to delight in classic studies, to which he added an accurate knowledge of modern languages and history. About this period he began to indulge an insane passion for gaming and other modes of dissipation, which continued through his life to obscure the noble qualities that nature had given him. Leaving college in 1766, he went abroad, and passed two years on the continent. In May, 1768, he was returned to Parliament for Midhurst, though he had not yet attained the age of twenty.

He entered Parliament as a supporter of the ministerial or Tory party, and when Lord North became premier, in 1770, Fox was appointed junior lord of the admiralty. In 1773 he held for a few weeks the place of one of the lords of the treasury; but, being dismissed for his insubordination to the court, he joined the opposition, and found more congenial company with Burke and other Whig leaders. He strenuously opposed Lord North's policy in regard to American taxation. In March, 1774, he made a speech against the Boston Port Bill; and he continued to defend the cause of the colonies against the insane policy of the British ministry. Fox was returned for Westminster in 1780; and when the American war ended, in 1782, he had become the recognized leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons, the champion of freedom, and a "consummate master of the art of debate." On the formation of the new ministry under Rockingham, in 1782, he accepted the office of foreign secretary, but resigned in a few months, in consequence of the death of that premier. By a coalition between Fox and Lord North, the ministry of Lord Shelburne was

outvoted and compelled to resign, and in April, 1783, Fox became secretary of state in a cabinet of which the Duke of Portland was the premier. This ministry was weakened by the hostility of the king; and Fox, having been defeated on his India Bill, was dismissed from power in December, 1783, when Mr. Pitt became prime minister. Fox had lost popularity by his coalition with Lord North, and in the next election his rival obtained a large majority in Parliament. He was again elected for Westminster, after a warm contest, in 1784, and made a memorable speech on the scrutiny which was demanded by his opponent.

He powerfully seconded Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings in 1788 and the ensuing years. The warm political and personal friendship which had long existed between him and Burke was broken by the French Revolution, which Fox cordially approved in its first stages. Fox having expressed his admiration of the new French constitution in 1791, Burke spoke on the other side, and declared, "Our friendship is at an end." Mr. Fox continued to be the leader of the Whigs, and constantly opposed the long aggressive war which Pitt waged against the French republic. He supported Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave-trade in 1791, and Mr. Grey's effort for parliamentary reform in 1793. His party having been reduced to a small minority, he resolved, in 1797, to take no part in legislation, and absented himself from Parliament for five years, which he passed in literary pursuits. In 1802 he visited Paris, and was treated with marked attention by Bonaparte. In consequence of the death of Pitt, in January, 1806, the Whigs, under Lord Grenville, came into power, and Fox became foreign secretary, and the master-spirit of the government. He was negotiating for peace with France when he died, on the 13th of September, 1806, leaving the reputation of an honest statesman and a real philanthropist. Brougham pronounced him "the most accomplished debater that ever appeared on the theatre of public affairs." "He possessed above all moderns," says Mackintosh, "that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence which formed the prince of orators." He left an unfinished history of the reign of James II., which, says Lord Jeffrey, "we think is an invaluable work, not only as a memorial of the high principles and gentle dispositions of its illustrious author, but as a record of those sentiments of true English constitutional independence which seem to have been nearly forgotten in the bitterness and hazards of our recent contentions. . . . We do not think it has any great value as a history, nor is it very admirable as a piece of composition."

See LORD JOHN RUSSELL, "Life of Charles James Fox," 3 vols., 1867; SYDNEY SMITH, in the "Edinburgh Review," vol. xiv., (July, 1809,) "Quarterly Review," vol. ii., (November, 1809,) and "Edinburgh Review," vol. xviii.; SAMUEL PARR, "Character of the Late C. J. Fox," 2 vols., 1809; "Memorials of Charles James Fox," by LORD HOLLAND; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," TROTTER, "Memoirs of C. J. Fox," 1811; "Recollections of C. J. Fox," by B. C. WAYPOLE, 1806; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1808, and January, 1854; "London Quarterly Review" for November, 1809, December, 1811, and April, 1859.

Fox, (EDWARD,) an English bishop, born in Gloucestershire, was a strenuous promoter of the Protestant Reformation. He was sent by Wolsey, with Gardiner, to Rome, in 1528, to procure the divorce of Queen Catherine. In 1535 he became Bishop of Hereford, and was sent on a mission to the Protestant league of Schmalkalden. He was distinguished for his dexterity as a negotiator. He wrote "On the True Difference between Regal and Ecclesiastical Power," ("De vera Differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ," 1534.) Died in 1538.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Fox, (FRANCIS,) an English clergyman, was vicar of Pottern and prebendary of Salisbury. He published the "New Testament Explained," (1722,) and a few other works. Died in 1738.

Fox, (GEORGE,) the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was born at Drayton-in-the-Clay, (now called Fenny Drayton,) Leicestershire, England, in July, 1624. His father, Christopher Fox, was a weaver, so distinguished for the uprightness of his character that he was called, among his neighbours, "righteous Christer." His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Lago, was

eminent for her piety, and by her sympathy and encouragement doubtless did much to promote that religious thoughtfulness for which her son George was remarkable even from his childhood. At an early age he was placed with a man who was a shoemaker and dealt in wool. He was for some time employed as a shepherd, an occupation well suited to his cast of mind, and "a fit emblem," says William Penn, "of his future service in the Church of Christ." The parents of George Fox were members of the Church of England, and they endeavoured to educate their children in its doctrines and mode of worship. When he was in his nineteenth year, being on business at a fair, he was invited by his cousin and another person, both professors of religion, to join them in drinking a jug of beer, and he, being thirsty, consented. When they had drunk a glass apiece, they began to drink healths, and, calling for more beer, they said, "he that would not drink should pay all." Then George Fox, taking out a groat, laid it on the table, saying, "If it be so, I will leave you." He returned home much distressed. That night he did not go to bed, but spent the time in walking up and down and in earnest prayer. "The Lord said unto me," (we quote the words of his journal,) "Thou seest how young people go together into vanity, and old people into the earth: thou must forsake all, young and old, keep out of all, and be a stranger to all." "I fasted much," he says, "walked abroad in solitary places many days, and often took my Bible and sat in hollow trees and lonesome places till night came on; and frequently in the night walked mournfully about by myself." As a remedy for his distress of mind, some of his relations advised him to marry; but he "told them he was but a lad, and must get wisdom." He went to different priests for consolation, but found them all "miserable comforters." One "ancient priest" bade him take tobacco and sing psalms. But tobacco he did not like, and psalms he was not in a state to sing. To sing belongs rather to the joyful;* but George Fox suffered what few, we may hope, among the children of men are required to suffer. So great was his mental distress that, he says, "I could have wished I had never been born, or that I had been born blind, that I might never have seen wickedness nor vanity, and deaf, that I might never have heard vain and wicked words, and the Lord's name blasphemed." At times he was reduced almost to despair. On one occasion "a great cloud came over him," and there arose in his mind doubts even of the existence of a God; but the temptation soon passed, and a divine voice within him said, "There is a living God, who made all things." He afterwards "saw that it was good that he had gone through that exercise;" for, meeting with some who had embraced atheism, he was enabled to speak with convincing power to their minds, and forced them to confess that there is a living God. Amid all his trials he had moments of great rejoicing. He was filled with admiration of God's infinite love, and "saw through all these troubles and temptations," and that they were "good for him," being designed for the perfection of his faith. When all his hopes of obtaining comfort from any human source were gone, "I heard," he says, "a voice which said, 'There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition.' When I heard it, my heart did leap for joy. Then the Lord let me see why there was none upon the earth that could speak to my condition, namely, that I might give him all the glory."

Some of his relations, observing the seriousness of his character, had wished that he should be educated for a priest; but one morning, as he was walking in the field, it was shown to him "that being bred at Oxford or Cambridge was not enough to qualify men to be ministers of Christ;" at which he wondered, because it was contrary to what the people were commonly taught to believe. At the same time he saw that it was the anointing of the Spirit which qualified one to be a true preacher of the gospel. At another time it was shown to him "that God, who made the world, did not dwell in temples made with hands." This also surprised him, because it was so different from the prevailing belief. He perceived that many read the Scriptures without a right understanding

of their meaning; it was then shown to him that none could read them aright without a measure of the same Divine Spirit that gave them forth. He saw everywhere around him men attaching the greatest importance to the letter, while very few regarded the spirit, of the Bible; many Christian professors who had an outward form of godliness showed too plainly by their conduct that they were without its life-giving power. George Fox believed that he was called by Heaven to awaken men from their lifeless forms and dogmas to a sense of the vital importance of an inward, living, spiritual religion. The field was already waiting for the labourers. He saw the harvest white and the heavenly seed lying thick on the ground, and none to gather it; for this he mourned with tears. A report having gone forth that he had a "discerning spirit," people came from far and near to hear him. "I had," he says, "great openings and prophecies, and spoke unto them of the things of God." On a subsequent occasion he says, "We had great meetings: the Lord's power wrought mightily and gathered many." He was about twenty-three years old when he first began to preach, after which he travelled much in the ministry.

As, on the one hand, George Fox believed that he was required to do many things which in that age were generally considered to form no part of Christian duty, so, on the other, he was forbidden to do many things which other religious professors permitted or enjoined. However small or apparently trivial the requirement, he felt that he must yield an absolute obedience to the Divine voice within his soul. It was then deemed necessary, as a mark of honour, to address one's superiors or equals always with the plural pronoun: to "thou" a person was generally regarded as an expression of disrespect, or at least of familiarity. But Fox considered that to address a single person with a form of speech which could only in strictness be applied to two or more, was inconsistent with that simplicity and perfect truthfulness which the pure spirit of Christianity requires. He regarded also the custom of taking off the hat, as a mark of respect to our fellow-men, as improper, and thought that men ought not to demand such formal honours of one another, but should rather seek "the honour that cometh from God only." One of the principal reasons alleged by Fox for not taking off one's hat to men was, that this was an act of homage due only to the Creator, and that it appears from the words of the Apostle Paul, (see I. Cor. xi. 4,) and from the practice of the primitive Christians, to have been regarded as an especial mark of reverence to God. He seems to have considered complimentary forms and ceremonies as not only opposed to Christian simplicity and truthfulness, but as tending to foster a spirit of pride and vain-glory incompatible with the humility which belongs to a true follower of the Redeemer, and unfavourable to that Christian equality and freedom which are necessary to the most perfect society.

Although the rise of the Society of Friends was primarily a religious movement, it has unquestionably exerted an important influence upon the political as well as the social condition of England and the United States. "It was," says Bancroft, "the consequence of the moral warfare against corruption,—the aspiration of the human mind after a perfect emancipation from the long reign of bigotry and superstition." "It marks," observes the same writer, in another place, "the moment when intellectual freedom was claimed unconditionally by the people as an inalienable birthright." (See "History of the United States," vol. i. p. 451, and vol. ii. p. 337.)

As Fox believed it to be required of him that he should not doff his hat "to any, high or low," and that he should, when addressing an individual, use invariably the singular pronoun, "without any respect to rich or poor, great or small," he gave great offence, and excited the rage of some who, he says, were "great professors of Christianity." He was thus furnished with an answer to those who thought this too trifling a matter to be so scrupulous about; for what concerned so nearly the pride and passions of men was not so trivial as to be beneath the command of God.

Having, in 1648, at Nottingham, boldly opposed a

* See James v. 13.

priest respecting a point of doctrine in the presence of his congregation, he was arrested and sent to prison. He was again imprisoned in 1650 at Derby, upon a false accusation of blasphemy. On that occasion Justice Bennet, of Derby, called him and his friends "Quakers," because he bade the magistrates "tremble at the word of the Lord." During his imprisonment at Derby there was in the same jail a young woman who was to be tried for her life for stealing. "I wrote," says Fox, "to the judge and jury, showing them how contrary it was to the law of God in old time to put people to death for stealing; and moving them to show mercy." Throughout his life he appears never to have hesitated to rebuke falsehood, injustice, and cruelty, in whatever form they exhibited themselves, and without respect to persons. He felt also called upon to bear his testimony against all war, whether offensive or defensive, alleging the commands of our Saviour, "Love your enemies," "Resist not evil," etc. He cited the same Divine authority to prove not merely the unlawfulness of profane swearing, but of oaths of every kind. Their faithful adherence to their convictions, on these and other points, subjected Fox and his followers to much bitter persecution. He had in 1655 been imprisoned at Launceston. During his confinement in that place, one of his friends went to Oliver Cromwell and desired that he might be imprisoned in Fox's stead. This disinterested conduct appears to have greatly surprised the Protector. Turning to his councillors, he asked, "Which of you would do as much for me if I were in the same condition?" On the accession of Charles II., many hundred Quakers, who had been imprisoned under the governments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, were set at liberty. But soon after the persecution against these unoffending people raged more fiercely than ever. In 1663 Fox was again arrested; but, when he was brought to be tried at the assizes, the judge declared that, in consequence of the errors in the indictment, he was free from all the charges made against him. But, as the scruples of the Quakers against swearing were well known, the judge, in order to find a pretext against him, required him to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. On his refusing to do so, he was put into a filthy prison, in which there was, a part of the time, scarcely any ventilation, and yet the rain came in upon his bed, and he was exposed, without any fire, to the cold and wet during a long and severe winter. His confinement on this occasion lasted altogether, in different prisons, nearly three years. He was at length, in 1666, set at liberty. In 1669 he was married to Margaret Fell, the widow of Judge Fell, a man who was highly esteemed for his moderation and good sense, as well as for his piety. He had befriended George Fox in the early period of his ministry; and his wife and daughters had been convinced by Fox's preaching and led to embrace the principles of the Quakers. On behalf of these principles she had suffered long imprisonment and other persecution.

In 1671 Fox set sail for Barbadoes, where many were convinced by his ministry. While in this island, in company with some other Friends, he drew up an important paper setting forth the belief of the Society in regard to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and showing that the charges which had been made against them of denying the Divinity and Atonement of Christ and the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, were unfounded calumnies. He afterwards visited the colonies of Maryland, New Jersey, New England, etc. He embarked for England in March, 1673, and arrived at Bristol about the end of April. Some months afterwards he was again imprisoned, for refusing to swear, in Worcester jail. While here he had a severe illness, so that his life was almost despaired of. The king would freely have pardoned him, but Fox would not accept a release from prison on these terms; for to accept a pardon implied that he had committed something to be forgiven. After remaining in jail for more than a year, he was at last set at liberty, chiefly through the influence of Sir Matthew Hale. Subsequently, his health having been greatly impaired by his imprisonment, he spent, for the first time since his early youth, nearly two years in comparative repose at Swarthmore, in Lancashire. This place

had belonged to Margaret Fell, and was his ordinary residence during the latter period of his life. In 1677, accompanied by Penn, Barclay, and several others, he visited the "Friends" in Holland, and established Monthly and Quarterly Meetings and a Yearly Meeting in that country. After an absence of several months, he returned to England the same year. He died in London in 1690, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

In the religious history of modern times there is perhaps no more remarkable character than that of George Fox. He presents a rare example of the greatest gentleness and meekness joined with a courage which no dangers could appall and a zeal which no obloquy nor suffering could abate, much less subdue. From early manhood until the very end of his life, in spite of ridicule, reproach, and the bitterest persecution, he pursued with an unflinching faith, and a resolution that never wavered even for a moment, the path which had, as he believed, been divinely appointed him. Many men, deemed brave and virtuous, have, under the pressure of affliction or necessity, been led to reconsider and modify their principles, and, in order to gain what they considered a great good, have sometimes been willing to sacrifice a minute point of conscience; but George Fox never changed or qualified his views in the slightest degree, however great the emergency, and what he felt to be right in the beginning of his course he maintained unswervingly to the end of his life. If it be thought that he sometimes erred through excess of zeal, it should be borne in mind that, in those times of religious excitement and political commotion, many things were considered allowable, not by the Quakers only, but by a large proportion of the religious community, which would be universally condemned by the spirit of a later and more lukewarm age.

In person, George Fox was above the common stature. He was of a pleasing countenance, and, though grave, of easy and modest manners. "He was," says Penn, "civil beyond all forms of breeding." "A most merciful man, as ready to forgive as inapt to take offence." As a speaker, he was clear, forcible, and convincing. "But above all," says Penn, "he excelled in prayer. The inwardness and weight of his spirit, the reverence and solemnity of his address and behaviour, the fewness and fullness of his words, have often struck even strangers with admiration."

The popular but erroneous idea that Fox was opposed to all learning, has arisen doubtless from his having maintained not merely that human learning was insufficient of itself to qualify one to be a preacher of the gospel, but also that a man might be a true gospel minister without any such learning at all as is given at the universities. Nevertheless, he clearly showed the high value which he set upon education, both by his earnest recommendation that schools should be established among "Friends" for the proper instruction of their children, and still more by his applying himself, even after he had entered upon his ministry, to the study of the Hebrew tongue, of which he appears to have acquired a respectable knowledge; for we are assured, on the authority of his intimate friend, George Whitehead,* that "he was able to understand, read, and write Hebrew."

It would be a mistake, however, to regard Fox as a man of learning, in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, although he well understood the use and value of learning. He was, to adopt the words of Coleridge, "an uneducated man of genius." "There exist folios," remarks the same great critic, "on the human understanding and the nature of man, which would have a far juster claim to their high rank and celebrity, if in the whole huge volume there could be found as much fullness of heart and intellect as burst forth in many a simple page of George Fox." ("Biographia Literaria," chap. ix.)

Fox wrote many epistles of advice and exhortation to the various meetings of the Society; and he has left us a journal of his life, of which Sir James Mackintosh says,

* See his pamphlet in reply to the charges of ignorance made against George Fox.

"It is one of the most extraordinary and instructive documents in the world, which no reader of competent judgment can peruse without revering the virtue of the writer."*

See GEORGE FOX'S "Journal;" also the Preface to it, by WILLIAM PENN; MARSH'S "Life of George Fox," 1 vol. 8vo; JANNEY'S "Life of George Fox," 1 vol. 8vo; "George Fox," an Address to the Society of Friends, by C. H. SPURGEON, London, 1866; also, "George Fox, the Friends, and the Early Baptists," by WILLIAM TALLACK, London, 1868; and HERMANN WEINGARTEN'S masterly work entitled "Revolutionskirchen Englands," Leipsic, 1868.

For the doctrinal views of George Fox and the early Quakers, see BARCLAY'S "Apology;" also "Dissertation" appended to JANNEY'S "Life of Fox;" and I. EVANS'S "Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends," Philadelphia, 1828.

For a full account of the various writings and publications of George Fox, see JOSEPH SMITH'S "Catalogue of Friends' Books," vol. 1. pp. 644-697.

FOX, (HENRY), the first Lord Holland, was a son of Sir Stephen, and the father of the great orator Charles J. Fox. He was secretary at war in the reign of George II. about 1750. In 1755 he became secretary of state, and Whig leader of the House of Commons when the elder Pitt was leader of the opposition. Fox had parliamentary talents of a very high order, but was inferior to Pitt in declamation. According to Macaulay, Fox resembled his more celebrated son in disposition as well as talents. He had the same sweetness of temper, the same openness and impetuosity. Upon the dissolution of Newcastle's ministry, the king sent for Fox, and directed him to arrange a new cabinet in concert with Pitt; but the latter declined the coalition with his rival. In 1762 he accepted office in the ministry of Lord Bute, and became ministerial leader in the House; but in the next year Bute resigned, and Fox was raised to the peerage, as Lord Holland. According to the essayist above named, "he was the most unpopular statesman of his time, not because he sinned more, but because he canted less." Died in 1774, leaving his title to his son Stephen.

See MACAULAY, review of Thackeray's "History of the Earl of Chatham."

FOX, (JOHN), an English author, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517, adopted the principles of the Reformation. He was tutor in the family of Sir Thomas Lucy, and at a later period instructed the sons of the Earl of Surrey, then confined in the Tower. In 1545 he was accused of heresy and expelled from Magdalen College, of which he was a Fellow. To escape persecution, he retired to Bâle, and after the death of Queen Mary returned to England and received a prebend in the church of Salisbury. He is the author of "The Acts and Monuments of the Church," (1563,) commonly called the "Book of Martyrs," a work which obtained great and deserved popularity. Died in 1587.

See a Life of J. Fox, by his son Samuel; FULLER, "Worthies of England;" "Biographia Britannica."

FOX, (LUKE), an English navigator, who commanded a vessel sent out in 1631 to explore the Northwest passage. After making discoveries in Hudson Bay, he returned home, and published an account of the same, dated 1635.

See PURCHAS, "Pilgrimages."

FOX, (MARGARET.) See FOX, (GEORGE.)

FOX, [Sp. pron. foh,] (MORZILLO SEBASTIAN), a Spanish writer, born at Seville in 1528, wrote about the age of twenty a commentary on the "Topics of Cicero," and in 1554 he published a treatise on the "Analogy of the Philosophical Views of Plato and Aristotle," which was applauded by some critics. Philip II. appointed him preceptor of his son Carlos; but as he was on his way to this new scene of labour he perished by shipwreck, in 1560.

FOX, (RICHARD), an English bishop and statesman, born at Ropesley, in Lincolnshire, in 1466. In the reign of Henry VII. he officiated as keeper of the privy seal, secretary of state, and ambassador to various courts. He was appointed Bishop of Winchester in 1500, having previously occupied the see of Durham and others. In 1516 he founded at Oxford the College of Corpus Christi, with a chair of Greek and Latin. He retained the favour and confidence of Henry VII. throughout his reign, and

was supplanted by Wolsey in the councils of Henry VIII. Died in 1528.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

FOX, (Sir STEPHEN), an English politician, born at Farley, Wilts, in 1627, was the father of the first Lord Holland. He was "clerk of the green cloth" in the reign of Charles II., and held other offices. He built several almshouses, and was the first who projected Chelsea College as a military hospital. Died in 1716.

FOX, (WILLIAM JOHNSON), an English politician and writer, was born near Wrentham, Suffolk, in 1786. He was once a Unitarian minister at Finsbury, and was a frequent and able contributor to the "Westminster Review." In 1847 he was returned to Parliament for Oldham, and became a prominent member of the advanced Liberal party. He published "Lectures to the Working Classes," and other works. Died in 1864.

Foy, fwâ, (MAXIMILIAN SÉBASTIEN), a French general and eminent orator, born at Ham, in Picardy, in February, 1775. He served his first campaign in 1792 as lieutenant of artillery. In 1794, having expressed his abhorrence of the atrocities of the Convention, he was sent to prison, and would probably have been executed had not the crisis of the 9th Thermidor and the death of Robespierre subverted that bloody régime. He made the campaigns of 1796 and 1797 as commander of cavalry under Moreau. Foy was one of those republicans who opposed the assumption of imperial power by Napoleon, and thus retarded his own promotion. From 1807 to 1813 he served in Portugal and Spain, where he obtained the rank of general of division about 1810, and distinguished himself by his bravery, capacity, and colloquial talents. He was often wounded in battle. After Bonaparte landed from Elba, in 1815, General Foy did not long hesitate to join his standard in defending the soil of France from invasion, and he led a division at Waterloo, where he was again wounded. In 1819 he was elected by the department of Aisne to the Chamber of Deputies, where he speedily took his place in the first rank of orators. His past life, his noble character, added to his persuasive manner, gave him great influence, which he employed in favour of a liberal and constitutional government. Died in Paris in November, 1825. About one million francs were raised by national subscription for his family. He left (unfinished) a "History of the Peninsular War," (4 vols., 1827.)

See CUISIN, "Vie militaire, politique, etc. du Général Foy;" PAUL LACROIX, "Éloge historique du Général Foy;" RENÉ PERIN, "Notice sur la Vie militaire de Foy," prefixed to "Pensées de Général Foy," 1821; F. VIDAL, "Vie du Général Foy," 1826.

Foyatier, fwâ'yâ'te-â', (DENIS), a French sculptor, born at Beson, near Feurs, (Loire), in 1793. He became a student of art in Paris in 1816, and went to Rome in 1822. His reputation was established by a statue of Spartacus, (1830,) which was purchased by the king. Among his works are a statue of "Prudence," and an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, inaugurated at Orléans in 1855.

Fra Angelico. See FIESOLE.

Fra Bartolommeo. See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

Fracanzani, frâ-kân-zâ'nee, or Fracanzano, frâ-kân-zâ'no, (FRANCESCO), an able Italian painter, worked in Naples, and was the master of Salvator Rosa, whose sister he married. His colouring is brilliant and vigorous. Died about 1657.

Fracastoro, frâ-kâs-to'ro, or Fracastor, (GIROLAMO), an eminent Italian author, born at Verona in 1483, was one of the most learned men of his time, and excelled in philosophy, medicine, mathematics, and poetry. Before the age of twenty he was professor of logic at Padua. His reputation is derived chiefly from a Latin poem on the venereal disease, called "Syphilis, sive Morbus Gallicus," (1530,) which has been translated into several languages. Scaliger had so high an opinion of Fracastor's talents that he composed a poem in honour of him. Hallam gives him credit for "having delivered the rules of practical art in all the graces of the most delicious poetry, without inflation, without obscurity, and without affectation." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was in his latter years chief physician to Pope Paul III. and to the Council of Trent,

* See MACKINTOSH'S "History of the Revolution in 1688."

held in 1547. Died near Verona in August, 1553. He wrote a few scientific treatises.

See F. O. MENCKEN, "De Vita, Moribus, etc. Fracastorii Commentatio," 1731; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Fracaroli, frâk-kâ-ro'lee, (INNOCENZO,) an able Italian sculptor, born at Castel-Rotto, near Verona, about 1804. He studied in Rome, and became professor of sculpture at Florence about 1842. His "Eve after the Fall" gained a medal of the first class at Paris, and is called a masterpiece of grace. Among his other works is a statue of Achilles.

Frachetta, frâ-ke'ttâ, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian publicist and critic, born at Rovigo about 1560. In his youth he was secretary of Cardinal Este. He wrote a paraphrase of Lucretius, (1589,) with notes, a volume entitled "On Reasons of State," ("Della Ragione di Stato," 1623,) which is commended, and a few other works. Died at Naples in 1620.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Fra Diavolo, frâ de-â'vo-lo, an Italian chief of brigands, whose proper name was MICHEL POZZA, (pot'sâ,) was born at Itri. He fought in the army of Cardinal Ruffo against the French in 1799. In 1806 he became the chief of a band of insurgents in Calabria. He was arrested and hung at Naples in that year.

Fraehn. See FRÄHN.

Fragonard, frâ'go'nâr', (ALEXANDRE ÉVARISTE,) a French painter and sculptor, born at Grasse in 1780, was a pupil of David. Among his works are "Maria Theresa presenting her Infant Son to the Hungarians," (1822,) and "The Entrance of Joan of Arc into Orléans." Died in 1850.

Fragonard, (JEAN HONORÉ,) a French historical painter, born at Grasse in 1732. After gaining the first prize for painting in Paris, he went to Rome with a pension. He returned to Paris, was received in the Royal Academy, and became a fashionable artist. He is blamed for the sensual and licentious tendency of his productions. Died in 1806.

Fraguier, frâ'gè-â', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French savant and elegant writer, born in Paris in 1666, became a good classical scholar, and one of the editors of the "Journal des Savants." He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1705, and into the French Academy in 1708. He wrote an admired Latin poem, called "Platonic School on the Perfection of Man," ("Mopsus, seu Schola Platonica de Hominis Perfectione," 1721;) also dissertations on ancient history, literature, etc. Died in 1728.

See D'OLIVET, "Éloge de Fraguier;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frähn, frân, or **Fraehn**, (CHRISTIAN MARTIN,) a German antiquary and Orientalist, born at Rostock in 1782. He became in 1815 director of the Asiatic Museum and member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. He published "Recension of Mahometan Coins in the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg," (1826,) and other similar works. Died in 1851.

See DORN, "Vie de Frähn," prefixed to a supplement of the work just noticed, 1855.

Fraikin, frî'kin or frâ'kân', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a successful Belgian sculptor, born near Antwerp in 1816. Among his works are "L'Amour captif," "Venus," (1848,) and "Le Sommeil," ("Sleep," 1856.)

Frain, frân, (SÉBASTIEN,) an eminent French advocate, born at Rennes; died in 1645.

Framery, frâm're', (NICOLAS ÉTIENNE,) a mediocre French writer, born at Rouen in 1745; died in 1810.

Franc, Le, leh frôn, (MARTIN,) a French poet, born at Arras or Aumale. His chief work is "Ladies' Champion," ("Champion des Dames.") Died about 1460.

Français, frôn'sâ', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French landscape-painter, born at Plombières in 1814, obtained a first medal in 1848, and a medal of the first class in 1855.

Français de Nantes, frôn'sâ' deh nônt, (ANTOINE,) born at Beaurepaire, in France, in 1756, was a warm partisan of the Revolution. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Council of Five Hundred in 1797 or 1798. Under the consulate and the empire he enjoyed the favour of Bonaparte, who

made him count, councillor of state, grand officer of the legion of honour, and director-general of the *Octrois*. He represented Isère in the Chamber of Deputies from 1819 to 1822, and voted with the opposition. Died in 1836.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Francavilla. See FRANCHEVILLE, (PIERRE.)

Fran'ces, SAINT, an Italian lady, born in Rome in 1384, was noted for piety and benevolence. She died in 1440, and was canonized by Paul V. in 1608.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Francesca, della, del'lâ frân-chês'kâ, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro, in Tuscany, about 1400, was often called **Pietro Borghese**. By invitation of Pope Nicholas V., he went to Rome and painted frescos in the Vatican. He excelled in foreshortening, perspective, and geometry. "The Dream of Constantine," at Arezzo, is one of the few works of this artist that have been preserved. He wrote treatises on perspective and geometry. Died about 1490.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Franceschetti, frân-chês-ke'ttee, (DOMENICO CESARE,) a Corsican general, born at Bastia in 1776. He entered the service of Murat, King of Naples, rose to the rank of general, and distinguished himself at Tolentino. He attended Murat in his last desperate expedition of 1815, and was taken prisoner. Died in 1835.

Franceschini, frân-chês-kee'nee, (BALDASSARE,) a painter of the Florentine school, surnamed **Volterrano**, was born at Volterra in 1611, and was a pupil of Matteo Rosselli. He worked in Florence, where he painted the translation of Elijah, and other frescos, also many oil-paintings. He excelled in perspective, colour, and composition. Died in 1689.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Franceschini, (MARCANTONIO,) an excellent Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1648, was a pupil of Carlo Cignani. He was eminent for his rapidity of execution, fine taste, fertility of invention, and skill in colouring. He painted frescos in Bologna, Genoa, and Rome, and declined invitations from several princes of Europe. The Pope gave him the title of Knight of the Golden Spur. Among his chief works are an "Annunciation" and "Saint John in the Isle of Patmos." He also left many oil-paintings. Died in 1729.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" ZANOTTI, "Storia dell'Accademia Clementina;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Francesquito, frân-thês-kee'to, written also **Franceschitto**, a Spanish painter, born at Valladolid in 1681. He was a pupil of Giordano, who predicted that he would equal the best painters of Italy; but he died at the age of twenty-four, in Naples, whither he had accompanied Giordano.

Franc-Flore. See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Francheville, frônsh'vel', or **Francavilla**, frân-kâ-vèl'lâ, written also **Francqueville**, (PIERRE,) a skilful French sculptor, born at Cambrai in 1548. After he had worked in Italy with success, he was invited to Paris by Henry IV., who patronized him, and he was afterwards sculptor to Louis XIII. about 1614. Among his works is a group of "Time bearing away Truth," ("Le Temps enlevant la Vérité,") and a statue of Goliath. Died about 1620.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" DUTILLEUL, "Notice sur P. de Francheville," 1821.

Francheville, de, deh frônsh'vel', (JOSEPH DU Fresne—di frên,) a French writer and accomplished scholar, born at Doullens in 1704. He published a "History of the Finances," (3 vols., 1738-40.) Having accepted the invitation of Frederick II. of Prussia, about 1742, he passed the rest of his life at Berlin. He wrote a poem called "Bombyx, or the Silk-Worm," (1755.) He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, which he enriched with treatises on history, antiquities, etc., and he edited the "Literary Gazette" of Berlin from 1764 to his death. Died in 1781.

See FORMEY, "Eloge de Francheville."

Franchi, frân'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, of the Florentine school, born at Villa Basilica, near Lucca, in 1634. Died in 1709.

See BARTOLOZZI, "Vita di A. Franchi Lucchese," 1754.

Franchi, (AUSONIO), the assumed name of an Italian rationalistic philosopher, whose family name was BONAVINO, (bo-nâ-vee'no). He was born at Pegli, near Genoa, in 1820. He was a priest in his youth, but renounced that profession. His principal work, "The Philosophy of the Italian Schools," (1852) is written with much ability. About 1854 he founded at Turin a journal called "La Ragione."

Franchi, (GIUSEPPE), an Italian sculptor, born at Carrara in 1730; died at Milan in 1806.

Franchini, frân-kee'nee, (FRANCESCO), an Italian poet, born at Cosenza in 1495; died in 1554.

Franchini, (NICCOLÒ), an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1704; died in 1783.

Francia, frân'châ, (DOMENICO), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1702, visited Vienna in 1723, where he painted for the court. From 1736 to 1744 he was employed by the Swedish court. Died in 1758.

Francia, (FRANCESCO), a celebrated Italian painter, whose proper name was FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, (rî-bolee'nee), was born at Bologna about 1450. He was a goldsmith in his youth. His style was a medium between the styles of Perugino and Bellini. He was a friend of Raphaël, who praised his Madonnas, saying he had seen none "more handsome or more devout." Among his works is a Saint Sebastian, which was used for a long time as a model. He was an excellent colorist. The date of his death is variously given from 1518 to 1533.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" CALVI, "Memorie di F. Raibolini detto il Francia;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Francia, (GIACOMO), a skilful Italian painter of Bologna, was a son and pupil of the preceding, whom he imitated with success. He painted a Saint George, (1526), and other saints and Madonnas, which were engraved by Agostino Caracci. Died in 1557.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Francia, (GIULIO), a painter of the Bolognese school, was a relative of Raibolini. Died in 1540.

Francia, frân'se-â or frân'zhe-â, (Dr. JOSÉ GASPARD RODRIGUEZ), Dictator of Paraguay, was born near Assumption about 1758. He studied law, and practised with success in Assumption, until the formation of a republic in Paraguay in 1811, when he became secretary of state. In 1813 he was chosen joint consul with Fulgencio. The republic having fallen into anarchy, he was made dictator for three years in 1814, and perpetual dictator in 1817. His reign was arbitrary and severe; but he appears to have repressed disorders with vigour. A system of non-intercourse with foreign countries was adopted by him, and a "rigorous sanitary line was drawn round all Paraguay." "We might define him," says Carlyle, "as the born enemy of quacks. So far as lay in Francia, no public or private man in Paraguay was allowed to slur his work." (See "Essays," vol. iv.) Among the most notorious of his arbitrary acts was the detention of Bonpland, a French botanist, who was arrested in 1821 and released in 1831. Dr. Francia died in September, 1840, when the power passed to a junta or directory of three.

See ROBERTSON, "Life of Dr. Francia;" BENGGER, "Essai historique sur la Révolution du Paraguay," etc., Paris, 1827; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843.

Franciabigio, frân-châ-bee'jo, (MARCANTONIO), a skilful Italian fresco-painter, born at Florence in 1483, was a pupil and friend of Andrea del Sarto. He painted the "Marriage of the Virgin," at Florence, in company with Andrea del Sarto. He excelled in perspective and in colouring. Died in 1524.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" FRIGERIO, "Vita di Marcantonio Franciabigio."

Francini, frân-chee'nee, (ANTONIO), an Italian poet of patrician rank. He lived in Florence when Milton visited that city in 1638, and was one of seven Florentines specially mentioned by that poet as his friends. He complimented Milton in an Italian ode, the last stanza of which is praised by Dr. Johnson as "natural and beautiful." He is said to have left many poems in manuscript.

Francis I. of Austria. See FRANCIS II. OF GERMANY.

Francis [Ger. FRANZ, frânts] I., Emperor of Germany, born at Nancy in 1708, was the eldest son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, and a French princess, Elizabeth Charlotte of Orléans. In accordance with a treaty made in 1735, Francis received Tuscany in exchange for Lorraine, which was ceded to Stanislas Lezinski, on the condition that at his death it should revert to the crown of France. He married Maria Theresa, the daughter and heiress of the emperor Charles VI., in 1736, (see MARIA THERESA,) and thus became the founder of the reigning dynasty of Habsburg-Lorraine. He was elected Emperor of Germany, as successor to Charles VII., in September, 1745, and was commander-in-chief of the army of Austria, which was then at war with France, until peace was restored in 1748. He is represented as a prince of good disposition and moderate capacity. He died in August, 1765, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph II.

See J. F. SEYFARTH, "Lebens- und Regierungsgeschichte Kaiser Franz I.," 1766; COXE, "History of the House of Austria;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Francis (Franz) II. (JOSEPH KARL), Emperor of Germany, and **Francis I.** of Austria, was the eldest son of Leopold II. and of Maria Louisa of Spain. He was born at Florence in February, 1768, and at an early age went to reside at the court of Vienna. He married Maria Theresa of Naples in 1790 or 1791, and began to reign over the hereditary states of Austria in March, 1792. In the same year he was elected Emperor of Germany, and was involved in a war with the French, which was suspended by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797. (See BONAPARTE.) In 1799 he entered into a coalition with Russia and England against the French. After gaining and losing many battles, the allies signed a treaty of peace at Lunéville in 1801. He assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria in December, 1804, and, in alliance with England and Russia, again defied the power of Napoleon. This war was ended by the battle of Austerlitz, December, 1805, and the treaty of Presburg, by which Tyrol and Venetia were annexed to France. The German empire having been disorganized or subverted, Francis renounced the throne of the Cæsars in August, 1806, after which he was styled Francis I. of Austria. In March, 1809, he again declared war against Napoleon, who, after the capture of Vienna and the victory of Wagram, dictated terms of peace in October, 1809. He joined in 1813 the coalition which resulted in the final defeat of Napoleon, after which he recovered Venice and Lombardy, and reigned in peace until his death, in March, 1835. He was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand I. Francis was popular with his German subjects.

See J. VON HORMAYER, "Kaiser Franz I. und Metternich," 1848; H. MEYNER, "Franz II. und sein Zeitalter," 1834.

Francis [Fr. FRANÇOIS, frôn'swâ] I., King of France, born at Cognac September 12, 1494, was the son of Charles, Count of Angoulême, (a cousin-german of King Louis XII.), and Louise, daughter of Philippe, Duke of Savoy. As Francis had lost his father in infancy, Louis XII. took charge of his education, created him Duke of Valois, and gave him his daughter Claude in marriage in 1514. The king dying without any son to survive him, Francis succeeded to the throne on the 1st of January, 1515. In the same year he despatched an army under Constable Bourbon to conquer the Milanese, defended by a Swiss army, which the French engaged and defeated at Marignano. In 1519 Francis was an unsuccessful candidate for the empire of Germany, which was obtained by his rival, Charles V. of Spain. About two years later, a league was formed against the French king by Charles V., Henry VIII. of England, and the pope, Leo X., the first result of which was the expulsion of the French from the Milanese. The French were defeated in 1524 at the battle of Sesia, in which the famous Chevalier Bayard fell, and in 1525 at the decisive battle of Pavia, where Francis commanded in person and was taken prisoner, after receiving two wounds. It is commonly stated that he wrote a report of the event to his mother in these terms: "Madame, all is lost except our honour," ("tout est perdu fors l'honneur.") He was sent to Madrid, and closely confined until he consented to the conditions exacted by Charles V.,—namely, the cession

of Burgundy, the renunciation of his claim to Flanders, and the restoration of Constable Bourbon to his estate and rank. After he obtained his liberation, in 1526, he refused to fulfil these conditions, and, forming an alliance with Henry VIII. and Pope Clement, continued the war until 1529, when the treaty of Cambrai was signed, by which Francis abandoned his claim to Italy, and married Eleonore, the sister of Charles. He afterwards devoted several years to the promotion of commerce, science, literature, and industry. He founded the Royal College of three languages in Paris in 1531, and obtained the title of "the Father of French literature." In 1539 the emperor surprised the European public by asking permission of his rival to pass through France on his way from Spain to the Low Countries. Francis granted the request, and entertained Charles, who, it seems, gave him the promise of the duchy of Milan. In 1542 war was again declared, and prosecuted in Piedmont and Picardy without important results, until the French gained a decisive victory at Ceresole, in April, 1544, and a treaty of peace was signed at Crespi in September of that year. Francis died in March, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Henry II. He left a great reputation for gallantry, generosity, and royal accomplishments, but is justly censured for the persecution which the Protestants suffered during his reign.

See BRANTÔME, "Mémoires;" CAPEFIGURE, "François I et la Renaissance," 4 vols., 1844; MICHELET, "Renaissance," A. VARRILLAS, "Histoire de François I," 1684; GAILLARD, "Histoire de François I," 8 vols., 1768; MIGNET, "Rivalité de Charles Quint et de François I," 1854-66; MISS PARSONS, "Court and Reign of Francis I.," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Francis II. King of France, born at Fontainebleau in January, 1543, was the eldest son of Henry II. and of Catherine de Médicis. In 1558 he married the beautiful Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and on the 10th of July, 1559, he succeeded to the throne of his father. In consequence of his youth and feeble character, he relinquished the power of the state into the hands of the Duc de Guise and Cardinal Lorraine, who were uncles of Mary Stuart, and zealous Catholics. Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and other nobles, jealous of the influence and impatient of the domination of the Guises, formed a coalition with the Protestants, who were then objects of a violent persecution. In 1560 a conspiracy was discovered by the Guises, which was the prelude of the civil wars that afterwards raged in the kingdom. The States-General were assembled at Orléans, and the Prince of Condé was condemned to death; but he escaped this penalty in consequence of the death of the king, December 5, 1560. Francis was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX.

See HENAULT, "François II, Roi de France," 1748; VARRILLAS, "Histoire de François II," 1693; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France," W. ANDERSON, "History of France during the Reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX.," 5 vols., 1769-82.

Francis I. (GENNARO GIUSEPPE.) King of the Two Sicilies, born in Naples in 1777, was the son of Ferdinand I. of Naples and of Caroline of Austria. In 1797 he married Maria Clementina, daughter of the emperor Leopold II. While he was heir-presumptive he favoured the party of reform; but he afterwards became subservient to the Austrian policy. In 1814, when, by the fall of Murat, Ferdinand recovered Naples, Francis became Governor of Sicily. He succeeded to the throne in January, 1825. His reign was neither prosperous nor popular. He died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand II.

Francis II. (MARIA LEOPOLDO.) King of the Two Sicilies, a son of Ferdinand II., was born in January, 1836. He succeeded his father on the 22d of May, 1859, and married the princess Maria Sophia Amelia of Bavaria in the same year. He persisted in the arbitrary policy which had rendered his father odious. His subjects revolted in 1860, and were led to victory by Garibaldi. After a siege of several months, Francis surrendered Gaeta in February, 1861, and his dominions have since been united to the new kingdom of Italy.

Francis (or **François**) **I.** Duke of Bretagne, born at Vannes in 1414, was the eldest son of Jean VI., and a nephew of Charles VII. of France. He began to reign in 1442, and formed an alliance with Charles VII. against the English. His memory is deeply stained by his cruelty to his brother Giles. Died in 1450.

Francis II., the last Duke of Bretagne, born in 1435, succeeded his uncle, Arthur III., in 1459. The principal events of his reign were a series of wars against Louis XI. of France, of whom Francis was a feudatory, and who desired to annex Bretagne to his kingdom. The duke formed an alliance with the King of England and the Duke of Burgundy. He was defeated in a decisive battle by the army of Charles VIII. of France in 1488, and died the same year. His daughter Anne became the wife of the French king.

Francis I. Duke of Lorraine, born in 1517, succeeded his father, Antoine, in 1544. He died in 1545, and left the dukedom to his son, Charles III.

Francis II. of Lorraine, a son of Charles III., born in 1571, became duke in 1624. He abdicated in favour of his son, Charles IV., the same year. Died in 1632.

Francis IV. Duke of Modena and Reggio, born in 1779, was a son of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, and Maria Beatrice of Este. He began to reign in 1814, and, by his despotic policy, acquired the surname of "the Tiberius of Italy." Died in 1846.

Francis V. Archduke of Austria, and last Duke of Modena, born in 1819, was a son of Francis IV., whom he succeeded in January, 1846. His reign was very unpopular. In the spring of 1859 his subjects revolted, drove him into exile, and decided by their votes that Modena should be annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia.

Francis, DUKE OF TUSCANY. See MEDICIS.

Fran'cis, (CONVERS,) an American writer, born at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1796. He was pastor of a Unitarian church at Watertown, Massachusetts, from 1819 to 1842, and then became professor of pulpit eloquence at Harvard College. He wrote several biographies, etc. Died in 1863.

Francis, (JEAN CHARLES.) See FRANÇOIS.

Francis, (JOHN WAKEFIELD,) an eminent American physician, born in New York in November, 1789. He graduated at Columbia College in 1809, and took the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1811. Having entered into partnership with Dr. Hosack, he aided the latter in editing the "American Medical and Philosophical Register," (1810-14.) He became professor of materia medica in Columbia College about 1814, after which he visited the principal schools of medicine in Europe. On his return he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine, and in 1817 obtained the chair of medical jurisprudence. In 1826 Dr. Francis, Dr. Hosack, and other professors resigned their chairs and organized the Rutgers Medical School, in which the former was professor of obstetrics and forensic medicine for four years. He was one of the editors of the "New York Medical and Physical Journal," (1822-24.) After 1830 he devoted his time chiefly to the practice of his profession and to literary pursuits. Among his numerous productions are "Cases of Morbid Anatomy," (1814.) "Febrile Contagion," (1816.) "Denman's Practice of Midwifery," with notes, (1825.) and "Old New York, or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," (1857.) He was one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was chosen president in 1847. He was prominently identified with the interests of New York, especially with its literary and scientific institutions. Died in 1861.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "Life of John W. Francis," 1855; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Francis, (LUKE,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Mechlin in 1574. He was patronized at the courts of France and Spain. Died in 1643.

His son LUKE, born at Mechlin in 1606, gained a high reputation in the same branches of art. He worked several years in Paris, and then returned to Flanders. Died in 1654.

Francis, (REV. PHILIP,) an eminent translator, born in Dublin, was the father of Sir Philip Francis. He lived many years in England, to which he removed about 1750. He became chaplain to Lord Holland, and a preceptor of his son, the celebrated Charles James Fox. He produced a poetical translation of Horace, which was successful, and has often been reprinted, (8th edition, 1778,) a translation of Demosthenes' Orations, (1753-55,) and

several tragedies. Dr. Johnson considered his version of Horace the best that had been made. Died in 1773.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Francis, (Sir PHILIP,) an eminent British statesman, the son of the preceding, was born in Dublin in 1740, and removed to London about the age of ten. He was a clerk in the war office from 1763 to 1772, and was appointed in 1773 a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, of which Warren Hastings was president. He was the leader of the party which opposed the measures of Hastings. While in this position he fought a duel with Hastings, (who asserted that Francis was void of truth and honour,) was severely wounded, and returned to England about December, 1780. In 1784 he was chosen a member of Parliament, in which he took a prominent part in the trial of Hastings, voted with Fox during the French Revolution, and zealously advocated the abolition of the slave-trade. The Grenville ministry conferred on Francis the title of Knight of the Bath in 1806, soon after which he retired from Parliament. He died in London in December, 1818. He was a writer and speaker of decided ability. He is generally believed to have been the author of the famous "Letters of Junius," though he always denied such responsibility. Brougham and Macaulay are among those who were convinced that Francis was the author of Junius. To account for his persistence in concealing his authorship of those letters, Lord Brougham remarks, "He has long, in his proper person, possessed the admiration of all who have a due regard for unblemished public virtue, great talents and accomplishments. He might well afford to forego the applause of the multitude, which could only be purchased by a sacrifice of the tranquillity so invaluable in the decline of life." "His style," says the same critic, "was admirable, excelling in clearness, abounding in happy idiomatic terms, not overloaded with words or figures, but not rejecting either beautiful phrases or appropriate ornament."

See J. TAYLOR, "Junius identified with a Distinguished Living Character;" HERMAN MERIVALE, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Francis," 2 vols., 1867; MACAULAY, "Essay on Warren Hastings;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1868.

Francis, SAINT, [It. SAN FRANCESCO, sãn frãn-chês'ko; Fr. SAINT-FRANÇOIS, sãn'frõn'swã'] the celebrated founder of an order of mendicant friars, called Franciscans, was born at Assisi, in Italy, in 1182. In his youth, prompted by enthusiasm and ascetic devotion, he renounced his inheritance, and resolved to live on public charity. Large numbers being attracted by his preaching and example to follow the same course, he composed rules for their organization, which Pope Innocent III. sanctioned about 1210, and by which they were forbidden to have any private property, and were bound to preach and labour without salaries, depending on alms for their simple subsistence. They were named Minor Friars, and sometimes also Cordeliers, from the cord with which their coarse tunic was girded. About the year 1220 he visited Palestine during one of the crusades, and attempted to convert Sultan Meledin, but without success. In 1223 Pope Honorius published a bull confirming the verbal sanction which the order had received from Innocent III. This fraternity became very numerous and influential. He died near Assisi in 1226, and was canonized by Pope Gregory in 1230.

See CHALIPPE, "Vie de Saint-François," 1728; CHAVIN DE MALAN, "Vie de Saint-François," 1841; N. PAPINI, "Storia di S. Francesco di Assisi," 2 vols., 1825-27; E. VOGT, "Der heilige Franciscus von Assisi," 1840; F. MORIN, "S. François d'Assise," 1853.

Francis de Pau'lo, (or Pau'la.) [It. FRANCESCO DI PAOLO, (or PAULA), frãn-chês'ko de pãw'lo, (or pãw'lã); Fr. FRANÇOIS DE PAULE, frõn'swã' deã pãl.] SAINT, founder of an order of monks called Minimi, was born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416. In early life he became a hermit, and by his asceticism acquired a great reputation for sanctity. In 1436 a monastery was built for him and his imitators, who were organized with the name of Eremites, or Hermits of Saint Francis, which was afterwards changed to Minimi. He went to Paris about 1483, at the invitation of the king, Louis XI., who was old and sick and hoped his life would be miraculously prolonged. He lived to see the order multiply rapidly and

become very numerous throughout Europe. The rules of this order were approved by a bull of Pope Sixtus VI. in 1474. Died in 1507.

See C. DUVIVIER, "Vie et Miracles de S. François de Paule," 1622; F. VICTONS, "Vita S. Francisci de Paula," Rome, 1625; I. TOSCANI, "Della Vita ed Miracoli di S. Francesco de Paolo," Rome, 1648; BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Francis de Sales. See SALES, SAINT FRANCIS DE. **Francis Joseph Charles**, [Ger. FRANZ JOSEPH KARL, frãnts yo'zëf kãrl,] usually called simply FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph, and a grandson of Francis I., was born on the 18th of August, 1830. His mother was Sophia, a daughter of the King of Bavaria. The stability of the throne having been imperilled by the insurrections in Vienna, Hungary, and Italy, the emperor Ferdinand, a feeble prince, abdicated in favour of his nephew, the subject of this article, December 2, 1848. With the aid of Russia, his armies subjugated the Hungarians in 1849. Many of the Hungarian generals were executed after they had surrendered. His army also defeated Charles Albert of Sardinia at Novara in 1849. He hastened to seize again the prerogatives which Ferdinand had given up, and to perfect a system of absolutism. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, a daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. The Austrian court in the spring of 1859 demanded a disarmament on the part of Sardinia, which, supported by Napoleon III., refused to comply. Francis Joseph invaded Sardinia about the end of April, with a large army under Gyalui, who was soon forced to retire across the Ticino, and was defeated at Magenta on the 4th of June by the French and Sardinians. On the 24th of June, 1859, the Austrian army of 150,000 men or more, commanded by Francis Joseph in person, was defeated with great loss at Solferino by the allies, under the command of the emperor Napoleon. The war was ended by the treaty of Villafranca, (July, 1859,) and Lombardy was released from Austrian domination. (See VICTOR EMANUEL.) In 1864 he co-operated with Prussia in the conquest of Sleswick-Holstein and the spoliation of Denmark. About the 18th of June, 1866, war was declared between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, each of whom aspired to be the head of the German Bund. In this war Italy was an ally of Prussia, and the federal army of Germany fought on the side of Austria. The Prussians, with wonderful promptitude and rapidity, occupied Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, etc., and the main Prussian army entered Bohemia about the 25th of June. On the 3d of July, 1866, they gained a decisive victory over the grand Austrian army at Sadowa. In this short campaign of about ten days the Austrians lost nearly 100,000 men. Francis Joseph ceded Venetia to Louis Napoleon, and, after soliciting in vain the intervention of France, made overtures for peace to Prussia about July 25, 1866. The result of this war was a great humiliation of the house of Hapsburg, and the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation and from Italy. In 1867 the constitutional autonomy of Hungary was restored, and the subjects of Francis Joseph acquired an increase of civil and religious liberty.

See EDMOND TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: François Joseph I," Paris, 1854.

Francis Xavier. See XAVIER.

Francisci, frãn-sis'se, (JOHN,) a Danish poet and physician, born at Ripen in 1532, was chosen professor of medicine in Copenhagen in 1561. He wrote Latin poems, which were received with favour. Died in 1584.

Francisco de Borgia, fran-sis'ko (or frãn-thës'ko) dã bor'já, [Fr. FRANÇOIS DE BORGIA, frõn'swã' deã bor'zhe-ã'] SAINT, Duke of Gandia, born at Gandia, in Spain, in 1510, was inclined in early youth to the monastic life. To divert him from this, his parents placed him at the court of Charles V., who received him into his favour and made him Viceroy of Catalonia. In 1546 he joined the society of Jesuits, then recently founded by Ignatius Loyola, became a zealous preacher, and in 1565 was elected general of the order. He died in 1572, and was canonized in 1671 by Pope Clement X.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vida de Francisco de Borgia," 1605; MIGNET, "Charles V au Monastère de Yuste;" "Ignatius Loyola and his Associates," in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1842.

ã, ê, î, ô, û, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ý, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fãr, fãll, fãt; nêt; nôt; gõöd; mõön:

Francisco (or **Francis**) **de Jesu Maria**, frân-thès'-ko dà Hà-soo' mà-ree-á, a Spanish Carmelite monk and writer on theology, born at Burgos ; died in 1677.

Fran-cis'co de Vi-to'ri-a, [Sp. pron. frân-thès'-ko dà ve-to're-á], a Spanish Dominican monk, born at Vitoria. He published "Theologicæ Prælectiones." Died in 1549.

Fran'ci-us or **Franz**, frânss, (PETER), an excellent modern Latin poet, born at Amsterdam in 1645, studied under Gronovius at Leyden. He became, about 1675, professor of history, eloquence, and Greek in his native city. "He is justly reckoned," says the "Biographie Universelle," "among those moderns who have cultivated Latin poetry with most success." His "Poemata," consisting of elegies, epigrams, etc., were published in 1672. He also produced Dutch verses and Latin orations, (1692.) Died in 1703.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Franck, frônk, (ADOLPHE), a French philosopher, born in Meurthe in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "The Religious Philosophy of the Hebrews," (1843,) and was editor of the "Dictionary of Philosophic Sciences," (6 vols., 1844-52,) for which he wrote many articles. He became one of the keepers of the Imperial Library in 1854, and professor of natural and public law in the College of France in 1856.

Franck, Frank, frânk, or **Francken**, frânk'keh, (AMBROSE), a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp about 1545, was a pupil of Frans Floris. Among his works is the "Martyrdom of Saint Crépin and Saint Crépinien." Died in 1619.

Franck, (CONSTANTINE), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1660. He excelled in battle-scenes. His master-piece is the "Siege of Namur by William III." Died about 1708.

Franck or **Francken**, (FRANCIS), surnamed THE ELDER, a skilful painter, born at or near Antwerp about 1544, was a brother of Ambrose, noticed above. He painted, besides other historical works, "The Holy Family," and "Christ in the midst of the Doctors," which is called his master-piece. Died at Antwerp in 1616.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (FRANCIS), called THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, born at Antwerp in 1580, studied with his father. After travelling in Italy, he returned to his native place, and was received in the Academy in 1605. He is regarded by some as the most skilful artist of this family. Among his works, which are chiefly historical, are "The Prodigal Son," and "Laban Seeking his Idols." Died in 1642.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (GABRIEL), a Flemish painter, was director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1634.

Franck, (JEAN BAPTISTE), grandson of Francis the Elder, was born at Antwerp in 1600. He excelled in the representation of picture-galleries, imitating the manner of various artists with skill. His master-piece is "Rubens and Van Dyck Playing Backgammon." Died in 1653.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (JEROME), a Flemish painter, born at Herenthals about 1542, was a brother of Ambrose, and a pupil of Frans Floris. He acquired a high reputation as a painter of portraits, and was appointed first painter to Henry III. of France. He also painted history with success in Paris and Antwerp. Among his works is a "Nativity," (Paris, 1585.) He was living in 1607.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (SEBASTIAN), son of Francis the Elder, above named, born about 1575, lived at Antwerp, and painted landscapes and battles with success. Died about 1636.

Franck von Franckenau. See FRANK.

Francke. See FRANKE.

Francke, frânk'keh, written also **Franke**, (AUGUST HERMANN), a German Protestant divine and eminent philanthropist, born at Lubeck in 1663. He became professor of Oriental languages at Halle in 1692, and about the same time founded in that town an orphan-asylum

and a college for the poor, which received the name of Francke's Institutions. He was for many years professor of divinity at Halle. Died in 1727. Francke belonged to the Evangelical school of theology, and wrote "Methodus Studii Theologiæ," (1723,) besides other works.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarische Handbuch;" M. ALBERTI, "Monumentum A. H. Franckio positum," 1727; NIEMEYER, "Uebersicht von A. H. Francken's Leben," etc., 1788; GUERICKE, "Ueber A. H. Francke," Halle, 1827; G. E. LEO, "Leben A. H. Francke's," 1848.

Francke, frânk'keh, (JOHAN VALENTIN), a Danish critic and philologist, was born at Husum about 1792. He became professor in the University of Dorpat, and wrote several works, the principal of which is his "Latin and Greek Inscriptions." Died in 1830.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Francke or **Franke**, (THEOPHILUS AUGUST), a theologian, born at Halle in 1696, was a son of August Hermann, whom he succeeded, in 1727, as director of the institution at Halle. Died in 1769.

Francken. See FRANCK, (AMBROSE.)

Franckenstein, frânk'en-stîn', (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED), a German lawyer and historical writer, born at Leipsic in 1661; died in 1717.

His son JAKOB, born at Leipsic in 1689, was a jurist; died in 1733.

Franck'lin, (THOMAS), an English writer, born in London in 1721, became Greek professor at Cambridge in 1750, and was presented to the livings of Ware and Thundrich in 1758. In 1776 he became rector of Brasted, in Kent. He wrote several dramas, and other works in prose and verse, and published translations of Sophocles (2 vols., 1759) and of Lucian, (2 vols., 1780.) Died in London in 1784.

Fran'co [Fr. FRANCON or FRANKON, frôn'kôn'] of Cologne, a celebrated scholar and writer on music, flourished at Liege about 1050. He is supposed to have been born at Cologne. "He is the author," says Dennebaron, "of the most ancient treatises which are extant on measured music and regular harmony," namely, "Ars Cantus Mensurabilis," and "Compendium de Discantu." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Franco, frân'ko, (BATTISTA), called SEMOLEI, an eminent Venetian painter and engraver, born in 1498, studied at Rome, and imitated Michael Angelo. He practised his art in several cities of Italy with success, and engraved many subjects after Raphael. He was a skilful designer. Among his paintings is "Hannibal assailed by a Storm under the Walls of Rome." Died in Venice in 1561.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Franco, (NICCOLÒ), a satirical and licentious Italian poet, born at Benevento about 1510. He published, besides other works, "The Temple of Love," "La Priapea," (1541,) and "Dialogues on Beauty," (1542.) He was hung by order of Pope Pius V. in 1569, either for the immoral tendency of his books or for a personal satire on the pontiff.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Franco, (VERONICA), an Italian poetess, born at Venice in 1554; died about 1595.

Franco-Barreto, frân'ko bār-rā'to, (JOÃO), a classic Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon about 1600. After serving in the armament sent to Brazil in 1646, he took orders, and became vicar of Barreiro in 1648. He published numerous works in verse and prose, among which is a poetical translation of the "Æneid," which is commended for its fidelity and other merits, (1664-70.) Died about 1668.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Franccœur, frôn'kur', (LOUIS BENJAMIN), a French geometer, born in Paris in 1773. He became professor of mathematics at the Faculty of Sciences in 1809. He wrote many good school-books, among which are a "Complete Course of Pure Mathematics," (2 vols., 1809,) and "Elements of Statics," (1810.) Died in 1849.

See FRANCŒUR FILS, "Notice sur la Vie de L. B. Franccœur," 1854.

François, frôn'swá', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Nancy in 1717. He was the inventor of engraving in imitation of crayon or pencil. Died in 1769. See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

François, (LAURENT,) a French priest, born at Arinthod in 1698, was a defender of revealed religion against Voltaire and other skeptics. Among his works is a "Defence of the Christian Religion against the Objections of Infidels," (2 vols., 1755.) Died in 1782.

François, (LUC,) a Flemish painter. See FRANCIS, (LUKE.)

François, (SIMON,) a French portrait-painter, called LE VALENTIN, born at Tours in 1606; died in 1671.

François de Bourbon. See ENGHEN, BOURBON, and MONTPENSIER.

François de Neufchâteau, frôn'swá' dèh nuh'shá'tò', (NICOLAS LOUIS,) COMTE, a French statesman and poet, born in Lorraine in 1750. In his youth he was for a short time secretary to Voltaire. He favoured the Revolution, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In October, 1792, he was appointed minister of justice, but declined. His comedy "Pamela" was performed with success in 1793. He was a member of the executive Directory from September, 1797, until May, 1798, and became minister of the interior in July of that year. He was appointed a senator about the end of 1799, and was president of the senate two years, 1804-06. In this capacity he pronounced several eloquent addresses to the emperor. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1816, after which he retired from public life. Died in 1828.

See A. F. DE SILVESTRE, "Notice biographique sur M. le Comte François de Neufchâteau," 1828; H. BONNELIER, "Mémoires sur François de Neufchâteau," 1829; QUÉRAUD, "La France Littéraire," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Francowitz, frân'ko-wíts', (MATTHIAS FLACH-fák,) an eminent Protestant theologian and biblical critic, born in Istria in 1521, assumed the name of FLACCUS (or FLACIUS) ILLYRICUS. He was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg, where he became a professor of Hebrew in 1544. He was chosen professor of theology at Jena in 1557. To superior talents he joined extensive learning. His character is represented as turbulent, impetuous, and disputatious. He wrote many controversial works, (partly against Melancthon,) an excellent Ecclesiastical History, entitled "Centuries of Magdeburg;" published in 3 volumes at Magdeburg, (1559-74,) which Mosheim calls "an immortal work," and "Key of the Holy Scriptures," ("Clavis Scripturæ Sacræ," 1567.) Died in 1575.

See TWISTEN, "Matthias Flacius Illyricus," Berlin, 1844; J. B. RITTER, "Beschreibung des Lebens Flacii," 1723; M. ADAM, "Vita Germanorum Theologorum;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Francucci, frân-koot'chee, (INNOCENZIO,) called also INNOCENZIO DA IMOLA, an Italian painter, born at Imola about 1490, was a pupil of Francia. He lived in Bologna, and adorned the churches of that city with frescos which were greatly admired. The latest date on his works is 1549. A picture of the "Archangel Michael and Satan" is esteemed his master-piece.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" PAPOTTI, "Elogio di I. Francucci, Imitatore glorioso del divino Raffaello," 1840.

Frangipani, frân-je-pá'nee, a powerful family of Rome in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, who derived their name from the distribution of bread in time of famine. They held the first rank among the nobility until the Colonna family and the Orsini gained the ascendancy. Cenizio Frangipani produced a schism in the Church in 1118 by the election of the Antipope Burdino, who assumed the title of Gregory VIII.

Frangipani, (CLAUDIO CORNELIO,) a jurist, born in Venice in 1533, professed civil law with great credit in his native city, and wrote several legal treatises. Died in 1630.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Frangipani, (CORNELIO,) a Venetian of noble descent, born in Friuli, was the father of the preceding. He practised law in Venice, was distinguished as an orator, and translated three of Cicero's orations. Died in 1581.

Frank. See FRANCK.

Frank, or **Francke von Franckenau**, fránk'keh fon fránk'keh-nów', (GEORG,) a learned German physician and elegant writer, was born in Naumburg, in Misnia, in 1643. He wrote agreeable verses in German, Latin, and Greek. After he had taught medicine at Wittenberg, he became chief physician and aulic councillor to Christian V. of Denmark. He published, besides other works, a "Flora Franca," (1685,) and "Twenty Medical Satires," ("Satyræ Medicæ Viginti," 1722.) He was created count by the emperor in 1691. Died in 1704.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Biographie Médicale."

Frank, or **Francke von Franckenau**, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a son of the preceding, born about 1670, was also a physician. He became professor at Copenhagen, and wrote several medical works. Died in 1732.

Frank, (JACOB,) a Polish Jew, born in 1712, was the founder of a sect called Frankists or Zoharites. He acquired a great reputation as a Cabalist, and made many disciples in Podolia about 1750. They rejected the Talmud, and professed faith in a book called "Zohar." Died in 1791.

Frank, (JOHANN PETER,) a celebrated German physician, born in the duchy of Baden in 1745, graduated at Heidelberg, succeeded Tissot in 1785 in the chair of clinics at Pavia, and in 1804 was appointed professor of medicine at Wilna, and soon after physician to the emperor Alexander of Russia. Among his principal works are his "System of a Perfect Medical Police," (1784,) and "Special Pathology and Therapeutics." Died in 1821. His son, JOSEPH, born in 1771, was a skilful physician, and the author of several valuable medical treatises. Died in 1842.

See "Biographie des J. P. Frank," Vienna, 1802; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Frank, (SEBASTIAN,) an excellent German prose writer, also noted as a visionary theologian, was born at Donauwörth, in Suabia, about 1500. He was a zealous Reformer, but by his mystical opinions and writings was involved in a quarrel with Luther. Among his numerous works were a Chronicle of Germany. Died about 1545.

See CHRISTIAN KARL AM ENDE, "Kleine Nachlese zu den vielen unvollständigen Nachrichten von S. Frank's Leben," 1796-99; S. G. WALD, "De Vita et Systemate mystico S. Franki," 1793.

Franke. See FRANCKE, (AUGUST H.)

Frankel, frân'kel, (ZACHARIAS,) a learned Jewish writer, born at Prague in 1801. He became chief rabbi at Dresden about 1836. His works are said to be pervaded by the spirit of progress.

Frankl, fránkl, (LUDWIG AUGUST,) a German poet, of a Jewish family, born in Bohemia in 1810. His heroic poem of "Don Juan of Austria," (1846,) and an epic entitled "Christopher Columbus," (1836,) are among his best works.

Frank'land, (REV. THOMAS,) an English physician, born in 1633. He produced, besides other works, "The Annals of King James I. and Charles I.," (1681,) which are said to be impartial. Died in 1690.

Frank'lin, (ANNA ELEANOR PORDEN,) an English poetess, born in 1795, was a daughter of Mr. Porden, architect of Eton Hall. She learned several ancient and modern languages, and wrote poems entitled "The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy," (1815,) "The Arctic Expedition," (1818,) and "Cœur-de-Lion, or the Third Crusade," an epic poem, (1824.) In 1823 she was married to the great navigator Sir John Franklin. Died in 1825.

Frank'lin, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American philosopher and statesman, born at Boston, in Massachusetts, the 17th of January, 1706. He was the youngest son and fifteenth child of a family of seventeen children. His father, Josiah Franklin, emigrated from England to America in 1682: he followed the business of tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. Benjamin, when only ten years old, was employed in his father's shop, in cutting wicks, going errands, etc.; but soon, becoming disgusted with the monotonous routine of his duties, he conceived a strong desire to go to sea. To prevent this, his father bound him apprentice to his brother James, who was a printer. Young Franklin had now free access to books, for which he had evinced a fondness even from infancy. He himself says he could not remember the time when

he did not know how to read. To gratify his thirst for reading, he would often sit up the greater part of the night. During his apprenticeship, he made occasional anonymous contributions to a paper published by his brother, and once had the gratification to hear his articles warmly commended by some gentlemen who called at the office, and who little imagined him to be the author. He did not, however, neglect his duties as a printer; and he became in a few years well skilled in his trade. But the two brothers could not agree. The elder appears to have been of a severe and passionate temper, which the younger (as he himself intimates) may have sometimes provoked by his impertinence. At length, when seventeen years of age, young Franklin left Boston without the knowledge of his relations, embarking in a vessel bound for New York, whence he proceeded, partly by water and partly on foot, to Philadelphia. Here he obtained employment as a journeyman printer. In the following year, encouraged by the promise of assistance from a gentleman in Philadelphia, he resolved to set up business for himself. With this view he went to England in order to purchase type and other materials necessary for carrying on his trade. But, failing to receive the aid which he had expected from his pretended friend, he was obliged to work as a journeyman in London, where he remained more than a year. He returned in 1726 to Philadelphia, and in 1729, with the assistance of some friends, he established himself in business. The next year he married Miss Deborah Read, with whom he had become acquainted in Philadelphia before he went to England. In 1729 he became the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, (the "Pennsylvania Gazette,") which his talent for writing soon rendered very popular and very profitable. In 1732 he commenced the publication of an almanac purporting to be by "Richard Saunders." He sought to make this, as well as his paper, the vehicle of useful information for the people, especially inculcating the virtues of frugality, industry, etc. It was commonly called "Poor Richard's Almanac," under which name it acquired a wide celebrity. He soon won for himself a high reputation for public spirit as well as for wisdom and foresight. He warmly supported, both by his personal efforts and by his pen, every enterprise which in his judgment was calculated to promote the public good. To him is due the credit of founding the Philadelphia Library, which was commenced in 1731 and is now one of the largest in the United States. By his talents, prudence, and integrity, he continued to rise in the estimation of the community in which he lived, until he was deemed worthy of the highest honours which his country could bestow. He was made successively clerk of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, (1736,) postmaster of Philadelphia, (1737,) and deputy postmaster-general for the British colonies, (1753.) A dispute having arisen between the Assembly and the proprietary governors, in consequence of the latter claiming exemption from taxation, Franklin was sent in 1757 to England to plead the cause of the people before the privy council. His representations and arguments prevailed; and it was decided that the estates of the proprietaries should bear their due proportion of the public burdens. On his return in 1762, he received the thanks of the Assembly for the able and faithful fulfilment of his mission.

Franklin had already become distinguished in the scientific world by his successful experiments on the nature of electricity. In 1752 he had made the important and brilliant discovery of the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, by means of a kite. Some letters, giving an account of his first experiments, were sent to England to his friend Mr. Collinson, who had them read before the Royal Society; but they attracted little attention. "One paper," says Franklin in his Autobiography, "which I wrote for Mr. Kinnersley, on the sameness of lightning with electricity, . . . was laughed at by the connoisseurs." These papers were not even thought worthy to be printed in the "Transactions" of the society. At the suggestion of Dr. Fothergill, they were published in a pamphlet by themselves. A copy having fallen under the notice of the celebrated Count de Buffon, it was, at his instance, translated into French, and excited great attention on the continent. The subject was brought

again before the notice of the Royal Society; and "they soon made me," says Franklin, "more than amends for the slight with which they had before treated me." Without waiting for any application to be made on his behalf, they chose him a member of their body, and voted that he should be excused from the customary payments on admission, (amounting to twenty-five guineas;) they also bestowed upon him the Copley gold medal, (dated 1753,) and afterwards furnished him with their "Transactions" without charge. Alluding to Franklin's account of his electrical experiments, Sir Humphry Davy observes, "A singular felicity of induction guided all his researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths: the style and manner of his publication are almost as worthy of admiration as the doctrines it contains. . . . He has written equally for the uninitiated and for the philosopher." Before he left England, in 1762, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford.

In 1764, Franklin was again sent by the Assembly as agent to England.* The policy of taxing the colonies had already been agitated; and he was instructed by the Assembly to use his efforts against such a measure. But the ministry had formed their plans, and the Stamp Act was passed early in 1765. In the examination before the House of Commons in 1766, Franklin's talents, skill, and varied information were shown to great advantage, and the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act was the result. But other laws, deemed equally objectionable, remained in force. In the dispute between the American colonies and the mother-country, Franklin had sought sincerely and earnestly to prevent a disruption: when, however, he became convinced that a separation was inevitable, he returned home and took an active part in promoting the cause of independence. He arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th of May, 1775, after an absence of rather more than ten years. The day after his arrival he was unanimously elected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania a delegate to the second Continental Congress, then about to assemble. He was one of the committee of five chosen by Congress to prepare the "Declaration of Independence," which, having been agreed to on the 4th of July, 1776, he afterwards signed with the other leading patriots. Towards the close of 1776 he was sent as ambassador to the court of France: he arrived in Paris on the 21st of December. To Franklin is due the principal, if not the sole, credit of effecting between France and the United States the Treaty of Alliance, the stipulations of which were so eminently favourable to the latter country. This treaty, signed at Paris the 6th of February, 1778, may be said to have secured the independence of the American colonies. Franklin took an important part in the negotiation of peace with England, and signed the preliminary articles of a treaty of peace at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Franklin, Adams, and Jay, September 3, 1783. Franklin afterwards negotiated with Prussia a treaty, in which he inserted an article against privateering. "This treaty," said Washington, "marks a new era in negotiation. It is the most liberal treaty which has ever been entered into between independent powers." He returned home in September, 1785, and in the next month was chosen President of Pennsylvania for one year. He was re-elected in 1786 and 1787. He was a delegate to the convention which met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, to form a Constitution of the United States. It deserves to be mentioned that he introduced a motion for daily prayers in this convention, on which occasion he said, "I have lived a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, it is probable that an empire can rise without his aid?"

At the close of the convention he made a speech, in which he said, "I consent to this Constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best." His last public act was the signature of a memorial addressed to Congress by the Abolition Society, of which he was president.

* He was afterwards appointed agent by several of the other colonies.

He died in Philadelphia on the 17th of April, 1790, aged eighty-four years, leaving a son, William, who was Governor of New Jersey, and a daughter, Sarah Bache. His remains are entombed in the cemetery of Christ Church, at the southeastern angle of Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

In person Franklin was of a medium stature, well formed and strongly built, with a light complexion and gray eyes. As a philosopher he was remarkable for simplicity of character and for practical common sense. He deemed nothing which concerned the interest or happiness of mankind unworthy of his attention; and he rarely, if ever, bestowed attention on any subject without permanently useful results. His services to science and liberty were expressed in this famous line by Turgot:

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."*

"He never pretended to the accomplishments of an orator or debater. He seldom spoke in a deliberative assembly except for some special object, and then briefly and with great simplicity of manner and language." (Sparks's "Life of Franklin.")

Franklin left an interesting and highly-instructive autobiography of the earlier part of his life, (up to his fifty-second year.) A continuation has been added by Jared Sparks, prefixed to an edition of Franklin's entire works,—the whole being comprised in 10 vols. 8vo, (Boston, 1850.)

"Antiquity," says Mirabeau, "would have raised altars to this mighty genius, who, to the advantage of mankind, compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike thunderbolts and tyrants." Lord Chatham, in a public speech made in 1775, characterized Franklin as "one whom all Europe held in high estimation for his knowledge and wisdom, and ranked with our Boyles and Newtons; who was an honour not to the English nation only, but to human nature." "His style," says Lord Jeffrey, "has all the vigour and even conciseness of Swift, without any of his harshness. It is in no degree more flowery, yet both elegant and lively. . . . The peculiar charm of his writings, and his great merit also in action, consisted in the clearness with which he saw his object, and the bold and steady pursuit of it by the surest and the shortest road."

See LORD JEFFREY'S articles in the "Edinburgh Review," July, 1806, and August, 1817; CONDORCET, "Éloge de Franklin," 1790; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. ix. chap. xxix.; A. NORTON, article in the "North American Review," vol. vii.; MIGNET, "Vie de Franklin"; BAUER, "Washington und Franklin," Berlin, 1803-06; C. SCHMALTZ, "Leben Benj. Franklins," 1840.

Franklin, (JANE GRIFFIN,) LADY, the second wife of Sir John Franklin, was born about 1802. She was married about 1828, and went with her husband to Van Diemen's Land in 1836. Her name has been rendered memorable by her persevering efforts to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin. In 1850 she sent out a ship for that purpose at her own expense. Other expeditions were sent by the British government, without success, until 1857, when she fitted out the steamer Fox. She was also a great traveller, even after the age of eighty years, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Died in 1875. See FRANKLIN (Sir JOHN.)

Franklin, (Sir JOHN,) a distinguished English navigator and Arctic explorer, was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in April, 1786. He entered the navy as a midshipman about 1800, and in 1801 accompanied Captain Flinders in a voyage of exploration to Australia. He served with distinction at the battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, and was slightly wounded in the attack on New Orleans, January, 1815. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant, he was appointed commander of the Trent in the Arctic expedition which, under Captain Buchan, sailed in 1818. The ship of Captain Buchan was disabled soon after their departure, and the expedition consequently failed. In 1819 he conducted an overland expedition sent to trace the coast-line of North America, in which service he and his party walked about fifty-five hundred and fifty miles. On his return to England he published a narrative of his expedition, and

was raised to the rank of captain. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1823, and married Miss Eleanor Porden about that date. In 1825 he renewed the enterprise of exploration by land, and traced the coast of North America from the mouth of the Coppermine River to the 150th meridian, for which service he was knighted. He afterwards commanded the Rainbow in the Mediterranean for several years. Having lost his first wife, he married Jane Griffin in 1828. He was Governor of Van Diemen's Land from 1836 to 1842.

The government having ordered a new expedition to discover a Northwest passage, and given the command of it to Sir John Franklin, he sailed with the Erebus and Terror in May, 1845, and never returned. Several expeditions were sent in search of him by the English and the Americans, without success; but Dr. Rae found, in 1854, some relics of the lost navigators. Lady Franklin sent out, in 1857, the steamer Fox, under Captain McClintock, who, in the summer of 1859, discovered on the shore of King William's Land a record deposited in a cairn by the survivors of Franklin's company. This document, dated April 25, 1848, stated that Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned April 22, 1848, when the survivors, one hundred and five in number, started for the Great Fish River. Many relics were found of this party, who perished on their journey, probably soon after they left the vessels. It appears that Sir John is entitled to the honour of being the first to discover a Northwest passage.

See P. L. SIMMONDS, "Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions," 1852; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1823; "North American Review" for July, 1850, (vol. lxxi.)

Franklin, (WILLIAM,) the last royal Governor of New Jersey, an illegitimate son of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, was born in Philadelphia about 1731. He served as an officer in the French war before he was of age. In 1757 he went with his father to London, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed Governor of New Jersey in 1762, became a Tory in the Revolution, and was confined in prison for two years, 1776-78. In 1782 he removed to England, where he remained until his death, in 1813. He left a son, William Temple Franklin.

Franklin, (WILLIAM B.,) an American general, born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1823, graduated at West Point in 1843, in the same class with Ulysses S. Grant. He served in the Mexican war, became a captain in 1857, and colonel in the regular army in 1861. He served as a general under McClellan in several battles near Richmond in June, 1862, commanded a corps at Malvern Hill, July 1, and at Antietam, September 17. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers about July, 1862. In December, 1862, he led a grand division of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg. He commanded a division of General Banks's army in the Red River campaign of 1864.

Franquelin, frânk'lân', (JEAN AUGUSTE,) a French painter of genre, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1839.

Franscini, frân-shee'nee, (STEFANO,) a Swiss statesman of the Liberal party, born in the canton of Tessin (Ticino) in 1796. He was secretary of state from 1830 to 1837, after which he was a member of the Federal Council. In 1849 or 1850 he became minister of the interior and of public instruction. He published, besides other works, "Statistics of Switzerland," ("Statistica della Svizzera," 3 vols., 1828-51.) Died in 1857.

Fransoni, frân-so'nee, or Franzoni, frân-zo'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian prelate, born at Genoa in 1789. He became Archbishop of Turin about 1831, and displayed a great zeal for ultramontane doctrines and absolutism. He was banished about 1853.

Fransz, (PETER.) See FRANCIS.

Frantz, frânts, or Frantzius, frânt'se-ús, (WOLFGANG,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Plauen, in Saxony, in 1564, was professor of theology at Wittenberg. Among his works is "A Treatise on the Interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures," ("Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacræ Scripturæ.") Died in 1623.

See J. G. NEUMANN, "Programm de Vita W. Frantzi," 1709.

Franz, frânts, (AGNES,) born in Silesia in 1794, wrote a number of excellent and attractive works for children,

* "He wrested the thunderbolt from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants."

among which are "My Legacy to Youth," and the "Book of Childhood and Youth." Died in 1843.

Franz, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German geographer, born at Oehringen in 1700; died in 1761.

Franz, (JOHANNES,) a German scholar, born at Nuremberg in 1804. In 1832 he accompanied King Otho to Greece, where he was appointed chief interpreter. He published a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1838,) "Elements of Greek Epigraphy," and other works. Died in 1851.

Franz, (KARL JOSEPH,) Prince and Archduke of Austria, born in 1802, was a son of Francis I., and the father of the present emperor, Francis Joseph, in whose favour he resigned his own right to the throne in 1848.

Franzén, frânt-sîn' (FRANS MICHAEL,) a popular Swedish poet, born at Uleåborg, Finland, in 1772, was for some time pastor of a church in Stockholm, and about 1832 was made Bishop of Hernosand. From 1824 to 1834 he acted as secretary of the Swedish Academy. He wrote biographical memoirs of several persons, assisted in an authorized and excellent version of the Psalms, and published several volumes of songs and other poems. Died in 1847. Among his poems is "Columbus, or the Discovery of America."

Franzos, (KARL EMIL,) a German author, born in 1848. He has lived in Austria but has travelled much in the east of Europe. His works chiefly describe Jewish life or the places he has visited.

Fra'ser, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish painter, born about 1792. He painted domestic scenes. Among his works are the "Interior of a Highland Cottage," and "The Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots." Died in 1865.

Fraser, (ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,) a Scottish metaphysician, born in Argyllshire about 1818. He studied under Sir William Hamilton, and became professor of logic in the New College, Edinburgh, in 1846, and editor of the "North British Review" about 1850. In 1856 he succeeded Sir William Hamilton as professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. He has published "Rational Philosophy in History and in System," (1853,) and "Selections from Berkeley," (1874.) He is now preparing a life of Locke.

Fra'ser, (CHARLES,) an American painter and writer, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1782. His portraits include La Fayette, and a great number of eminent persons of South Carolina. Died in 1860.

Fraser, (JAMES,) an English ecclesiastic, born in 1818. He was for some years fellow and tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, and was consecrated bishop of Manchester in 1870. He is the author of numerous published sermons and of some pamphlets on education.

Fraser, (JAMES BAILLIE,) a popular Scottish writer of travels, born in 1783, resided on his estate of Reelig, Inverness-shire. He spent many years in travelling in Asia, and published numerous entertaining works, among which are "Journal of a Tour through part of the Himalaya Mountains," (1820;) "Journey into Khorasan," (1825;) "The Persian Adventurer," a romance, (1828;) "History of Persia, Ancient and Modern," (1847;) and "Travels through Various Parts of Persia," (1838,) which, says the "London Athenæum," "can hardly be surpassed in lively delineations and rapid but graphic sketches." Died in 1856.

Fraser, (SIMON.) See LOVAT.

Fraser, (SIMON,) a British general of high reputation, was second in command of the army which, under Burgoyne, invaded New York in 1777. He was killed at the battle of Stillwater, in October of that year.

Frassen, frã'sôn', (CLAUDE,) a French monk, born near Péronne in 1620. He published a "Course of Theology," (4 vols., 1672,) and other works. Died in 1711.

Fratellini, frã-têl-lee'nee, (GIOVANNA,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1666, was adopted in infancy by the grand duchess Vittoria. She excelled in portraits. Died in 1731.

Fratellini, (LORENZO,) a Florentine portrait-painter, a son of the preceding, born about 1690; died in 1729.

Fratta, frât'tã, (DOMENICO MARIA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1696; died in 1763.

Frauenlob, frôw'en-lôp', originally **Heinrich von Meissen**, a famous German poet, was born in the thir-

teenth century. He composed "Songs," ("Lieder,") and witty or sententious sayings, ("Sprüche,") and invented many varieties of metre. His works are partly satirical. Died at Mentz in 1318.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" K. GÖPPE, "Das Mittelalter;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" N. VOGT, "Heinrich Frauenlob," 1792.

Fraunce, (ABRAHAM,) an English poet, lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and was educated at Cambridge. He was author of "Lawyers' Logic," of "Arcadian Rhetoric," a mixture of prose and verse, and of several small poems in English hexameter, published between 1587 and 1591.

Fraunhofer, von, fon frôwn'ho'fer, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German optician, born at Straubing, in Bavaria, in March, 1787. He was an apprentice to a manufacturer of mirrors, and afterwards became an assistant of Reichenbach in the fabrication of mathematical instruments, near Munich. He invented or perfected a heliometer and micrometer, and constructed the great parallactic telescope of Dorpat. Among his discoveries was the fact that the solar spectrum is crossed by about five hundred and ninety black lines. Died in 1826. We owe to him the art of making the finest glass for achromatic telescopes.

See UTZSCHNEIDER, "Umriss der Lebensgeschichte des J. von Fraunhofer;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frayssinous, frã'se'noo', (DENIS LUC,) a French prelate and eminent pulpit orator, born at Curières in 1765, became chaplain to Louis XVIII. He was appointed Bishop of Hermopolis in 1822, and grand master of the university in 1823. He was minister of public instruction from 1824 to 1828. Among his writings is a "Defence of Christianity," (1823.) Died in 1841.

See M. HENRION, "Vie de M. Frayssinous," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fra-ze'e', (JOHN,) an American sculptor, born at Rahway, New Jersey, in 1790. Among his works are busts of Marshall, Jackson, and Webster.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Frea. See FRIGGA.

Fréard, (ROLAND.) See CHAMBRAY.

Fred-e-gã'ri-us, [Fr. FRÉDÉGAIRE, frã'dã'gã'r',] surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, a chronicler who lived (probably in France) in the seventh century. His work treats of the history of the Franks, ending about 640 A.D.

Fredegonda or **Frédégonde**. See FREDEGUNDA.

Fred-e-gun'da, [Fr. FRÉDÉGONDE, frã'dã'gõnd',] a queen of the Franks, notorious for her crimes, was born about 545 A.D. She became the wife of Chilpéric I. about 565, after which she procured the assassination of his sons by a former marriage, and of Siegebert, King of Austrasia. After the death of Chilpéric (584) she was regent during the minority of her son Clotaire, and gained victories in a war against several kings. Died in 596 A.D.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Frédéric. See FREDERICK and FRIEDRICH.

Fred-er-ic'a So-phi'a Wil-hel-mi'na, (wil'hêl-mee'na,) Margravine of Baireuth, daughter of Frederick William I. of Prussia, and favourite sister of Frederick the Great, was born at Potsdam in 1709. She was married in 1731 to the hereditary prince of Baireuth, and died in 1758, on the day of her brother's defeat at Hochkirchen. She left interesting "Memoirs" of her times, which see; also "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1812.

Fred'er-ick [Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'rik; It. FEDERIGO, fã-dã-rec'go] I., Emperor of Germany, surnamed BARBAROSSA, born in 1121, was a son of Frederick, Duke of Suabia. He was elected emperor on the death of his uncle, Conrad III., in March, 1152. In 1155 he passed into Italy with an army, and was crowned by Pope Adrian IV. at Rome. He married Beatrice, heiress of Burgundy, about 1156, and reduced the King or Duke of Poland to become his vassal. He led in 1158 a large army into Italy, and subjected the revolted city of Milan, which was punished with rigour. Two rival popes, Victor IV. and Alexander III., having been elected in 1159, Frederick recognized the former and was excommunicated by the latter. His reign was disturbed by disputes with the pope, and wars with the cities of Lombardy. His

army was defeated with great loss by the Lombards near Legnano in 1176. He then made peace with Pope Alexander, and a truce with his other enemies in Italy. In 1183 the celebrated peace of Constance was concluded between Frederick and the Lombards. He joined the third crusade with an army of about 150,000 men in 1189, and, having marched by land as far as Asia Minor, defeated the Turks near Iconium. He was drowned in the river Calycadnus in 1190. Frederick was ambitious, but rather liberal, and passes for one of the greatest men of his time. He was succeeded by his son, Henry VI.

See RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" WILKEN, "Geschichte der Kreuzzüge;" COSMO BARTOLI, "Vita di Federigo Barbarossa," Florence, 1556; H. F. MASSMANN, "Kaiser Friedrich in Kyffhäuser," 1850.

Frederick II, Emperor of Germany, was a son of Henry VI., and was born at Iesi, in Italy, in 1194. His mother was Constance of Sicily. His education was directed by his guardian, Innocent III. He had superior talents, and was master of the Greek, Italian, French, and Arabic languages. He was crowned as emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1214 or 1215, after the defeat of his rival, Otho, at Bovines, and was supported by the Ghibeline party in an attempt to unite Italy and Germany in one empire. This project was resisted by the pope and the Guelphs in a long contest. In 1220 he removed his court to Naples, which belonged to him by inheritance, and in which he founded a university. In accordance with a vow extorted from him in his youth by the pope, he undertook a crusade against the infidels in 1227, but turned back before he had reached Palestine, for which cause he was excommunicated by Gregory IX. He renewed the enterprise in 1228, obtained possession of Jerusalem, and made peace with the pope in 1230. He suppressed a rebellion raised in Germany by his son Henry, gained in 1237 a great victory over the Guelphs at Cortenuova, and waged war against Gregory IX. In 1245 Innocent IV. renewed the papal anathema against him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. In the midst of the contest Frederick died, in 1250. He was succeeded by his son, Conrad IV. Frederick was eminent for courage, generosity, and other royal qualities.

See RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" LUDEN, "Histoire d'Allemagne;" HOEFLER, "Kaiser Friedrich II.," 1844; T. L. KINGTON, "History of Frederick II., Emperor of the Romans;" CARL W. F. FUNK, "Geschichte Kaiser Friedrichs II.," 1790.

Frederick III, Emperor of Germany, surnamed THE PACIFIC, the son of Ernest, Duke of Austria, was born at Innsbruck in 1415. He was elected emperor in 1440, on the death of Albert II. In 1452 he went to Rome, where he received from the pope the imperial crown and that of Lombardy. He is censured for supineness in defending Christendom against the Turks, and was incapable of ruling his large empire with success. In 1485 he was involved in war with Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, who conquered Vienna and Lower Austria. Died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son, Maximilian.

See LUDEN, "Histoire d'Allemagne;" J. CHMEL, "Geschichte Kaiser Friedrich's III.," 1840.

Frederick [Dan. FREDERIK, frā'dēh-rēk] I., King of Denmark and Norway, born in 1471, was a son of Christian I., who founded the dynasty of Oldenburg. In 1522 he succeeded his nephew, Christian II., who was deposed. The latter raised an army and invaded Norway in 1532, but was forced to surrender and was confined in prison. Frederick favoured the propagation of Lutheranism in his kingdom. He died in 1533, and was succeeded by his son, Christian III.

Frederick II, King of Denmark and Norway, son of Christian III., was born in 1534, and ascended the throne in 1559. In 1561 he was involved in a war with Eric, King of Sweden, in which the Danes were victorious. Peace was restored in 1570. Frederick married Sophia of Mecklenburg, and had several children. He promoted commerce, and patronized men of science, especially Tycho Brahe, the eminent astronomer, for whom he built the Observatory of Oranienburg. He died in 1588, and was succeeded by his son, Christian IV.

See P. H. RESEN, "Frederik II. Krønike," 1680; PONTANUS, "Vita Frederici II., Regis Danie," 1735.

Frederick III, King of Denmark and Norway, a son of Christian IV., was born in 1609, and succeeded

to the crown by inheritance and election in 1648. In 1657 Frederick and his senate declared war against Charles Gustavus of Sweden, who was so well prepared that he crossed the ice and suddenly besieged Copenhagen. The Danish king was compelled to sign a peace, by which he gave up several provinces, in 1658. Before the end of that year Charles Gustavus again besieged his capital, which was relieved by a Dutch fleet, and peace was concluded in 1660. At a diet held in 1660-61 a great change was effected in the constitution by a coalition of the clergy with the bourgeoisie against the nobles, so that the monarchy (which had been elective and limited) was made hereditary and absolute. He died in 1670, and was succeeded by his son, Christian V.

See R. MANLEY, "History of the Wars in Denmark," London, 1670; R. NYERUP, "Efterretninger om Kong Frederik III.," 1817; P. W. BECKER, "Samlinger til Danmarks Historie under Frederik III.," 1847.

Frederick IV, King of Denmark, son of Christian V., was born in 1671. After he had married Louisa of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, he ascended the throne in 1699. In 1700 he formed an alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus, King of Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden, who soon besieged Copenhagen and dictated the terms of peace. During the reverses that befell Charles XII. in 1709, Frederick again declared war, and captured the fortress of Tönningen, Stralsund, and other places. In 1718 Charles invaded Norway and besieged Frederickshall, where he was killed by a cannon-ball. Frederick died in 1730, regretted by his subjects, whom he governed with ability, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VI.

See A. HOIER, "König Friedrich's IV. glörlwürdigstes Leben," 1829; RIEGELS, "Udkast til Fjerde Frederiks Historie," 1799.

Frederick V, King of Denmark, son of Christian VI., was born in 1723. He succeeded his father in 1746, having previously married Louisa, daughter of George II. of England. His reign was remarkable for many institutions and enterprises for the promotion of commerce, industry, science, and arts. The emancipation of serfs was tried with success in some districts; a hospital and an academy of fine arts were founded in the capital. In 1761 Frederick sent Niebuhr and others on a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia. He died in January, 1766, after a prosperous and pacific reign, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VII.

See J. K. HÖEST, "Märkværdigheder i Kong Frederiks Levnet og Regjering," 1820; G. L. BADEN, "Frederiks Regjerings Aarbog," 1832; M. S. ARENTZ, "Ligprædiken over Kong Frederik V.," 1767.

Frederick VI, King of Denmark and Norway, born in 1768, was the only son of Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda. He became regent in 1784, (in consequence of the mental alienation of his father,) and king in 1808. Between these two dates he made many reforms. He formed an alliance with Napoleon in 1808, his capital having been previously bombarded by the British. In 1813 he refused to join the coalition against the French emperor. Russia and Sweden having entered into a convention to annex Norway to the latter, Bernadotte attacked the dominions of Frederick, who was compelled to cede Norway in 1814. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his cousin, Christian VIII.

See O. L. BANG, "Mindetale over Kong Frederik VI.," 1840; H. P. GIESING, "Kong Frederik VI. Regjerings Historie," 2 vols., 1850.

Frederick VII, King of Denmark, and Duke of Sleswick and Holstein, born in 1808, is the only son of Christian VIII., whom he succeeded in January, 1848. The German party in Holstein and Sleswick revolted in March of the same year. After several indecisive battles, the insurgents were defeated at Idsted in July, 1850, and the rebellion was suppressed in January, 1851. He contracted a morganatic marriage with the Countess Danner in 1850. In 1864 Austria and Prussia united in an aggressive war against Denmark, and conquered the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein.

Frederick [Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'rik] I., King of Prussia, born at Königsberg in 1657, was a son of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg. He succeeded his father in 1688, and was styled Frederick III. of Brandenburg. His wife was Sophia Charlotte, a sister of George I. of England. He joined the coalition against Louis XIV. of France in 1691. In 1700 the dukedom of

Prussia was erected into a kingdom, with the assent of the emperor, and Frederick gained the great object of his life, the title of king, on condition that he would aid Austria in the war of the Spanish succession, and vote with Austria in the Diet. He died in 1713, and left the throne to his son, Frederick William I.

See STENZEL, "Geschichte des Preussischen Staats." FRANZ HORN, "Friedrich III., erster König in Preussen," 1816; J. G. MITTAG, "Geschichte Friedrich's I. König's von Preussen," 1734; WERNER HAHN, "Friedrich I. König in Preussen," etc., 1851.

Frederick II., surnamed **THE GREAT**, [Ger. FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE, freed'rik dêr grôs'seh; Fr. FRÉDÉRIC LE GRAND, fra'dà-rék' leh grôn; It. FEDERIGO IL GRANDE, fâ-dà-ree'go èl grân'dà; Sp. FEDERICO EL GRANDE, fâ-dà-ree'ko èl grân'dà.] King of Prussia, was the son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea, who was a daughter of George I. of England. He was born at Berlin on the 24th of January, 1712. He received from nature a strong and acute intellect, with a rare firmness of temper and intensity of will. The discipline and training to which he was subjected by his father were extremely rigid, perverse, and illiberal; the study of Latin was positively forbidden to him. "Oliver Twist in the parish workhouse, Smike at Dotheboys Hall," says Macaulay, "were petted children when compared with this wretched heir-apparent of a crown." It appears that the prince would have been put to death by his father for desertion, or running away from the army, if he had not been saved by the intercession of the Emperor of Germany. The penalty was commuted into close confinement. Frederick married (by compulsion) Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick, in 1733. His favourite study or resource in his youth was French literature. He wrote and read nothing but French.

He ascended the throne about June 1, 1740, and quickly displayed a political ability and an unscrupulous energy which surprised his courtiers and former companions. He seized the opportunity presented by the accession of Maria Theresa in October, 1740, and gave the first signal of the war of spoliation, called the war of the Austrian succession, by the sudden invasion of Silesia, which he occupied without much resistance. In April, 1741, he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Molwitz; after which Bavaria and France took arms as allies of Frederick. A separate peace was concluded in 1742 between him and Maria Theresa, who ceded Silesia to the victor. He renewed hostilities in 1744, and took Prague, but was forced to retreat about the end of that year. He commanded at Hohenfriedberg and at Sorr, where the Austrians were defeated, in 1745, and made peace with Austria in December of the same year. In the civil administration he was his own prime minister, or, rather, sole minister. "A love of labour for its own sake, an insatiable longing to dictate, to intermeddle, to make his power felt, a profound scorn and distrust of his fellow-creatures, indisposed him to ask counsel, to confide important secrets, to delegate ample powers." (Macaulay.) He was so parsimonious that in his household "not a bottle of champagne was uncorked without his express order." He encouraged commerce, manufactures, and the fine arts. Every form of religion and of irreligion was tolerated by him. In 1750 he attracted to his court Voltaire, whom he treated with great favour. This eccentric friendship, however, soon ended in a violent quarrel. (See VOLTAIRE.)

A powerful coalition having been formed against Frederick by Maria Theresa, the Empress of Russia, the King of France, and other powers, he was thus involved in the Seven Years' war, with no ally but the English. He began the war by the invasion of Saxony, in August, 1756, and, having defeated the Austrians at Lowositz, made himself master of that country. He opened the next campaign by a march into Bohemia, and gained the great battle of Prague, (May, 1757,) where he lost about 18,000 men; but on the 18th of June he was defeated at Kolin by Marshal Daun, and driven out of Bohemia. His position now seemed desperate; but his passion for writing verses did not fail even in this gloomy crisis. "We hardly know," says Macaulay, "any instance of the strength and weakness of human nature so striking and so grotesque as the character of this haughty, vigilant,

resolute, sagacious blue-stocking, . . . bearing up against a world in arms, with an ounce of poison in one pocket and a quire of bad verses in the other."

Frederick defeated a French army twice as numerous as his own, at Rossbach, in November, and gained a complete victory over the Austrians at Leuthen on the 5th of December, 1757, when 27,000 of the enemy were killed, wounded, or taken. "That battle," said Napoleon, "was a master-piece. Of itself it is sufficient to entitle Frederick to a place in the first rank of generals." His fame was increased by a victory over the Russians at Zorndorf, near the Oder, in 1758. The principal event of the campaign of 1759 was the battle of Kunnersdorf, where the Prussians were routed by the allies and Frederick's coat was pierced with balls. After the enemy had taken Berlin and reduced him to desperation, the tide of fortune turned in 1760, at the battles of Liegnitz and Torgau. The campaign of 1761 was, on the whole, disastrous to Frederick; but, in consequence of the death of the empress Elizabeth, January, 1762, the policy of Russia was changed, and Maria Theresa, deserted by her allies, was obliged to make peace in February, 1763. The result of the war was that Frederick kept Silesia and ceded nothing.

He has been praised for the diligence and liberality with which he repaired the ruinous state to which the war had reduced his kingdom. On the partition of Poland, in 1772, he acquired Polish Prussia and a part of Great Poland. By the formation of the league called *Fürstenbund*, ("Princes' League,") in 1785, he frustrated the design of the emperor to acquire Bavaria in exchange for the Low Countries. He died, without issue, at his palace of Sans-Souci, on the 17th of August, 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William II. He left many and various works, which were published in 23 vols., 1790. His poem "On the Art of War," "History of My Time," and "History of the Seven Years' War," are reckoned among his best productions. Of his voluminous "Memoirs" Macaulay remarks, "The narrative is distinguished by clearness, conciseness, good sense, and a certain air of truth and simplicity, which is singularly graceful in a man who, having done great things, sits down to relate them."

See LORD DOVER, "Life of Frederick II." 2 vols., 1840; "Frederick the Great and his Times," by THOMAS CAMPBELL, 4 vols., 1843; CARLVIE, "Life of Frederick the Great," 6 vols., 1858-65; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," first series; MACAULAY, "Essays;" MIRABEAU, "De la Monarchie Prussienne sous Frédéric le Grand," 1788; THIEBAULT, "Souvenirs;" JOMINI, "Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de Frédéric II.;" PAGANEL, "Histoire de Frédéric le Grand;" PRUSS, "Friedrich der Grosse," 9 vols., 1827-34; J. C. ADELUNG, "Denkwürdigkeiten Friedrich's des Grossen," 9 vols., 1757-66; FISCHER, "Geschichte Friedrich's II.," 2 vols., 1787; J. F. SEYFARTH, "Lebens- und Regierungsgeschichte Friedrich's des Andern," 9 vols., 1759-70; BUCQUOY, "Leben und Ende Friedrich's des Einzigen," 4 vols., 1787-91; CHARLES JOSEPH DE LIGNE, "Mémoires sur le Roi de Prusse," 1788; CARLO DENINA, "Essai sur la Vie et le Règne de Frédéric II.," 1788; CALZADA, "Vida de Federico II. Rey de Prusia," 4 vols., 1788.

For further bibliographical information respecting Frederick II., the reader is referred to OERTINGER'S "Bibliographie biographique universelle," 2 vols., 1854.

Frederick, (OF ARAGON,) King of Naples, son of Ferdinand I., succeeded his nephew, Ferdinand II., who died, without issue, in September, 1496. In 1501, Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain agreed to depose the King of Naples and partition his kingdom between them, and each sent an army to take possession of his share. Frederick, after a feeble resistance, surrendered himself to the French, received from Louis the duchy of Anjou, and died in 1504. His son having died without issue in 1550, the family became extinct.

Frederick I., (OF ARAGON,) King of Sicily, was the third son of Peter (Pedro) of Aragon and of Constance of Suabia. He is called Frederick II. by some writers. He was crowned in 1296, and soon found himself engaged in war against Charles II. of Naples and the pope; but, being zealously supported by his subjects, he made a successful defence, and obtained peace in 1302. He renewed the war in 1312 against Robert, the successor of Charles II., and waged it for many years. He died in 1337, and was succeeded by his son, Pietro II. Frederick is regarded as the founder of Sicilian nationality.

See BURIGNY, "Histoire générale de Sicile," 2 vols., 1745; MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Frederick II. or III., King of Sicily, born about 1340, was a son of Peter (Pietro) II., and succeeded his elder brother Louis in 1355. He found the kingdom in disorder, and at war with Joanna I. of Naples, who captured Messina and Palermo. In 1372 he obtained peace, and recovered those towns, by paying tribute. He died in 1377, leaving a daughter, Maria, who married Martin II. of Aragon.

See VILLANI, "Istoria;" BURIGNY, "Histoire générale de Sicile."

Frederick, [Sw. FRED'RICK,] King of Sweden, a son of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was born at Cassel in 1676. He married Ulrica Eleonora, a sister of Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1715. She succeeded to the throne at the death of Charles, and in 1720 the Diet, at her request, elected Frederick king. He made peace before the end of 1721 with Russia and the other enemies whom the ambition of Charles XII. had armed against Sweden, by giving up Livonia, Ingria, etc. His reign was pacific, except a war with Russia in 1741 and 1742, in which the Swedes were defeated. He died in 1751, and was succeeded by Adolph Frederick of Holstein.

See GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" J. ARKENHOLTZ, "Leben Friedrich's I. Königs von Schweden," 1752.

Frederick I., Duke of Austria, born in 1174, was a son of Leopold I. He led an army of crusaders to Palestine in 1197, and besieged Toron without success. Died in 1198.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick III., Archduke of Austria, born in 1286, was the eldest son of the emperor Albert I. After the death of Albert the throne was claimed by Frederick and by Louis of Bavaria. The former was supported by the Guelphs, and his rival by the Ghibelins. In 1322 Frederick was defeated in battle and taken prisoner by Louis, who treated him generously. Died in 1330.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick V., Duke of Austria, was a younger son of Leopold of Austria. He was an adherent of Pope John XXIII., and offended the emperor Sigismund in 1415 by aiding that pontiff to abscond from Constance, where the Council was then in session. Frederick was placed under the ban of the empire, and saved himself from ruin only by a humble submission. Died in 1436.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick I., Elector Palatine, [Ger. FRIEDRICH CURFÜRST VON DER PFALZ,] surnamed THE VICTORIOUS, born in 1425, was a son of Louis III. He became regent at the death of his elder brother, in 1449. A league was formed against him by several princes, whom he defeated in 1460. Died in 1476.

See TRITHÈME, "Res gestæ Friderici Palatini," 1602; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick II., Elector Palatine, surnamed THE WISE, a son of Philip, was born in 1482. He succeeded his brother Louis in 1544, and embraced the doctrines of Luther in 1545. He afterwards joined the league of Schmalkalden, and signed the formulary called the "Interim" in 1548. He died in 1556, and was succeeded by his nephew, Otho Henry.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick III., Elector Palatine, surnamed THE PIOUS, born in 1515, was a son of John II., Duke of Simmern. He became a zealous Protestant. He obtained the dignity of Elector in 1559, and sent troops to aid the French Huguenots in 1568. He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his son, Louis VI.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick IV., Elector Palatine, surnamed THE JUST, born in 1574, was a son of Louis VI. He began to reign in 1592. He founded Mannheim about 1606. Died in 1610.

Frederick V., Elector Palatine, and King of Bohemia, born in 1596, was a son of Frederick IV., and father of Prince Rupert, famous in English history. He married in 1613 Elizabeth, a daughter of James I. of England, and became the chief of the German Protestant Union. In 1619 he was elected King of Bohemia by the people of that country, who had revolted against the emperor. He was completely defeated in battle at Prague in 1620, lost his hereditary dominions, and was obliged to go into

exile. His electoral dignity was transferred to the Duke of Bavaria. Died in 1632.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" LIPOWSKI, "Friedrich V., Curfürst von der Pfalz und König von Böhmen."

Frederick III., surnamed THE SAGE, Elector of Saxony, born about 1463, was a son of Ernest, whom he succeeded in 1486. He magnanimously refused the imperial crown in 1519, and voted for Charles V. He promoted the Reformation, and was a faithful patron of Luther. When Luther was returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had been proscribed, in 1521, he was seized by order of Frederick, and secreted in the castle of Wartburg. Frederick died in 1525, and was succeeded by his brother John.

See PHILIP MELANCHTHON, "Oratio de Friderico duce Saxonie," 1551; H. O. MENCKE, "Dissertatio de Friderico III. Sapiente," 1712; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Friderico Sapiente," Upsal, 1761.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II., was born in 1707. He was estranged from his father and became the leader of the Opposition, (*i.e.* of the party called Patriots, who opposed Walpole.) "The royal family," says Macaulay, "was rather strengthened than weakened by the disagreement of its two most distinguished members." In 1736 he married Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha. The fall of Walpole, in 1742, caused the dissension between the king and the prince to abate for a time; but the latter soon resumed his opposition. He died in 1751, leaving a number of children; one of his sons became King George III.

Frederick, Landgrave of Thuringia, born in 1256, was a son and rightful heir of Albert of Thuringia. His mother was a daughter of the emperor Frederick II. He waged war against his father, (who wished to exclude him from the succession,) and obtained possession of Thuringia and Misnia about 1308. Died in 1324.

Frederick, COLONEL, a Corsican officer, born about 1730, was supposed to be the son of Theodore, who was styled King of Corsica. He entered the service of the Duke of Würtemberg, who sent him to England as his agent. He wrote a "Description of Corsica," (1798.) He committed suicide in London in 1797.

Frederick Augustus I. and II., Kings of Poland. See AUGUSTUS.

Frederick Augustus [Ger. FRIEDRICH AUGUST, freed'rik öw'gööst] I., King of Saxony, born at Dresden in 1750, was the eldest son of the Elector Frederick Christian, whom he succeeded in 1763. He is said to have uniformly consulted the happiness of his subjects. He abolished torture, (1770,) and made other reforms in legislation. In 1791 he refused the crown of Poland. He maintained neutrality in the war between the French and the allied powers until 1806, when he united his army with that of Prussia. In December, 1806, he assumed the title of king, joined the Confederation of the Rhine, and became an ally of Napoleon. He was deprived by the allied powers of a large part of his kingdom about 1815. He died in May, 1827, and was succeeded by his brother Antony.

See HERMANN, "Friedrich Augusts Leben," 1827; POBLITZ, "Friedrich Augusts Leben," 2 vols., 1830.

Frederick Augustus II., King of Saxony, born in May, 1797, was a nephew of the preceding, and a son of Prince Maximilian. He married the archduchess Caroline of Austria in 1819. In July, 1830, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army. He began to reign in June, 1836, his father having renounced his right to the throne. He was so interested in botany that he made several botanical excursions to foreign countries after his accession. He died in August, 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John.

Frederick Charles. (or Friedrich Karl,) Imperial Prince of Germany, a nephew of the king, Wilhelm I., and a son of Friedrich Karl Alexander, was born in 1828. He commanded the first Prussian army which defeated the Austrians at Sadowa, (Königgratz,) July 3, 1866. Another army under the Crown Prince arrived some hours after the battle began. In the Franco-Prussian war he added to his military renown. He commanded the second German army and defeated General Froissart at Speichern and Marshal Bazaine at Metz. In 1870 he was created a field-marshal. Died in 1884.

Frederick Henry OF ORANGE. See ORANGE.

Frederick William, [Ger. FRIEDRICH WILHELM, freed/'rik wî'hêlm,] Elector of Brandenburg, surnamed THE GREAT ELECTOR, born in 1620, was the son of the Elector George William, the prince to whose policy the house of Hohenzollern owes its greatness. He succeeded his father in 1640, soon after which he obtained from the King of Poland the sovereignty of the duchy of Prussia. By the treaty of Westphalia (1648) he acquired Magdeburg, Minden, and part of Pomerania. In 1655 he joined Charles Gustavus of Sweden in a successful invasion of Poland. As the ally of Holland and the emperor, he took the field against Louis XIV. in 1672. The Swedes, having invaded his dominions, were totally defeated by him at Fehrbellin in 1675. In 1679 he made peace with Sweden and France, receiving from the latter 300,000 crowns. His first wife was Louisa Henrietta, Princess of Orange, author of a popular hymn, "Jesus mein Zuversicht." He possessed great political abilities, and his reign was very beneficial to Prussia. He died in 1688, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick I.

See SAMUEL VON PUFFENDORF, "De Rebus gestis Friderici Wilhelmii," 1695; FRANZ HORN, "Leben Friedrich Wilhelm des Grossen," 1814; VON RAUMER, "Fried. Wilhelm's des grossen Kurfürsten Kinderjahre," 1850; S. HIRSCH, "Erinnerungen an den grossen Kurfürsten Friedrich Wilhelm, und an seine Gemahlin Louise," 1852.

Frederick William (or **Friedrich Wilhelm**) I., King of Prussia, a son of Frederick I., was born in 1688. He ascended the throne in February, 1713, having married Sophia Dorothea of Hanover. He was very parsimonious, eccentric, and arbitrary. "His eccentricities," says Macaulay, "were such as had never been seen out of a mad-house. . . . His taste for military pomp and order became a mania, like that of a Dutch burgomaster for tulips. . . . Every country was ransacked by his agents for men above the ordinary stature," for his army. Although he formed a large and highly-disciplined army, he was a pacific prince, and was not engaged in any important wars. He founded a medical college and other useful institutions at Berlin, but was hostile to literature, art, and metaphysics. He died in 1740, leaving the throne to his son, Frederick the Great.

See MORGENSTERN, "Ueber Friedrich Wilhelm I.," 1793; FÖRSTER, "Geschichte Friedrich Wilhelm's I.," 1835; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" E. MAUVILLON, "Histoire de Frédéric Guillaume I.," 1741, (translated into English by W. PHELPS, 1750); F. CRAMER, "Zur Geschichte Friedrich Wilhelm's I. und Friedrichs II.," 1829; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1835.

Frederick William II., King of Prussia, born in September, 1744, was a son of Augustus William, who was a brother of Frederick the Great. He was declared crown-prince, or heir to the throne, in 1758, and began to reign in August, 1786. His first wife, Elizabeth Christina Ulrica of Brunswick, having been divorced in 1769, he married the princess Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt. In August, 1791, occurred a famous interview at Pilnitz between Frederick William and the Emperor of Austria, who agreed to intervene for the defence of Louis XVI. of France against his subjects. He invaded France with a large army in July, 1792, but retreated to the Rhine, without important results, in the autumn of that year. The dilatory movements of the Prussians in this and the ensuing campaign are ascribed to secret negotiations or intrigues. (See DUMOURIEZ, and BRUNSWICK, DUKE OF.) Frederick William united with Russia in the second partition of Poland, (1793,) by which he obtained Dantzic and Thorn, with about 1100 German square miles of territory. He made a separate peace with the French republic at Bâle in April, 1795. Died in November, 1797, leaving his throne to his son, Frederick William III.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" MIRABEAU, "Histoire secrète de la Cour de Berlin."

Frederick William III., King of Prussia, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in August, 1770. His mother was Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt. He married the Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and succeeded his father on the 16th of November, 1797. For the neutrality which he observed between the French and the coalition he was rewarded at the peace of Lunéville, 1801, with the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Paderborn, besides some other territories. The population of Prussia was then about ten millions.

He refused to join the third coalition against the French in 1805 until the French army had violated the neutral territory of Anspach. In November, 1805, he formed a secret alliance with Russia and the other powers; but a few days after the battle of Austerlitz he concluded with Napoleon a treaty of peace, by which Hanover was annexed to Prussia in exchange for Anspach, Cleves, and Neufchâtel. This transaction provoked England to declare war against Prussia. His alliance with France was broken by the aggressions of Napoleon, or by the offer of the latter to restore Hanover to England. He demanded as his ultimatum that the French troops should evacuate Germany; but before this demand reached Paris Napoleon had advanced far on his way to the seat of war. The Prussians were routed at Jena and Auerstadt on the 14th of October, 1806, a few days after which Napoleon entered Berlin. The war was ended in July, 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, which deprived Frederick William of about half of his kingdom,—viz., the Polish provinces, and all that part which lies west of the Elbe.

He applied himself with success to repair the desolations caused by the war, made reforms in the government, and abolished serfdom. In 1812 he was compelled to furnish a large force to aid the French in the invasion of Russia; but in March, 1813, he summoned his subjects to the war of liberation, for which they evinced the utmost enthusiasm. He gave proof of personal courage in several battles in 1813, and entered Paris in triumph in March, 1814. At the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15, he recovered nearly all the provinces he had lost, and acquired half of Saxony. He failed to give his people a free constitution, as he had promised. Frederick William was a ruler of moderate capacity. He died in June, 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick William IV.

See LEUTSCH, "Geschichte des Preussischen Staats unter Wilhelm III.," ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" HENSE, "Friedrich Wilhelm III.," 1840; F. R. EYLER, "Charakterzüge und historische Fragmente aus dem Leben Friedrich Wilhelm's III.," 3 vols., 1842-44, (translated into English by J. BIRCH, London, 1844.)

Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, was born on the 15th of October, 1795. He married in 1823 Elizabeth Louisa, a daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria. In consequence of the marriage of his sister to Nicholas of Russia, he became an intimate friend of the latter. He began his reign, June 7, 1840, with measures of indulgence and moderation, and excited hopes of reforms which were never realized. He refused to restrict his absolute power by a constitution, saying, "I would not have a piece of parchment interposed between me and my people." Excited by the triumph of the French revolutionists, the citizens of Berlin revolted in March, 1848. After several days of severe fighting, the king withdrew his troops from the city, changed his ministry, and made concessions to the Liberal party. He granted in December, 1848, a constitution which has since been modified or nullified, and professed a great zeal for German unity, until the National Assembly at Frankfurt elected the Archduke John of Austria as lieutenant-general. He was censured for his irresolution and neutrality in the Crimean war. He was rendered incompetent to reign by a serious malady in 1858, after which his brother acted as regent. He died, without issue, in January, 1861.

Frederick William I., the last Elector of Hesse, born in 1802, was the son of William II., whom he succeeded in 1847. He became very unpopular. In 1866 he took side with Austria, and the King of Prussia deposed him and annexed Hesse to his own kingdom.

Frederick William, Imperial Prince of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia, born on the 18th of October, 1831, is the eldest son of the Emperor of Germany. He commanded the second army which in June, 1866, entered Bohemia from Silesia, and, after several successful actions at Nachod, Trautenu, etc., effected a junction with the other Prussian army at Sadowa, July 3. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 he commanded the third German army, and gained several victories over the French. At the close of that year he was made a field-marshal of Prussia and a field-marshal of Russia. He married the Princess Royal of England in 1858.

Frederick William Charles, King of Württemberg, born at Treptow in 1754, received from nature superior abilities. In 1797 he married Charlotte Augusta Matilda, a princess of England, and succeeded his father, Frederick Eugene, as Duke of Württemberg. He obtained the dignity of Elector in 1803. Having formed an alliance with Napoleon, (1805,) he gained a large accession of territory and the title of king. He joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. His army fought for Napoleon in 1809, 1812, and 1813, but joined the allies in November, 1813. Died in October, 1816.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Frederick William Charles, Prince of the Low Countries, second son of William I., was born in 1797. He married a daughter of the King of Prussia in 1825, took a prominent part in the war of the Belgian revolution in 1830, and commanded in battle at Brussels, from which he was compelled to retreat in September of that year.

Fredro, frā'dro, (MAXIMILIAN,) Palatine of Podolia, a popular Polish author, noted for civil and military services. He published several able works on political and military affairs, which acquired a high reputation. One of these is entitled "Proverbs and Advice, Moral, Political, and Military." He died in 1676.

Free'ling, (Sir FRANCIS,) born at Bristol, England, in 1764, entered the General Post-Office in 1787. For a long period he filled the office of secretary of that department with eminent ability and fidelity. His services were rewarded with the rank of baronet in 1828. Died in 1836.

Free'man, (EDWARD A.,) an English historian, born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1845. He published, besides other works, "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," (1856,) "The History of Federal Government," (1st vol., 1863,) a valuable "History of the Norman Conquest of England," finished in five volumes in 1876, and "The Historical Geography of Europe," (1881.)

Free'man, (JAMES,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1759, graduated at Harvard in 1777. He became about 1782 reader at the King's Chapel, Boston, and soon after separated from the Episcopal Church. He was the first minister in the United States that openly professed to be a Unitarian; and he continued to preach in Boston for fifty years. Died in 1835.

Freeman, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Gloucestershire about 1590, was educated at Oxford. He wrote numerous epigrams.

Freeman, (WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS,) an English admiral, born in 1742, entered the navy about 1757, and gained distinction in the American war, 1776-82. He was made an admiral about 1830. Died in 1832.

Fregoso, frā-go'so, or **Fregose**, frā-go'sā, (in the plural, **Fregosi**, frā-go'see,) a Genoese family, which in the fourteenth century gained distinction among the popular party and by their rivalry with the Adorni occasioned frequent civil wars. **FREGOSO**, (DOMENICO,) became Doge of Genoa in 1370. He conquered the isle of Cyprus, and was deposed in 1378. **PIETRO** was a brother of the preceding. He commanded the armada which conquered Cyprus in 1373, and in 1393 was elected doge. **TOMMASO** was elected doge in 1415. Being attacked by Alfonso of Aragon and the Duke of Milan, he made a brave resistance, but was forced to retire from Genoa in 1421. In 1436 he was again elected, and held the office until 1443. **JANUS**, a nephew of Tommaso, was elected doge in 1447, and died the next year. **PIETRO**, nephew of Tommaso, was elected in 1450, and for eight years maintained his power against Alfonso of Aragon and the Adorni. In 1458 he ceded the seigniorship of Genoa to Charles VII. of France. He was killed in an attempt to expel the French from Genoa in 1459. **PAOLO**, brother of Pietro, and Archbishop of Genoa, was an ambitious and unscrupulous priest. In 1461 he drove Prosper Adorno out of the city, and placed his own cousin, Spinetta Fregoso, in the office of doge. He caused himself to be elected in 1462, but was expelled from office

in 1464 by Sforza, Duke of Milan. He was again in power from 1483 to 1488. Died in 1498. **BATTISTA**, a son of Pietro, was born at Genoa about 1440, elected doge in 1479, and deposed by a conspiracy in 1483. He wrote a "Life of Martin V.," and a treatise on love, "Anteros, sive De Amore." **OCTAVIAN** was elected doge in 1513, after having expelled the French. He was compelled in 1515 to cede the sovereignty of Genoa to Francis I. of France, in whose name he governed the same until 1522. In 1528 the success of Andrea Doria terminated the rivalry between the Adorno and Fregoso families. **FREDERICO**, a brother of Octavian, was born in Genoa about 1480. He was versed in Hebrew and other languages, and wrote, besides other works, a "Paraphrase on the Paternoster," in *terza rima*, and a "Treatise on Prayer," (1542.) He became a cardinal in 1539. Died in 1541.

See E. VINCENTI, "Histoire de Gênes;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Fregoso, (ANTONIO FILEREMO,) an Italian poet, born in Genoa, of the same family as the preceding, lived at the court of Milan about 1500, and enjoyed a high reputation as a poet. His principal poems are "The Laughter of Democritus and the Weeping of Heraclitus," (1506, often reprinted,) "Contest of Plutus and Irus," ("Contentione di Pluto ed Iro,") and "La Cerva bianca," ("The White Deer," 1510.) Died about 1515.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Freher, frā'er, [Lat. FREHERUS,] (MARQUARD,) a German historian, and a native of Augsburg, published "Ancient Bohemian Historians," "History of the Ancient Franks," and other works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1614.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" NICÉPON, "Mémoires."

Freher, (PAUL,) a German biographer, born at Nuremberg in 1611. He practised medicine in that city, and compiled a mediocre work, called "Theatre of Men eminent for Learning," ("Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum," 1688,) containing notices of about 2850 eminent authors and other persons. Died in 1682.

Freherus. See **FREHER**.

Freig, frīg, or **Freige**, frī'gēh, [Lat. FREIGIUS,] (JOHANN THOMAS,) a learned German writer, born at Friburg, in Brigau, in 1543. He became rector of the college of Altorf in 1575. He wrote, besides other works in Latin, a "Life of Peter Ramus," (about 1580,) and "Rhetorica, Poetica, Logica," (1582,) and published Cicero's Orations with notes, (3 vols., 1581,) often reprinted. Died in 1583.

Freigius. See **FREIG**.

Freiligrath, frī'lig-rāt', (FERDINAND,) a celebrated German lyric and patriotic poet, born at Detmold in 1810. In 1833 he published some poems in the "Almanac of the Muses," which were so successful that he renounced his previous employment in a banking-house at Amsterdam, and devoted himself to literature. After the revolution of 1848 he brought out his spirited poem entitled "The Dead to the Living," for which he was tried by the government, but was acquitted. Owing to renewed political accusations, he left Germany in 1849, and settled in London. Among his best productions are his "Political and Social Poems," and "Confession of Faith," ("Glaubensbekenntniss,") which enjoy the greatest popularity among the Liberal party in Germany. Freiligrath's poetry, apart from the fervent patriotism it displays, possesses merits of a high order; and he has made several excellent translations from the English and French.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Freind, frēnd, or **Friend**, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English physician, born in Northamptonshire in 1675, was an excellent classical scholar, and eminent in his profession. He served as army physician under the Earl of Peterborough, in Spain, in 1705-07. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in 1712, and member of Parliament in 1722. In 1727 he was appointed first physician to the queen of George II. He wrote many able medical works, of which the most important is his "History of

Physic from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," (2 vols., 1726-27.) Died in 1728.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Freind, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English divine, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1667. He resided in Westminster, wrote verses in Latin and English, edited "Cicero de Oratore," (1724,) and was an opponent of Bentley in the controversy respecting the Epistles of Phalaris. He was head-master of Westminster School. Died in 1751.

Freinsheim, frîns'hîm', [Lat. FREINSHEMIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Ulm in 1608. In 1642 he was appointed professor of eloquence and political economy at Upsal, and in 1647 was created by Queen Christina her librarian and historiographer. He was honorary professor at Heidelberg when he died in 1660. He published several editions of the classics, and wrote a valuable supplement to Livy and to Quintus Curtius, with a view of restoring the lost books of those authors.

See A. FREINSHEIM, "Laudatio posthuma J. Freinsheimii," 1661.

Freinshemius. See FREINSHEIM.

Freire, frã'e-rã, (FRANCISCO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese philologist and historian, born at Lisbon in 1713. As a member of the Academy of Arcades, he was called "Candido Lusitano." He wrote "Maxims on the Art of Oratory," and a "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal," (1758.) Died in 1773. "He contributed much," says Ferdinand Denis, "to the restoration of literature by the purity of his style." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

Freire de Andrada, frã'e-rã dà ân-drã'dã, (BERNARDIM,) a Portuguese general, born in Lisbon in 1764. He had risen to the rank of lieutenant-general when the war against Bonaparte began. In 1808 he put himself at the head of the national army which co-operated with Wellington. He was accused of treason by some factious persons, and was killed by his own soldiers at Braga in 1809.

Freire de Andrada, (HYACINTH.) See ANDRADA, (JACINTO.)

Freire de Andrade, (or **Andrada**), frã'e-rã dà ân-drã'dã, (or ân-drã'dã,) (GOMEZ,) a Portuguese general, and an able administrator, born about 1685. He was governor of Rio Janeiro for many years, beginning in 1733. He was the hero of the poem of Basileo da Gama entitled "O Uruguay." In 1756 he defeated the Spaniards in the war of the Seven Missions. Died in 1763.

See SOUTHEY'S "History of Brazil."

Freire de Andrade, (GOMEZ,) a Portuguese general, was born in Vienna in 1752. He obtained a command in the French army under Junot in 1808, served in Russia in 1812, and was governor of Dresden in 1813. Having returned to Lisbon, he was executed, on a charge of conspiracy against Marshal Beresford, in 1817. His innocence was recognized several years later.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Histoire de Jean VI, Roi de Portugal," etc., Paris, 1827.

Freire de Carvalho, frã'e-rã dà kar-vãl'yo, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese critic, who became professor of eloquence in Lisbon about 1846. He published a good edition of the "Lusiad," (1843,) and an "Essay on the Literary History of Portugal," (1845.)

Freitag. See FREYTAG.

Frelinghuysen, free'ling-hî'zen, (FREDERICK,) an American statesman, born in New Jersey in 1753. He graduated at Princeton in 1770, and served with distinction as captain at the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He was a member of the Continental Congress of 1775, and from 1793 to 1796 was a United States Senator. Died in 1804.

Frelinghuysen, (THEODORE,) an American statesman, a son of the preceding, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1787. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1829 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, in which he acted with the Whig party and took a prominent part in the debates until 1835. He became chancellor of the University of New York in 1838. In 1844 he was nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the Whig party, which also nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency; but they were not elected. He was chosen

president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1850. Died in 1862.

See T. W. CHAMBERS, "Memoir of the Life of T. Frelinghuysen," 1863, with portrait.

Frellon, frã'lôn', (JEAN and FRANÇOIS,) printers of Lyons, France, who acquired distinction by the perfection of their editions of the New Testament and other books, printed between 1530 and 1570.

Fre'mantle, (Sir THOMAS FRANCIS,) an English politician, born in 1798. He represented Buckingham in Parliament from 1827 to 1846, and acted with the Conservatives. He was secretary of war in 1844-45, and was appointed chairman of the board of customs in 1846.

Frémin, frã'mãn', (RENÉ,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1673. In 1722 Philip V. of Spain employed him to embellish with statuary his gardens and palace of the Granja. Died in 1745.

Fréminet, frã'mé'nã', (MARTIN,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1567, studied many years in Italy with such success that Henry IV. of France chose him in 1603 as his first painter, and employed him in decorating the chapel of Fontainebleau, which contains his master-pieces. He imitated the style of Michael Angelo, and excelled in composition and perspective. Died in 1619.

See A. FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Vies des plus célèbres Peintres."

Frémont', (JOHN CHARLES,) the "Pathfinder" of the Rocky Mountains, an American explorer and general, born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813, was the son of a Frenchman and a Virginian mother. He graduated at Charleston College, South Carolina, and became a professor of mathematics in the navy about 1835; but he soon resigned that position. In 1838 and 1839 he assisted Nicollet in the exploration of the upper portion of the Valley of the Mississippi. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the topographical engineers in 1838, and was ordered in 1841 to explore and survey the river Des Moines. In October of that year he married Jessie, a daughter of Senator Benton, of Missouri. Having formed a project to explore the Rocky Mountains and to open an overland route to the Pacific Ocean, he began the arduous enterprise, under the authority of the government, in May, 1842. He examined the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and ascended, in August, the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, (13,570 feet above the sea,) which is now called Fremont's Peak. In the autumn of 1842 he returned to Washington, and published a report of his discoveries, which was commended by Humboldt in his "Aspects of Nature."

In the summer of 1843 he conducted another expedition up the valley of the Platte and through the South Pass, explored Great Salt Lake, and made important discoveries in geography. He arrived in November at Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia River, and in the ensuing winter attempted to return by a more southern route; but his progress was arrested by deep snows, and his party suffered severely from hunger and cold. Having changed his course, he reached the Sacramento River in March, 1844, and, returning through the Great Basin and the South Pass, arrived at Kansas in July of that year. The daring and fortitude exhibited in this expedition among hostile savages and inhospitable deserts have hardly been surpassed in the records of human adventure. Soon after his return he was promoted to the rank of captain, and prepared a report of his second expedition. In the spring of 1845 he conducted a third expedition, to explore the Sierra Nevada, California, &c. He was attacked by Mexicans near Monterey in March, 1846, defended himself with success, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in May, and was appointed Governor of California by Commodore Stockton, whose authority was disputed by General Kearney. Fremont, however, continued to recognize Commodore Stockton as his superior, and was arrested by General Kearney, who ordered him to report to the adjutant-general at Washington. He was tried by a court-martial, and found guilty of mutiny and disobedience, for which he was pardoned by the President; but he declined the pardon, and resigned his commission.

In 1848 Fremont attempted, at his own expense, another expedition across the continent, through the northern part of Mexico; but, the guide having lost his way; the party, after undergoing incredible sufferings, in which about one-third of their number perished, were compelled to return to Santa Fe, whence they had started.

In 1849 he settled in California, where he had purchased a large aridiferous tract called the Mariposa estate. He exerted his influence to make California a free State, and was one of the Senators chosen to represent that State in the Federal Senate in 1850. His term in the Senate expired in March, 1851. For his services as an explorer he received, in 1850, a gold medal from the King of Prussia, and another from the Royal Geographical Society of London. In 1853 he conducted, at his own expense, an exploring party to the Pacific, and succeeded in finding a new route about latitude 38° north. He was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention in June, 1856, as the competitor of the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan. Colonel Fremont received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes, cast by eleven States, against one hundred and seventy-four votes given to his opponent.

In May, 1861, he was appointed a major-general of the regular army, and commander of the department of Missouri, or Western district. In August he issued an order for the emancipation of the slaves of those who should take arms against the United States; but this act was disapproved and annulled by the President, who considered it premature. Moving his army from the Missouri River, he pursued the enemy, who retired southwestward. He had just overtaken the army of insurgents at Springfield, when he was removed from the command, November 2, 1861. In March, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Mountain department, including parts of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. About the 1st of June he began to pursue General Jackson, (Stonewall,) who, after chasing General Banks down the Shenandoah Valley to the Potomac, was retiring towards Harrisonburg. General Fremont attacked the enemy on the 8th of June, 1862, at Cross Keys, where he fought an indecisive battle. He was then recalled from the pursuit of General Jackson, and he resigned his command about the end of June, because he was not willing to serve under General Pope, his junior or inferior in rank. In 1877 he was appointed Governor of Arizona.

See JOHN BIGELOW, "Life of John C. Frémont," 1856; C. W. UPHAM, "Life and Explorations of J. C. Frémont," 1856.

Frémont d'Abancourt, frā'mōn' dā'bōn'kōor', (NICOLAS,) a French Protestant, born in Paris about 1625, was a nephew of Perrot d'Abancourt. By the influence of Turenne he was appointed ambassador to Portugal in 1663. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, in 1685, he was obliged to leave France, and retired to Holland, where the Prince of Orange appointed him historiographer. He wrote, besides a few other works, "Memoirs in relation to the History of Portugal," (from 1659 to 1668, published in 1701.) Died in 1693.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Frémy, frā'mē', (ARNOULD,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1809, has written some works of fiction.

Frémy, (EDMOND,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1814. He was a favourite pupil of M. Pelouze, whom he aided as assistant professor in the Polytechnic School. He afterwards succeeded M. Pelouze as professor, and succeeded Gay-Lussac in the Museum of Natural History. In conjunction with Pelouze, he produced successful works, entitled "General Treatise on Chemistry," (6 vols., 1844-57,) and an "Abridgment (*Abrégé*) of Chemistry."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

French, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in 1616, attended professionally the parliamentary army under Fairfax. He wrote the "Art of Distillation," and the "Yorkshire Spaw." Died in 1657.

French, (NICOLAS,) an Irish Roman Catholic bishop, born at Wexford in 1604. He was appointed Bishop of Ferns in 1643, soon after which date he went as an exile to the continent. He published, besides other works, "The Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men," (1676,) directed against Ormond. Died in 1678.

French, (SAMUEL G.,) an American officer in the Confederate army, born in New Jersey, was made a brigadier-general in 1861.

French, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American officer, born in Maryland about 1818, served in the Mexican war, and in 1861 became a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army.

Frend, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on astronomy, political economy, etc., born at Canterbury in 1757. He was rector of Madingley, but, having adopted Socinian opinions, he resigned that living in 1787. Among his works is "Evening Amusements on the Beauties of the Heavens," issued annually, (1804-22.) Died in 1841.

Freneau, frē'nō', (PHILIP,) an American poet and journalist, of French descent, born at New York in 1752. He wrote, during the Revolution, many satirical and burlesque poems against the Tories. Some of these were very popular. He performed many voyages as a captain of a merchant-vessel between 1784 and 1789, and again after 1798. About 1790 he became translating clerk to Jefferson, (then secretary of state,) and editor of the "National Gazette," published at Philadelphia and notorious for virulent articles against the administration of Washington. Died near Freehold, New Jersey, in December, 1832.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Frénicle, frā'nēk'l', (NICOLAS,) a minor French poet, born in Paris in 1600, wrote "Niobe, a Tragedy," and other poems. Died in 1661.

Frénicle de Bessy, frā'nēk'l' dēh bā'sē', (BERNARD,) a skilful French mathematician, brother of the preceding. He excelled in solving difficult questions without the use of algebra, so that Fermat, Descartes, and others confessed his superiority. His *modus operandi* was kept secret until his death, when it was ascertained by his papers to be the "method of exclusion." He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1666. He wrote a "Treatise on Right-Angled Triangles in Numbers," and other works. Died in 1675.

Frenzel or Frentzel, (JOHANN,) a German poet, born at Annaberg in 1609. He was professor of poetry at Leipsic. Died in 1674.

Freppel, (CHARLES EMILE,) Bishop of Angers, was born at Obernai in 1827. He represents Brest in the chamber of deputies, and has published numerous works.

Frere, (Right Hon. JOHN HOOKMAN,) of Norfolk, England, was born in 1769, and entered Parliament in 1796. He was ambassador to Spain in 1808, and performed other diplomatic services. He was one of the founders of the "London Quarterly Review," and acquired distinction as a poet by a humorous work, entitled "Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work by William and Robert Whistlecraft, etc., relating to King Arthur and his Round Table." His translation of a Saxon poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunnenburgh was much admired. Died at Malta in 1846.

Frère, (PIERRE ÉDOUARD,) a French painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche, was born in Paris in 1819. His subjects are familiar domestic scenes.

Frere, (HENRY BARTLE EDWARD,) Sir, a son of John Hookham Frere, was born in 1815. He entered the Indian civil service and was granted the K.C.B. for his services during the Indian mutiny; in 1862 he became governor of Bombay. He was sent on a special mission to Zanzibar in 1872, accompanied the Prince of Wales to India in 1875, and in 1877 was appointed governor at the Cape, whence he was recalled in 1880. He was a member of the India council and president of the Royal Geographical Society. He published several lectures and pamphlets. Died in 1884.

Frerés, (THEODORE,) a Dutch painter, born at Enckhuyzen in 1643, studied at Rome. He worked for some time at Amsterdam. Died at sea in 1693.

Fréret, (NICOLAS,) an eminent French historical critic and savant, born in Paris, February 15, 1688. About 1714 he wrote a "Discourse on the Origin of the French," which was much admired, but procured for him a short confinement in the Bastille. He appears to have been actuated by a disinterested zeal for

the honour of the Academy, for which he wrote a multitude of profound dissertations on ancient history and chronology, in one of which he explodes the fabulous antiquity of the Chinese. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on the Origin of the Greeks," "Observations on the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon," and "Historical Researches respecting the Ancient Peoples of Asia." He was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Died in Paris in March, 1749. He is considered the greatest of French historical critics.

See BOUGAINVILLE, "Éloge de Fréret;" CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, "Vie de Fréret," prefixed to a new edition of his works. The first volume of this edition was published in 1825. See, also, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frerichs, frā'riks, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German physician, born at Aurich, in Hanover, in 1819. He became professor of pathology and therapeutics at Breslau about 1852. He wrote, besides other able works, a "Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," (1859.)

Fréron, frā'rōn', (ÉLIE CATHERINE,) a distinguished French critic and *littérateur*, born at Quimper in 1719, assisted Desfontaines for several years in his critical reviews. From 1749 to 1754 he issued a spirited literary periodical, styled "Letters on Certain Contemporary Writings." From 1754 until his death he edited the "Literary Year," and acquired much notoriety by his attacks on Voltaire and the Encyclopedists, who retorted with great asperity. His ode on the battle of Fontenoy (1745) was admired. He wrote many other works. Died in 1776.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" C. NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," 1853.

Fréron, (LOUIS STANISLAS,) son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1765. He was a violent Jacobin, edited a paper called the "Orator of the People," voted for the death of the king in the Convention, and took an official and prominent part in the massacres at Marseilles and Toulon. He promoted the fall of Robespierre in 1794, and was appointed sub-prefect in Saint Domingo, where he died, soon after his arrival, in 1802.

See LAMARTINE'S "History of the Girondists."

Frescobaldi, frēs-ko-bāl'dee, (GIROLAMO,) a renowned Italian organist and composer, born at Ferrara, probably about 1588. He became organist of St. Peter's in Rome. He displayed a rich imagination as a composer of canzoni, toccatas, etc. He is regarded as the father of that style of organ-music which we usually call "voluntaries." Died about 1654.

See HAWKINS, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fresenius, frā-zā'ne-ūs, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born in 1717; died in 1783.

See F. A. FRESINIUS, "Lebenslauf, etc. J. F. Fresenii," 1789.

Fresia, frā'se-ā, or frā'ze-ā', (MAURICE IGNACE,) BARON, a general in the French army, was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, in 1746. He was appointed Governor of Venice, and commandant of the Illyrian provinces, about 1810. Died in Paris in 1827.

Fresnaye, de la, deh lā frā'nā', (JEAN VAUQUELIN—vōk'lān') a mediocre French poet, father of Desyvetaux, born in Normandy in 1536; died in 1606.

Fresne. See DUFRESNE and DU CANGE.

Fresne, frēn, (FRANÇOIS ÉBAUDY—ā'bō'de'), a French economist, born at Langres in 1743, published a "Treatise on Agriculture," (3 vols., 1788,) and proposed the saving-fund for servants, and other means of economy which have since been adopted. Died in 1815.

Fresnel, frā'nél', (AUGUSTIN JEAN,) a celebrated French geometer and optician, born at Broglie (Eure) on the 10th of May, 1788, was the son of an architect. He studied in the École Polytechnique, and passed thence into the École des Ponts et Chaussées, which he quitted with the title of engineer. He began to experiment on the theory of light about 1815, and received a prize from the Academy of Sciences for his treatise "On the Diffraction of Light" in 1819. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote several memoirs on polarization and double refraction, which were inserted in the "Annales de Physique et Chimie," (1816-25.) He performed for physical optics what Newton did for astronomy. His experiments tend to prove

the truth of the theory that light consists in the vibrations of an elastic medium. His theory of double refraction and polarization is called one of the finest efforts of genius. He made the first successful application of lenses to the lamps of light-houses, and invented the illuminating apparatus which is used throughout the civilized world. He was chosen in 1825 a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, which in 1827 awarded to him the Rumford medal. When on his death-bed, this medal was presented to him by his friend Arago, to whom he said, "I thank you for performing this mission, which must have been a painful duty; for the brightest badge of honour appears dim and insignificant to him who must lay it down on the grave of a friend." Died in 1827.

See ARAGO'S "Éloge de Fresnel," in the "Œuvres complètes" (of Arago,) tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle," (Supplément.)

Fresnel, (FULGENCE,) a French Orientalist, born at Mathieu (Calvados) in 1795; died at Bagdad in 1855.

Fresnoy. See DUFRESNOY, (CHARLES ALPHONSE.)

Fresnoy, (LENGLET DU.) See LENGLET.

Fresny. See DUFRESNY.

Fresse-Montval, frēs'mōn'vāl', (HENRI FRANÇOIS ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Perpignan in 1795, wrote a "Manual of Latin Composition," and made a translation of Pindar's works into French verse, which gained a prize of the French Academy in 1851.

Fressinet, frā'se'nā', (PHILIBERT,) a French general, born in Burgundy in 1769. In 1813, for his conduct at the battle of Lutzen, he obtained the rank of general of division. Died in 1821.

Fréteau de Saint-Just, frā'tō' deh sán'zhüst', (EMMANUEL MARIE MICHEL PHILIPPE,) a French lawyer, born in 1745. He was elected in 1789 to the States-General, and was a moderate partisan of the Revolution. He was one of the presidents of the Constituent Assembly, and a judge of one of the courts in Paris. He was executed by the terrorists in 1794.

Freudenberger, froi'den-bēr'ger, (SIGISMUND,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born in 1745; died in 1801.

Freudweiler, froi'dwī'ler, (DANIEL,) a Swiss painter, born in 1793; died in 1827.

Freund, froint, (WILHELM,) a German lexicographer, of Jewish extraction, born at Kempen, in the province of Posen, in 1806. His "Dictionary of the Latin Language" (4 vols., 1834) enjoys a high reputation. He also published a Latin-German, Latin-Greek Dictionary for Schools, (1848.)

Freundsberg. See FRONDSBERG.

Freundweiler, froi'dwī'ler, or **Freudweiler**, froi'dwī'ler, (HENRI,) a skilful Swiss painter of history, genre, and portraits, was born at Zurich in 1755; died in 1795.

Freux, de, deh fruh, [Lat. FRU'SIUS,] (ANDRÉ,) a French Jesuit and writer, born at Chartres about 1500, became secretary to Loyola at Rome. Died in 1556.

Frey, frī, or **Freyr**, frīr, [sometimes written in Latin FRICCO; etymology the same as that of FREYIA, which see,*] the son of Njörd, and the brother of Freyia. He presides over rain and sunshine and the fruits of the earth. His attributes correspond to those both of Frigga and Freyia. As the god of fertility, he resembles the former; as the god of pleasure and love, he is the counterpart of the latter. We are told that he was (like Freyia) beloved by all, both gods and men. He had two remarkable gifts presented him by Loki,—the ship Skidbladnir, which would always have a fair wind whenever the sails were set, and was so capacious that it could contain all the gods, with their weapons and armour, and yet could be folded up like a cloth and carried in one's pocket; and the boar named Gullinbursti, ("golden bristles,") which he could drive on the air and sea and which could travel

* Supposing the etymology given under FREYIA to be the true one, Frey is simply the masculine form of Freyia,—the masculine of *frīyā* being *frīyā*, or (as the final *short a* is often dropped) simply *frīy*,—and signifies, like Freyia, "beloved," "dear." The Latin name *Fricco* goes to establish Frey's relationship with Frigga, and to confirm the view that Freyia and Frigga were originally one name, since nothing is more common than for *g* and *y* to interchange, as shown in such examples as "Day," Anglo-Saxon *Dæg*, German *Tag*; "Way," Anglo-Saxon and German *Weg*, etc.

† As Frigga was the goddess of marriage, so Frey was the god of marriage; for on such occasions, as Adan of Bremen tells us, the old Danes used to sacrifice to Frey.

far more swiftly than any horse. The wife of Frey was Gerda, (ǧēr'dā, or Gerd, (ǧerd,)) the daughter of a giant named Gymir. It is related that one day Frey ascended Odin's throne Hlidskialf, whence he could view all the regions of the world. Towards the north he saw a magnificent palace, out of which came a woman whose beauty was so resplendent that it illumined the whole world. As a just punishment for his presumption in ascending the seat of the father of the gods, Frey was so deeply smitten with love that he could neither drink, speak, nor sleep. Thereupon Njörd sent Skirmir, Frey's attendant, to inquire the cause of his distress. When Skirmir learned it, he promised that if his master would give him his sword he would obtain for him the beautiful maiden, whose name was Gerda. In this undertaking he encountered great difficulties, but was at last successful. But Frey had parted with his good sword, which will prove a very serious loss at Ragnaröck, when the great battle will be fought between the Æsir and their enemies.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLETT'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., fable XIX.; PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Frey, frī, (JEAN CÉCILE,) a Swiss philologist and physician, born at Kaisersstuhl about 1580, taught philosophy in a college of Paris. He wrote, besides other works in Latin, "The Philosophy of the Druids," (1625.) Died in 1631.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Frey, (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss philologist and Orientalist, born at Bâle in 1682. He was appointed professor of history and theology in the Academy of Berne in 1711. He also distinguished himself by great knowledge and critical sagacity in theology, history, and philosophy, and wrote several works. Died in 1759.

See J. C. BECK, "De Vita et Meritis Philologi J. L. Frey," 1760.

Frey, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an excellent Swiss engraver, born at Lucerne in 1681, studied under Carlo Maratta, and worked mostly in Rome. He engraved a large number of the master-pieces of the Italian painters, reproducing with great fidelity the characteristic style of each master, and was perhaps the most excellent engraver of his time. Died in 1752. Among his works are "Bacchus and Ariadne" and "The Chariot of Aurora," after Guido; and "The Holy Family," after Raphael.

Freyberg, (MAXIMILIAN PROKOP,) BARON, born at Freising in 1789, was appointed by Louis I. of Bavaria keeper of the archives at Munich. Besides legal treatises, he published several works relating to Bavarian history. Died in 1851.

Freycinet, de, (LOUIS CLAUDE Desaulces,) a French navigator, born at Montélimart in 1779. He commanded several scientific expeditions and wrote part of the "Voyage around the World." Died in 1842.

Freycinet, (CHARLES LOUIS de Saulces de,) a French statesman and engineer, born in 1828. He was educated at the Polytechnic School as an engineer, and was afterwards employed by the government and by the railway companies in that capacity. He was also appointed to several civil offices, among which was that of prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne (1870.) He was elected a senator in 1876, and was minister of public works in the Dufaure and Waddington ministries, 1877-79. At the last-mentioned date he became president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, but resigned in September, 1880. He succeeded Gambetta as prime minister of France in 1882, but resigned in the following August. He is the author of several works on mechanics, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1878.

Freyia or **Freyja**, frī'yā, written also **Freya**, [probably allied to the Sanscrit *prīyā*, signifying "dear," "beloved," and, as a substantive, a "wife;" compare the Swedish *fria* or *frija*, to "make love," to "seek in marriage,"] the goddess of love, the Venus of the Norse mythology. She is also called VAN'ADIS, or the "Vanir goddess." She is said to be the daughter of Njörd, the god of the air. (See VANIR.) She was married to Oder, (or Odur,) who afterwards left her and wandered far away. During his absence she weeps for him, shed-

ding golden tears. Matthew Arnold, in his beautiful poem entitled "Balder Dead," speaks thus of Freya:

"And Freya next came nigh, with golden tears,
The loveliest goddess she in heaven, by all
Most honoured after Frae, Odin's wife;
Her long ago the wandering Oder took
To mate, but left her to roam in distant lands;
Since then she seeks him, and weeps tears of gold:
Names hath she many; Vanadis on earth
They call her; Freya is her name in heaven."

One-half of the heroes who fell in battle belonged, it is said, to Freya: hence she was sometimes called Val-freya, (i.e. the "Freya of the fallen,") in the same manner that Odin was styled Valföðr, (or Valfaðir,) or the "father of the slain." This is thus explained by some writers: Many warriors are impelled chiefly by their own fiery courage; these, falling in battle, belong to Odin, the god of courage: others, like the knights of the middle ages, seek to obtain by their prowess the admiration and favour of the other sex; these are the votaries of Freya, the goddess of love and gallantry, and, when they fall in battle, belong especially to her.

Most etymologists agree that Freya and Frigga were originally the same name. We may conjecture that among a simple and comparatively virtuous people the same power would preside over love and marriage, but that in a later and more corrupt age those offices which originally belonged to one became divided, as among the Greeks and Romans, between two distinct and independent deities. (See FREY.) There can scarcely be a reasonable question but that *Friday* signifies "Freya's day;" though some suppose it to be "Frigga's day;" it was called in the Latin of the middle ages *Veneris dies*, ("Venus's day,") whence the French *Vendredi*.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK; MALLETT'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., fable XVIII.

Freylinghausen, frī'ling-hōw'zen, (JOHANN ANASTAS or ANASTASIUS,) a German theologian and writer, born at Gandersheim in 1670. He became the colleague of the philanthropist A. H. Francke at Halle. Died in 1738.

Freyre. See FREIRE.

Freyre, frā'e-rā, (DON MANOEL,) a Spanish general, born at Osuna, in Andalusia, in 1765. He commanded the cavalry at Ocaña, where the Spaniards were defeated by the French, in 1809, and obtained the chief command of a corps in Murcia and Granada in 1810 or 1811. In 1813 he succeeded Castaños as general of the Spanish forces under Wellington. He was selected to command the royal army at the beginning of the revolution of 1820. After the king had, in March, 1820, sworn to restore the constitution of 1812, Freyre was deprived of the command. Died in 1834.

See "Defensa del General Manoel Freyre."

Freytag, frī'tāg, (FRIEDRICH GOTTHILF,) a German professor and classical scholar, born in 1687; died in 1761.

Freytag, (FRIEDRICH GOTTHILF,) a German bibliographer, son of the preceding, was born at Pforta in 1723. He was a lawyer and burgo-master of Naumburg, and published several works, among which is "Analecta literaria de Libris rarioribus," (1751.) Died in 1776.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Freytag, (GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Lüneburg in 1788, devoted himself to the study of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages in Paris. Among his principal works are a "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," (1830,) and "Arabum Proverbia," ("Proverbs of the Arabs.") He became professor of Oriental literature at Bonn in 1819. Died in November, 1861.

Freytag, (GUSTAV,) a popular German dramatist and novelist, born at Kreuzburg, in Silesia, in 1816. He produced, besides other dramas, "Count Waldemar," (1847,) and the "Journalists," (1854,) a comedy, which is commended. His novel entitled "Soll und Haben" (3 vols., 1855) was very successful.

Freytag, (JOHANN,) a German physician, born at Wesel in 1581. He was for many years first physician to the Prince-Bishop of Osnabrück, and became professor at Groningen in 1631. He wrote, besides other medical works, "Noctes Medicæ," (1616.) Died in 1641.

Frézier, frâ'ze-â', (AMÉDÉE FRANÇOIS,) a French military engineer, was born at Chambéry in 1682. He published, in 1706, a "Treatise on Fire-Works," which was much esteemed. Having been sent on a mission to Peru and Chili in 1712, he wrote a "Voyage to the South Sea and the Coasts of Chili and Peru," (1716), which was often reprinted. He was chief engineer of the fortifications constructed in Brittany after 1740, and wrote several other works. Died in 1773.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frezzi da Foligno, frêt'see dâ fo-lên'yo, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian poet, born in Umbria, became Bishop of Foligno in 1403. He wrote, in imitation of Dante, an allegorical poem called "Il Quadrirégio," or poem of four kingdoms, which had great temporary success. It was first printed in 1481. Died in 1416.

Frezzolini, frêt-so-lee'nee, (ERMINIA Nencini-nên-chee'nee,) a popular Italian vocalist, distinguished for dramatic power and a soprano voice of great compass, was born at Viterbo in 1820. After she had performed in London and Paris, she visited the United States in 1857.

Friant, frê'ôn', (LOUIS,) a French general, born in Picardy in 1758. He became a brigadier-general in 1794. After he had served several campaigns on the Rhine and in Italy, he accompanied Bonaparte in 1798 to Egypt, where he signalized his courage and was promoted to the rank of a general of division. He succeeded Desaix when the latter departed from Upper Egypt. He was wounded at Austerlitz, (1805,) and contributed to the victories of Jena and Wagram. In 1812 he made the campaign of Russia as commander of the grenadiers of the Imperial guard. After Napoleon's return from Elba, Friant was made a peer, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Died in 1829.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frias, de, dà free'âs, (DAMAS?) a Spanish poet, supposed to have lived about 1500, left a poem called the "Retreat of Silvia," and a few songs. Spanish critics rank him as one of the most agreeable lyric poets of his time.

Friche. See DUFRESICHE.

Frick, frîk, (ALBRECHT,) a learned German professor, born at Ulm in 1714; died in 1776.

Friedemann, free'deh-mân', (FRIEDRICH TRAU-COTT,) a German teacher, philologist, and writer of educational works, was born at Stolpen, in Saxony, in 1793; died after 1852.

Friederich, free'deh-rik', or **Frédéric**, frâ'dà'rèk', (ANDRÉ,) a skilful French sculptor, born at Ribeaupville (Haut-Rhin) in 1798. He studied at Dresden, Paris, and Rome, and settled at Strasbourg about 1826. Among his works are a granite monument to Turenne at Sulzbach, (1828,) and a bas-relief of the baptism of Clovis.

Friedland, (VALENTIN,) a learned German teacher, born in 1490, was surnamed TROFZENDORFF, from his birthplace in Upper Lusatia. Having visited Wittenberg in 1518, he acquired the friendship of Luther and Me-lancthon. In 1531 he became rector of the academy at Goldberg, which, under his care, obtained the highest popularity and success. Died in 1556.

Friedlander, (MICHAEL,) a learned Hebraist and commentator, born in Prussia in 1883. He has been principal of the Jews' College in London since 1865.

Friedrich, (KASPAR DAVID,) a German painter, born at Greifswalde in 1774; died in 1840.

Fries, freess, (BERNHARD,) a German painter, born at Heidelberg in 1820, studied in Rome. He worked at his native place after 1852, and painted landscapes with success. Among his works are "The Rocks of Nemi," and the "Valley of the Neckar."

Fries, freess, (ELIAS,) an eminent Swedish botanist and orator, born in Wexiö in 1794. He became professor of practical economy at Upsal in 1834, and introduced the natural system of botany into Sweden. He represented the University of Upsal in the Diet several years, and gained distinction as an orator. In 1851 he was chosen professor of botany at Upsal. Among his numerous and able works are a "Flora of Holland,"

(1817,) "Systema Mycologicum," (3 vols., 1821-29,) "Systema Orbis Vegetabilis," (a System of Botany according to the natural method, 1825,) and "Flora Scandinavica," (1835.) He is one of the eighteen members of the Academy of Stockholm.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Fries, (ERNST,) a German landscape-painter, born at Heidelberg in 1801, was appointed in 1831 court painter at Carlsruhe, where he died in 1833. His productions are of great merit, and resemble the landscapes of Pous-sin. He was a brother of Bernhard, noticed above.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Fries, frees, [Lat. FRÍ'SIUS,] (HENRY,) a Swiss professor of eloquence, lived at Zurich. He wrote "On the Seat of the Rational Soul," ("De Sede Animæ rationalis.") Died in 1718.

Fries, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Barby in 1773. He became in 1805 professor of philosophy and elementary mathematics at Heidelberg. He was the author of a "System of Logic," (1811,) "System of Philosophy as an Evident Science," (1804,) and other works, in which he favours the doctrines of Kant. He was professor of physics at Jena from 1816 to 1843. Died in 1843.

See KLOPFLEISCH, "Rede am Grabe des Herrn J. F. Fries," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fries, [Lat. FRÍ'SIUS,] (JOHN,) an eminent Swiss philologist, born at Gryffensee in 1505, was an intimate friend of Conrad Gesner. He was chosen professor of languages at Zurich about 1537, and gave a great impulse to the study of Oriental languages. His most important work is a "Latin-German Dictionary," (1541.) He also produced a Latin translation of Hesiod, (1548,) and several original works. Died in 1565.

His son JOHN JAMES, born at Zurich in 1547, was professor of theology in that city. He published "Chronological Library of the Classic Philosophers," ("Bibliotheca Philosophorum Classicorum Chronologica," 1592,) a work of some value. Died in 1611.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie," which contains notices of both the father and the son.

Friese, free'zeh, (MARTIN,) a Danish theological writer, born at Ripen in 1688; died in 1750.

Frig'ga or **Frigg**, written also **Friga**, **Frea**, and **Friia**, (probably of the same etymology as FREYIA and FREY, which see,) the daughter of Fjörgyn, and wife of Odin. She is called "the Mother of the Gods," (Æsir,) and the chief goddess, in the Norse mythology. Like Juno, she was the goddess of marriage. Her habitation is called Fensalir, (or Fensaler; pronounced fên-sâ'ler.) She is generally regarded as a personification of the earth or of the productive power of the earth, and in this respect nearly corresponding to the Ceres of the Romans and the Demeter (*i.e.* "Mother Earth") of the Greeks.

See MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. chap. vi.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Frigimelica, frê-je-mêl'e-kâ, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian physician, born at Padua in 1491. He became physician to Pope Julius III. in 1555. Died in 1559.

Friis, frees, (JOHAN,) a Danish statesman, born in 1494, became a disciple of Luther, whom he met at Wittenberg. He was chancellor under Christian III. Died in 1570.

Frimont, de, deh frê'môn', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) COUNT, an Austrian general, and Prince of Antrodocco, was born in Lorraine or Belgium about 1756. He commanded a corps which invaded France in 1814. He conducted a successful campaign in Italy in 1815, and forced the French to evacuate Savoy. Charged with the execution of the decrees of the Congress of Laybach in 1821, he marched to Naples and quelled an insurrection of the Liberal party. He was appointed president of the council of war at Vienna a short time before his death, which occurred in December, 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fririon, frê're'ôn', (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) BARON, a French general, born in Lorraine in 1766. He distinguished himself in 1809 at Wagram, as chief of the staff of Massena's corps. Died in 1840.

Frisch, frîsh, (JODOCUS (or JOSSE) LEOPOLD,) a naturalist and theologian, son of Johann L. Frisch, noticed below, was born in Berlin in 1714. He published several treatises on zoology, etc. Died in 1787.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Frisch, (JOHANN LEONHARD,) a German philologist and naturalist, born at Sulzbach in 1666. He settled in Berlin about 1700, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1706. He was afterwards rector of a gymnasium in Berlin, and displayed great erudition in numerous works. His "German-Latin Dictionary" (1741) was the most complete and learned that had appeared in Germany. He wrote a good "Description of all the Insects of Germany," (13 parts, 1720-38,) and a work on German Ornithology, (1735-65.) Died in 1743.

See J. J. WIPPEL, "Das Leben, etc. Johann Leonhard Frisch," 1744; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frisch, (JOHANN LEONHARD,) a German philosopher, born in Berlin in 1737; died in 1795.

Frische, du, di frêsh, (JACQUES,) a learned French Benedictine, born in Normandy in 1640. He published, with Lenourry, an excellent edition of Saint Ambrose's works, (1686-90.) Died in 1693.

Frischlin, frîsh-leen', (NICODEMUS,) a Latin poet and satirist, born at Balingen, in Württemberg, in 1547. Having offended the Duke of Württemberg, he was imprisoned in a fortress, and, after a confinement of several months, was killed in attempting to escape, in 1590. He was the author of satires, epigrams, and elegies, written in elegant Latin, and paraphrases on Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics." For his comedy entitled "Rebecca" he was created by Maximilian II. poet-laureate and count palatine.

See "Nicodemus Frischlinus redivivus," by his brother, 1599; LANGE, "Frischlinus Vita fama et Scriptis memorabilis," 1727; D. F. STRAUSS, "Leben und Schriften des N. Frischlin," 1856; MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum."

Frischmuth, frîsh'mōt, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born in Franconia in 1619, became professor of Hebrew and Greek at Jena in 1654. He wrote many philologico-theological treatises, among which are "On Tithes," ("De Decimis,") and "On Sacrifices." Died in 1687.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Frisi, free'see, (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian mathematician and philosopher, born at Milan in April, 1728. He entered at the age of fifteen the monastery of the Barnabites, where, with little or no aid except that of books, he made great progress in geometry. In 1750 he wrote an able treatise "On the Figure of the Earth," which established his reputation and procured for him a chair of philosophy at Milan. From 1756 to 1764 he was professor in the University of Pisa. During this period he published a treatise on "Electricity," and a prize essay "On the Diurnal Motion of the Earth." About 1757 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and afterwards a member of the Academies of Saint Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin. In 1764 he accepted a chair of mathematics in Milan, and received a pension of one hundred sequins from Maria Theresa of Austria. He published (in Latin) in 1774 his greatest work, "Physical and Mathematical Cosmography," (2 vols. 4to.) He wrote also on "Universal Gravity," Mechanics, Architecture, Analytic Geometry, etc. Died in 1784. His brother PHILIP was Podesta of Ravenna, and author of an able work on public law.

See COUNT VERRI, "Memorie appartenenti alla Vita, etc. del Paolo Frisi," Milan, 1787; F. JACQUIER, "Elogio academico del Signor Abate Frisi."

Frisius. See FRIES, (JOHN and HENRY.)

Frieth or **Friyth**, frîth, (JOHN,) an English Reformer, born at Sevenoaks, in Kent. He had a controversy with Sir Thomas More, and was imprisoned in the Tower for his religion. Having refused to renounce his principles, he was burnt at Smithfield in 1553. He left several works on theology.

See FOX, "Acts and Monuments."

Frieth, (WILLIAM POWELL,) a skilful English historical painter, born at Harrogate, in Yorkshire, in 1819 or 1820, was a student of the Royal Academy. He painted scenes from Shakspeare, Scott, Goldsmith, and Molière with

success, and was elected Royal Academician in 1853. His colour is brilliant, and his style adapted to the general taste of the people, if not to that of critics and artists. Among his works are "The Village Pastor," (1845), "Coming of Age," (1849), "Life at the Sea-Side," (1854), "The Derby Day," (1858), "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1769," (1868,) and "Honeymooning in Switzerland," (1883.)

Fritigern, King of the Visigoths, crossed the Danube and established himself in Moesia. He defeated the emperor Valens at Adrianople in 378 A.D. Died about 392.

Fritz, frîts, (SAMUEL,) a Jesuit missionary, born in Bohemia in 1650. He laboured about forty years on the Upper Amazon, where he is said to have converted many thousand natives. He was skilful in several useful arts, and made a valuable chart of the river Amazon. Died in South America in 1730.

Fritzsche, frît'shêh, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born at Naundorf in 1776. He became in 1830 professor of theology at Halle. He wrote "Lectures on the Communion," and other religious treatises. Died in 1850.

Fritzsche, (FRANZ VOLKMAR—folk'mâr,) a German scholar and critic, a son of the preceding, was born at Steinbach in 1806. He wrote a treatise "On the Monodies of Euripides," ("De Monodiis Euripideis,") and published editions of Lucian's "Alexander," "Demonax," etc., and "Questiones Lucianæ."

Fritzsche, (KARL FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a learned theologian and biblical critic, born at Steinbach in 1801, was a brother of the preceding. He published a number of commentaries on the New Testament, the most important of which is that on the Epistle to the Romans. Died in 1846.

His brother, OTTO FRIDOLIN, also distinguished himself as a biblical critic and philologist.

Friuli, DUKE OF. See DUROC.

Frizon, fre'zôn', (PIERRE,) a French Jesuit, born in the diocese of Rheims. He wrote a history of the French cardinals and popes, entitled "Gallia Purpurata," (1629.) Died about 1650.

Frizzi, frît'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer and lawyer, born at Ferrara in 1736. He wrote a History of Ferrara, (5 vols., 1791-1809.) Died in 1800.

Fröbel or **Froebel**, frô'bêl, (CARL POPPO,) a German linguist and printer, born at Oberweissbach in 1786. He translated Sallust into German, (1821.) Died in 1824.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fröbel or **Froebel**, (FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher, a brother of the preceding, was born near Rudolstadt in 1782. He published in 1826 a work on education, ("Die Menschenerziehung,") and founded in 1837, at Blankenburg, a school called "Kindergarten," in which he pursued a new system of education. Died in 1852.

See KUEHNE, "Fröbel's Tod und der Fortbestand seiner Lehre," 1852.

Fröbel or **Froebel**, (JULIUS,) a German writer and democrat, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Griesheim in 1806. He was professor of history and natural history at Zurich from 1833 to 1844, and published a "System of Crystalology," (1843.) He became a leader of the democratic party in Germany about 1848, and a member of the Parliament of Frankfort. He was united with Blum in a deputation to Vienna, and was arrested there, but acquitted. Among his works is "Experiences, Travels, Studies, etc. in America," ("Aus Amerika Erfahrungen, Reisen und Studien," 2 vols., 1858.)

Froben, fro'bên, [Lat. FROBENIUS,] (JOHANN,) a learned German printer, born in Franconia in 1460. He opened an office at Bâle in 1491, from which he issued a Latin Bible; and he was one of the first who introduced into Germany the Roman letters. He printed all the works of Erasmus, who resided many years in Bâle and was his warm personal friend. Died in 1527.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Frobenius. See FROBEN.

Frob'ish-er, [Lat. FORBISSE'RUS,] (SIR MARTIN,) an English navigator, born at Doncaster, was the first of his countrymen who sought to discover the Northwest pass-

age. In June, 1576, he sailed from Deptford with three small barks, explored the coast of Greenland, discovered the strait which bears his name, near 63° north latitude, and brought home a black mineral in which gold was found. He renewed his explorations in 1577 and 1578, without any great results. The chief object of his second expedition was to find gold. In 1588, as captain of the *Triumph*,—a large ship,—he signaled his bravery in the contest with the Spanish Armada, for which he was knighted. He commanded a small fleet sent to aid Henry IV. of France, and in the attack of a fort near Brest he received a wound of which he died in 1594.

See FREIGIUS, "Historia Navigationis Martini Forbissieri," 1675; CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals," J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Frochot, frô'shó', (NICOLAS THÉRÈSE BENOÎT,) COUNT, a French administrator, born about 1760. In 1800 he was appointed, by the First Consul, prefect of the department of the Seine, in which position he directed with ability the municipal affairs of Paris until 1812, when he was dismissed from office because he had been in some measure the dupe of the conspirator Mallet. (See MALLET.) Died in 1828.

Froebel. See FRÖBEL.

Froeben. See FRÖBEN.

Froehlich. See FRÖHLICH.

Froelich. See FRÖLICH.

Fröhlich or **Froehlich**, frô'lik, (ABRAHAM EM-MANUEL,) a Swiss poet, born at Brugg in 1796. He became pastor at Aarau in 1835, and produced epic poems, elegies, and fables, which were received with favour.

Froidmond, **Froidmont**, frwá'mò'n', or **Fromont**, frô'mò'n', [Lat. FROMUNDUS,] (LIBERT,) an eminent Catholic divine and scholar, born at Haccourt, in Belgium, in 1587. He was the friend of Jansen, whom he succeeded, about 1635, as professor of divinity in the University of Louvain. He wrote many works on theology, of which his "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles" is among the best. Died in 1653.

Froila (frô'e-lâ or froi'la) I, King of Spain, was the son of Alfonso I., and began to reign in A.D. 757. His realm included Oviedo, the Asturias, and Leon, the Moors having possession of the rest of Spain. About 760 he gained a decisive victory over Omar, a Saracen prince. He was dethroned and killed by his brother Aurelio in 768.

Froila (written also **Fruela**) II. of Spain, born about the year 845 A.D., was Count of Galicia, and son of King Veremond. He was killed in 875 by Alfonso III., from whom he had usurped the throne of Leon.

Froila III., King of Leon, succeeded his brother Ordoño in 923 A.D. His cruelty and injustice impelled his subjects to drive him from the throne and to change the kingdom into a republic. He died in 924.

Froissart, frois'sârt, [Fr. pron. frwá'sâr',] (JEAN,) a French historian and poet, born at Valenciennes in 1337. He was educated for the church; but his love of festive pleasure and romantic gallantry directed him into other pursuits. At the age of twenty he began to write chronicles of the wars of his time, and to obtain the requisite information he travelled much, and associated with the nobles and principal actors in public affairs. In the year 1361 he visited the court of Edward III. of England, where he remained five or six years and was treated with great favour, especially by the queen Philippa, who employed him as her clerk or secretary. He attended Lionel, Duke of Clarence, when he went to Italy to marry the daughter of the Duke of Milan. After the death of Philippa, in 1369, he officiated a short time as curate of Lestines, in France. About the year 1385, Guy, Count of Blois, employed Froissart as clerk, and the latter soon afterwards, in quest of historical materials, visited Gaston, Count of Foix. His active curiosity, even in his declining years, led him to frequent courts, festivals, and tournaments, and his *Chronicles* present a "faithful mirror" of the age of chivalry, with its beauties and deformities. He is esteemed for his veracity, and admired for picturesque description and a charming simplicity of expression. The period comprised in his history extends from 1326 to 1400; he probably died

soon after the latter date. He gives a brilliant but superficial picture of his times, and seems not to recognize the existence of any class except the noblesse.

See WALTER SCOTT, "Froissart," in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805; VILLEMMAIN, "Cours de Littérature Française au Moyen-Age;" HENRI LUCAS, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. Froissart," Berlin, 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frölich or **Froelich**, frô'lik, (ERASMUS,) an eminent German numismatist, born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1700. He became professor of history and antiquities at Vienna, and published many works (in Latin) on numismatics, among which are "The Utility of Numismatics," (1733.) and "The Annals of the Kings of Syria illustrated by Medals," (1744.) Died in 1758.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" OETTER, "Lebensgeschichte des berühmten E. Froelich," 1773.

Fromage, frô'mâzh', (PIERRE,) a French missionary, born at Laon in 1678; died in Syria in 1740.

Fromaget, frô'mâzhâ', a French dramatic writer, published "Kara Mustapha," "Mirima," "The Magazine of Lost Things," etc. Died in 1759.

Froment or **Fromment**, frô'mò'n', (ANTOINE,) a Protestant Reformer, born near Grenoble, France, about 1510, was a disciple of Farel. He began to preach against popery at Geneva in 1533, and settled as pastor in that city in 1537. He was deposed from the ministry (for some misconduct on the part of his wife) about 1552, and died about 1585, leaving a "History of the Reformation at Geneva," which was published in 1854.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Froment, (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French pamphleteer and politician, born at Nîmes in 1756. He emigrated about 1790, after which he engaged in many intrigues for the restoration of the Bourbons. Died in 1825.

Froment, (PAUL GUSTAVE,) a French optician, noted as a skilful maker of instruments, was born in 1815. He produced some remarkable electro-magnetic apparatus.

Fromond, fro-mònd', (GIOVANNI CLAUDIO,) an eminent natural philosopher, born at Cremona, Italy, in 1703. He was for twenty years professor of logic and philosophy at Pisa, and acquired a wide reputation. In 1758 he was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He has the credit of determining the characters of mechanical and physical forces. Among his chief works is a "General Introduction to Philosophy," (1748.) Died at Pisa in 1765.

See BIANCHI, "Elogio storico del G. C. Fromond," Cremona, 1781; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fromundus. See FROIDMOND.

Frondeville, de, deh frònd'vêl', (THOMAS LOUIS CÉSAR,) MARQUIS, a French royalist, born at Liseieux in 1756. He was a member of the National Assembly, 1790-91. Died in 1816.

Frondsberg, frònds'bêrg, **Fronspèrg**, fròns'pêrg, or **Frunndsberg**, frònds'bêrg, (GEORG,) a German general, born at Mindelheim in 1475. He distinguished himself as colonel in the army of Charles V. in several campaigns, and contributed to the victory of Pavia in 1525. He reinforced with about 12,000 Germans, recruited by himself, the army with which Constable Bourbon took Rome in 1527. Died in 1528.

Fronteau, fròn'tô', (JEAN,) a learned French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Angers in 1614. He became a professor of philosophy, and in 1648 chancellor of the University of Paris. He wrote, besides other works, "Thomas à Kempis vindicatus," (1641,) an essay to prove that T. à Kempis was the author of "The Imitation of Christ," and "A Contrast between Augustine and Calvin," ("Antitheses Augustini et Calvini," 1651.) Died in 1662.

See LALLEMANT, "Vie de Fronteau," 1663.

Frontenac, fròn'teh-nâk', (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French officer, born in 1621, was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1678. He built Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, and was recalled to France in 1682. Died in 1698.

Frontin. See FRONTINUS.

Fron-ti'nus, [Fr. FRONTIN, fròn'tân',] (SEXTUS JULIUS,) a Roman general and author, of patrician rank, became prætor in 70 A.D., and was several times consul.

About the year 75 he was sent to Britain as proconsul, commanded the army which conquered the Silures, and returned to Rome in 78. In the reign of Nerva he superintended the operations which supplied Rome with water. He is the author of two well-written extant works,—viz.: "Military Stratagems," ("Stratagematica,") and a treatise on the Aqueducts of Rome. Died in 106 A.D.

See Tacitus, "History," book iv.; SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Romaine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" NIEBUHR, "Roman History."

Fronto, [Fr. *FRONTON*, frôn'tôn'], (MARCUS CORNELIUS), an eminent Roman orator, was a native of Cirta, in Africa. He was preceptor of Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius, who made him consul in 143 A.D. and treated him with great favour. All of his works are lost, except small fragments and letters. In 1814 or 1815 a palimpsest was found by Angelo Mai in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, containing interesting letters from Fronto to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Their answers were also discovered by Mai at Rome.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ROTH, "Bemerkungen über den Schriften des M. C. Fronto," etc., 1817.

Fronton. See **FRONTO**.

Fronton du Duc. See **DUC**.

Froriep, frô'reep, (JUSTUS FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Lubeck in 1745; died in 1800.

Froriep, von, fon frô'reep, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German physician and writer, born at Erfurt about 1780; died in 1847.

Froriep, von, (ROBERT,) a physician, son of the preceding, was born at Jena in 1804. He became professor of medicine at Berlin in 1833, and published several anatomical works with plates, among which is "Atlas Anatomicus," (1850.) Died in 1861.

Frossard, frô'sâr', (BENJAMIN SIGISMOND,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Nyon in 1754. He published "The Slave-Trade tried before the Tribunal of Reason, Policy, and Religion," (1789.) From 1815 to 1830 he was professor of theology at Montauban. Died in 1830.

Frost, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English painter, born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 1810, studied in the Royal Academy. He gained a gold medal for his "Prometheus Bound," (1839.) His picture of "Una and the Wood-Nymphs" (1847) was purchased by the queen. Among his other works are "Nymphs Dancing," "Diana surprised by Acteon," (1846,) and "The Graces," (1856.) His pictures are admired for correct design and refined taste. He became a Royal Academician in 1870.

Frothingham, (NATHANIEL LANGDON,) D.D., an eminent Unitarian divine, born in Boston in 1793. He graduated at Harvard in 1811, and the next year, when only nineteen years of age, was appointed instructor in rhetoric and oratory in that institution. In 1815 he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Boston. Besides numerous sermons and addresses, he has written many short poems and hymns of great beauty, and made various translations from the German. A collection of these was published in 1855. Died in 1870.

Frothingham, (OCAVIUS B.), a Unitarian divine and rationalistic theologian, a son of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1822. He was educated at Harvard, where he also studied divinity. He was ordained in 1847. About 1859 he removed to New York; and from 1860 to 1879 was pastor of the Third Unitarian Society of that city. In 1879 he visited Europe, returning to America in 1881. He is remarkable as representing the most radical phase of rationalistic Unitarianism as it exists at the present time in the United States: in this respect, indeed, he may be regarded as the successor of Theodore Parker, although differing widely from that writer in his mental characteristics, and also (it would seem) in many of his theological or philosophical views. He has published many theological works and sermons.

For some interesting remarks on Mr. Frothingham's position as a philosopher and a theologian, see an article contributed by one of his congregation to the New York "World," about the end of June, 1868.

Frothingham, (RICHARD,) JR., an American journalist and historical writer, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1812, became associate editor of the "Boston Post," the leading Democratic paper in New England.

His "History of the Siege of Boston" (1849) has been warmly praised by Everett and Bancroft.

Frotté, de, dêh frô'tâ', (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French royalist chief, born in Normandy about 1755. He raised a revolt in Normandy in 1795, but was defeated and retired to England in 1796. In 1799 he again appeared in Normandy as general-in-chief of the royalist army. He resisted all efforts for pacification; but, having lost several battles, he surrendered, and was executed, in 1800.

Froude, frood, (JAMES ANTHONY,) an eminent English historian, born at Totness, in Devonshire, about 1818. He was educated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Exeter College. In 1844 he was ordained deacon, but afterwards relinquished his holy orders. He published in 1847 "The Shadows of the Clouds," a novel, and in 1849 "The Nemesis of Faith," both of which have decided literary merit. The latter is charged with being heterodoxical. His principal work is a "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth," (10 vols. 8vo, 1856-67;) besides this we may mention "Short Studies on Great Subjects," (1867,;) "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," (1871-4,) and some reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle. In 1872 he delivered in the United States a series of lectures on Ireland. In 1875 he was sent by the government to the Cape of Good Hope to make inquiries as to a recent Caffre rising. As a historian Mr. Froude's merits are of a high order. "The peculiar merit of Mr. Froude's work," says the "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1866, "is its wealth of unpublished manuscripts; and the reign of Elizabeth is remarkably illustrated by the correspondence of the Spanish ambassadors and other agents of the court of Spain, which have been preserved in the Archives at Simancas. The extraordinary interest of such illustrations is apparent in every page of these volumes: they give novelty to the narrative and variety to the well-known incidents of the time; and they bring in aid of historical evidence the contemporary opinions of society upon current events."

Froude, (RICHARD HUR'RELL,) an English clergyman, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1803. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow in 1826 and tutor in 1827. Several volumes of his writings (of the Oxford Tract School) have been published. Died in 1836.

Froumenteau, frô'môn'tô', (NICOLAS,) the assumed name of an unknown French Protestant author, who published in 1581 a remarkable work, entitled "The Secret of the Finances of France Discovered."

Frowde, frôwd, (PHILIP,) an English dramatic poet, born about 1680, was intimate with Addison. He wrote some Latin verses which appeared in "Musæ Anglicanæ," and two tragedies. Died in 1738.

Frugoni, frôo-go'nee, (CARLO INNOCENZIO,) one of the most popular Italian poets of the eighteenth century, born in Genoa in 1692, entered a monastery in 1708. Having gained the reputation of an elegant writer in Latin and Italian, he became professor of rhetoric at Brescia in 1716. In 1725 he found an asylum at the court of Parma, where he passed the greater part of his life and was liberally patronized by several successive dukes. In 1733 he was released from the monastic rules, which had become intolerable to him. His ode on the occasion of the capture of Oran was greatly admired. He wrote a multitude of sonnets, odes, eclogues, epistles, and other verses, which display a graceful style and a rich imagination. An edition of his works appeared in 9 vols., 1779. Died at Parma in December, 1768.

See CERATI, "Elogio de C. I. Frigoni," 1782; FABRONI, "Elogi d'illustri Italiani," 1786; TRAPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831; "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fruitiers or **Fruytiers**, frû-e'te-â', (PHILIP,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born in Antwerp about 1625. He was employed by Rubens to execute a portrait of himself and family. This picture is highly praised by Weyermans. As a miniature-painter he was probably inferior to no artist of his time. He was living in 1650.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Frumence. See FRUMENTIUS.

Frumentius, fru-mén'she-us, [Fr. FRUMENCE, froo'-mónss',] SAINT, born at Tyre, is usually called "the Apostle of Ethiopia." He was employed in evangelizing Abyssinia. Having returned to Egypt, he was appointed a bishop in 331 by Athanasius, who sent him to propagate the faith in Ethiopia. Died about 360 A.D.

Fry, (SIR EDWARD,) an English lawyer, born at Bristol in 1827. He became a judge of the High Court (Chancery division) in 1877, and a lord justice of appeal in 1883. His "Specific Performance" is an able book.

Fry, (ELIZABETH,) an eminent philanthropist, daughter of John Gurney, of Earlharn Hall, and sister of Joseph John Gurney, was born in Norwich, England, in 1780. Her father was an opulent banker, and a member of the Society of Friends. About the age of eighteen she became a serious professor of religion, and renounced the gay amusements in which she had before participated. In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, of London, and some years later she appeared as minister in the meetings of the Friends. About the year 1813 she began to make systematic efforts for the reformation of the female prisoners in Newgate and other prisons of London, in which she laboured for many years with great zeal and success, manifesting a true Christian sympathy for those unfortunate persons, and administering both to their spiritual and their physical necessities. Died in 1845.

See a Memoir of her life, containing her Journal and Letters, by her daughters, 2 vols., 1847; REV. T. TIMPSON, "Memoirs of Elizabeth Fry," 1846; REV. E. NEALE, "Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted;" "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1847.

Fry, (JOHN,) an English Socinian writer, published, besides other works, "The Clergy in their Colours," (1650.) Died about 1650.

Fry, (REV. JOHN,) an English author, a brother of Caroline Fry, was rector of Desford. He published several esteemed religious works, among which are "Lectures on Romans," (1816,) "The Second Advent," (1822,) and "A Short History of the Christian Church," (1825.)

Fry, (SPEED S.) an American officer in the Union service, became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Fry, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American composer and journalist, born in Philadelphia in 1815. He composed operas, symphonies, etc., and was assistant editor of several daily journals. Died in 1864.

Frye, (THOMAS,) a skilful portrait-painter, born in Ireland in 1710, lived in London. He is reputed to have been the first who manufactured English porcelain. Died in 1762.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. xxxiv.

Fryzell, früks'ël, (ANDERS,) a Swedish historian, born in Dalsland in 1795. He published in 1824 a work on education, "Svensk Spraklära," which was often reprinted. He became professor in Stockholm about 1833. His chief work, consisting of essays on the history of Sweden, "Berättelser ur Svenska Historien," ("Corrections of Swedish History,") is very popular. Of this publication about twenty volumes have already appeared. The first volume was issued in 1823.

Fuad-Effendi, foo'ád êf-fên'dee, (MEHEMET,) a Turkish minister of state, distinguished as a linguist and diplomatist, was born at Constantinople about 1815. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs several times after 1852. He published an Ottoman Grammar, (1852.) Died in 1869.

Fuca, de, dà foo'ká, (JUAN,) a Greek navigator, whose proper name was APOSTOLOS VALERIANOS, was a native of Cephalonia. He served about forty years as Spanish pilot in the East Indies. In 1596 he offered his services to the English, stating that he had discovered on the west coast of America, near latitude 48° north, a strait leading to the Atlantic, which he wished to explore further. He died about 1602. His name has been given to the strait which connects the Pacific with the Gulf of Georgia.

Fuchs. See FUX, (JOHANN JOSEPH.)

Fuchs, fooks, (GOTTLIEB,) a German poet, born in Upper Saxony in 1720, became a minister at Taubenheim. Among his poems, which are mostly lyrical, is "The Contented Peasant." Died about 1800.

Fuchs, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German naturalist, born at Gross-Germersleben in 1726. He was master of pages at the court of Frederick the Great from 1754 to 1766. Died in 1795.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Fuchs, (KONRAD HEINRICH,) a German physician, and professor of medicine at Göttingen, born at Bamberg in 1803. He published, among other treatises, a "Manual of Special Nosology and Therapeutics," (4 vols., 1845-48.) Died about 1855.

Fuchs, (LEONHARD,) a distinguished German botanist and physician, born at Weimdingen, (or Wemding,) in Bavaria, in 1501. He was professor of medicine at Tübingen from 1535 until his death, and contributed largely to the restoration of that school. He wrote many able medical works, among which is "Method of Curing," ("Medendi Methodus," 1541,) and acquired a high reputation by his botanical work "On the History of Plants," ("De Historia Stirpium Commentarii insignes," 1542,) with many figures well designed. This work was often reprinted and translated. The *Fuchsia* was named in his honour. Died in 1565.

See HIZLER, "Oratio de Vita, etc. L. Fuchsii," Tübingen, 1566; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vitez Eruditorum;" CARL LORENZ, "Dissertatio inauguralis medica de L. Fuchs," Berlin, 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fuehrich. See FÜHRIG, (JOSEPH.)

Fuente. See LA FUENTE.

Fuente, la, lá fwén'tá, (JUAN LEANDRO,) a skilful Spanish historical painter, born at Granada in 1600, excelled in design and colouring, and in *clair-obscur*. Died in 1654.

Fuentes, fwén'tés, or **Fonte, de,** dà fon'tá, (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, whose real or pretended voyages have been the subject of learned speculation. He is reported to have made discoveries on the west coast of North America about 1640.

See FOSTER, "Northern Voyages and Discoveries."

Fuentes, de, dà fwén'tés, (PEDRO HENRIQUEZ d'Azevedo—dâ-thâ-val'do,) COUNT, an eminent Spanish general, born at Valladolid in 1560. He made his first campaign in Portugal, under the Duke of Alva, about 1580. He performed with ability several important diplomatic missions. In 1606 he distinguished himself at the siege of Ostend, and was raised to the rank of general. He commanded the infantry in the war with France which began in 1635, and was killed, in 1643, at the battle of Rocroy, where he was defeated by the Prince of Condé.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Fuerst. See FÜRST.

Fuerstenberg. See FÜRSTENBERG.

Fuessli. See FÜSSL.

Fuga, foo'gá, (FERDINANDO,) a skilful Italian architect, born at Florence in 1699. He was appointed about 1730 architect of the pontifical palaces by Clement XII. Among his works in Rome are the palace of the Consulta, a very fine edifice, and the palace Corsini. He was afterwards employed by the King of Naples in the embellishment of his capital, and was architect of the Albergo Reale dei Poveri, ("Royal Hotel for the Poor,") said to be the largest hospital of Europe. It was commenced in 1751. Died about 1780.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Füger, fü'ger, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Heilbronn in 1751. He was patronized by the empress Maria Theresa. Died in 1818.

Fugger, fôôç'ger, the name of a German family in Suabia, who were originally linen-weavers and gradually amassed immense wealth by commerce. The brothers Ulrich, George, and Jacob Fugger were ennobled by the emperor Maximilian in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Raimond and Antony, the founders of the two principal lines of the house of Fugger, were raised to the rank of count, in 1530, by Charles V., to whom they had lent money, and who also gave them the privilege of striking gold and silver coin. It is related that Charles V. on his return from Algiers was entertained by Antony Fugger, who made a fire of cinnamon-wood and kindled

it with the emperor's bonds due to the Fuggers for the money they had lent him. Several members of this family were patrons of learning, and active in founding charitable institutions, of which we may name the Fugerei at Augsburg.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Führig or **Fuehrig**, fū'rig, **Führich** or **Fuehrich**, fū'rik, (JOSEPH,) a German historical painter and engraver, born in Bohemia in 1800. He became professor of painting in the Academy of Vienna. He painted a number of subjects of sacred history, among which is "The Triumph of Christ."

Fuhrmann, fōōr'mán, (MATTHIAS,) a German historian, who wrote on Austrian history. Died at Vienna in 1773.

Ful'beck or **Ful'becke**, (WILLIAM,) an English jurist, born in Lincoln in 1560, published several legal works, which were esteemed, viz., "Preparative to the Study of the Law," (1600,) "Pandects of the Law of Nations," etc.

Fulbert, fūl'baír', a French prelate and writer, was eminent for piety and learning, and was considered as one of the greatest ornaments of the Gallican Church in his time. He was chosen Bishop of Chartres in 1007, after he had been the master of a celebrated school at that place. "The writings of Fulbert," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "are almost the only historical monuments of France for his time." His sermons, hymns, and letters, of which about one hundred have been preserved, are esteemed precious for the light they throw upon that age. Died in 1028 or 1029.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fulcherius Carnotensis. See FOULCHER DE CHAR-FRES.

Fulco. See FOULQUES.

Fulcodi Guido. See CLEMENT IV.

Fulcoius. See FOULCOIE.

Fulda, fōōl'dá, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German philologist, born at Wimpfen, Suabia, in 1724, was noted for his mechanical ingenuity. He became minister of the Lutheran church at Mühlhausen-on-the-Enz. He gave much attention to the general theory of language, or what the Germans call "linguistik." He wrote, besides other works, a "Collection of German Idioms," (1783,) and a "Natural History of the German People," (1794.) Died at Enzingen in 1788.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Fulgence. See FULGENTIUS.

Fulgentius, fūl-jén'she-us, [Fr. FULGENCE, fūl-zhōnss'] (FABIUS CLAUDIUS GORDIANUS,) an eminent African bishop, was born at Leptis about 478 A.D. At an early age he resolved to renounce the world, and, entering a monastery, became noted for ascetic devotion. After visiting Rome in 500 and returning home, he was chosen Bishop of Ruspina, or Ruspá, by the Catholics, in 508. Soon after this date he was exiled to Sardinia by Thrasimund, King of the Vandals, who was an Arian and a persecutor of the orthodox. He was restored at the death of that king, and died about 533. He wrote, in Latin, treatises on the Trinity, Predestination, Faith, and Arianism, which are highly esteemed. His opinions and style resemble those of Augustine.

See FERRANDUS, "Vita Fulgentii."

Fulgentius, [Fr. FULGENCE,] (FABIUS PLANCIADES,) a Latin writer, who lived probably about the sixth century, is supposed by some to have been a bishop of Carthage. He wrote a work on Mythology, and a glossary of antiquated words, ("Expositio Sermonum antiquorum," etc.) which are extant.

Fulgosio, fool-go'se-o, (RAPHAEL,) an Italian jurist, born at Placentia; died in 1427.

Fulke, fōōlk, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent English Puritan divine, born in London, became rector of Warley in 1571, and afterwards Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge. He published, in 1580, "The Text of the New Testament, etc." said to be an invaluable assistant to the Protestant divine, treating of the relative merits of the Catholic and Protestant versions. Died in 1589.

See FULLER, "Worthies;" BROOK, "Lives of the Puritans," 1813.

Fulla, fōōl'lá, (i.e. "full,") in the Norse mythology, an attendant of Frigga, whose treasure-casket and slippers she is said to carry. She is also acquainted with the secret counsels of the mother of the gods. As Frigga represents the earth's fertility, Fulla would seem to typify the abundance which follows it. (See FRIGGA.)

Fülleborn, fūl'leh-born', (GEORG GUSTAV,) a German scholar and writer, born at Glogau in 1769; died in 1803.

Fuller, fōōl'ler, (ANDREW,) an eminent English Baptist minister, born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1754. His education was defective or very limited. He preached a few years at Soham, and removed in 1782 to Kettering, Northamptonshire, where he remained until his death. He was the first secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, formed about 1792, and acquired a high reputation by his writings, among which are "The Gospel its own Witness," (1800,) "Expository Discourses on Genesis," (2 vols., 1806,) "Dialogues, Letters, and Essays on Various Subjects," (1806,) "Sermons," (1 vol., 1814,) and "The Harmony of Scripture, or an Attempt to reconcile various Passages," (1817.) Died in 1815. Fuller has been styled the "Franklin of Theology." His writings are characterized by vigour, logical acumen, and deep insight into human nature. "He was a man," says Robert Hall, "whose sagacity enabled him to penetrate to the depths of every subject he explored; whose conceptions were so powerful and luminous that what was recondite and original appeared familiar, what was intricate, easy and perspicuous, in his hands."

See Memoirs of his Life, by J. W. MORRIS, 1815, and a Memoir, prefixed to an edition of his Works, (5 vols., 1832,) by his son, ANDREW GUNTON FULLER.

Fuller, (ISAAC,) an English painter of history and portraits. He painted for a church of Oxford an altarpiece which was praised by Addison in a Latin poem, and was very successful in portraits. Died in 1672.

Fuller, (MARGARET.) See OSSOLI.

Fuller, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent Oriental scholar, born at Southampton, England, in 1557. He became rector of Bishop Waltham, and published "Miscellanea Theologica," (1612.) Died in 1622.

See FULLER, "Worthies."

Fuller, (NICHOLAS,) an English lawyer and member of Parliament, who distinguished himself in the early part of the reign of James I. by his resolute opposition to the oppressive measures of the court of high commission. Died in 1620.

See GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i. chap. viii., pp. 443-446.

Fuller, (RICHARD,) a Baptist minister and writer, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1808. He became pastor of a Baptist church in Baltimore in 1847.

Fuller, (THOMAS,) an eminent English divine and author, born at Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, in 1608. Having graduated at Cambridge in 1628, he obtained the prebend of Salisbury, and was rector of Broad Windsor. About 1641 he removed to London and became minister of the Savoy. He favoured the cause of Charles I. in the civil war, and served as chaplain in the royal army, 1644-46. He was rector of Waltham, in Essex, from 1648 to 1658, and at the restoration, 1660, was appointed chaplain-extraordinary to Charles II. Died in 1661. His writings abound with quaint humour and conceits, and are much admired for originality, wit, and liberality. Among his principal works are a "History of the Holy War," (1639;) "The Holy and Profane State: a Collection of Characters, Moral Essays, and Lives, Ancient, Foreign, and Domestic," (1642;) "Good Thoughts in Bad Times," (1645;) "Good Thoughts in Worse Times," (1647;) "The Church History of Britain from the Birth of Christ to 1648," (1655;) and a "History of the Worthies of England," (1662.) "Fuller was," says S. T. Coleridge, "incomparably the most sensible, the least prejudiced, great man of an age that boasted of a galaxy of great men."

See ARTHUR T. RUSSELL, "Memorials of the Life and Writings of Thomas Fuller," 1844; HENRY ROGERS, "Essay on the Life and Writings of Thomas Fuller," vol. i.; "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821, and vol. i., 2d series.

Fullerton, fōōl'ler-ton, (Lady GEORGIANA Leveson Gower—commonly pronounced lew'son gōr,) a popular

English novelist, a daughter of Earl Granville, was born about 1814. She wrote "Ellen Middleton," (3 vols., 1844,) "Grantley Manor," (1847,) "Life of Louisa de Carvajal," (1873,) and a work on Ireland. She was married to Captain Alexander Fullerton in 1833.

Fulton, fŭl'tŏn, (ROBERT,) a celebrated American engineer and inventor, was born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. About the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, and began to cultivate a talent for drawing and portrait-painting, which he practised with skill and profit for three or four years. In 1786 he visited London, where he devoted several years to the same profession, under the tuition of Benjamin West, who received him as an inmate into his own house. He next resided for two years in Devonshire, and became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater and Lord Stanhope. About this time his mechanical genius impelled him to abandon painting and to follow the profession of civil engineer. In 1793 he was engaged in a project to improve inland navigation, having already conceived the idea of using steam as a motive power. He invented a machine for spinning flax, and another for making ropes, for which he obtained patents in England. In 1796 he published in London a "Treatise on Canal Navigation." From 1797 to 1804 he resided in Paris, in the family of Joel Barlow, where he displayed his characteristic enterprise and ingenuity in various projects and inventions and in the study of the sciences and modern languages. He was the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in Paris. He invented a submarine or plunging boat, called a torpedo, designed to be used in naval warfare, and induced Bonaparte to appoint Volney, La Place, and Monge as a commission to examine it. In 1801 he made an experiment in the harbour of Brest, when he succeeded in remaining under water for an hour and in guiding the boat with ease. Other trials were made, with partial success, at the expense of the French government; but, as they at last declined to patronize the project, Fulton accepted, in 1804, an invitation from the English ministry, who also appointed a commission and made trials of his torpedo. It appears, however, that the English did not give him much encouragement; for in 1806 he returned to New York. Here, in co-operation with Robert Livingston, Esq., he succeeded, in 1807, in perfecting the great discovery of steam navigation. Though others had previously conceived the idea of steam navigation, Fulton is admitted to have been the first who successfully realized it. In 1807 his first boat, the Clermont, was launched at New York, and the trial was so successful that it excited great admiration, and steamboats were rapidly multiplied on the American rivers. The Clermont made regular passages between New York and Albany, at the rate of five miles an hour; but this rate was soon increased by improved machinery. Several other larger boats were built under the direction of Fulton, who expended large sums of money in this way, though he received nothing for his patent. In 1806 he married Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston, by whom he had four children. He possessed great personal dignity, agreeable manners, and noble qualities of heart. In the midst of his triumph, and in the height of prosperity, he died in New York, in February, 1815.

See RENWICK, "Life of Fulton," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. x.; also COLDEN, "Life of Fulton," 1817; MONTGOMERY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de R. Fulton," 1825; "Encyclopædia Americana;" "Life of Robert Fulton," by J. F. REIGART, 1856; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Ful'vĭ-a, [Fr. FULVIE, fŭl've'] a Roman lady, noted for intrigue and ambition, was the wife of Clodius the demagogue, who was killed by Milo. She afterwards became the wife of Mark Antony, the famous triumvir, and showed a vindictive spirit in the proscription of those whom she disliked. During the civil war that followed the death of Julius Cæsar she had great power in Rome, and instigated an unsuccessful revolt against Octavius, her son-in-law. Died in 40 B.C.

Fulvie. See FULVIA.

Ful'vĭ-us, (MARCUS NOBILIOR,) a Roman general, was prætor in Spain in 193 B.C., and defeated the Tectos and Celtiberians near Toletum, (Toledo.) Having been elected consul in 189 B.C., he obtained command in

Greece, where he captured Ambracia and dictated terms of peace to the Ætolians. In 179 B.C. he was chosen censor, and, from patriotic motives, was reconciled to Æmilius Lepidus, his enemy and colleague. He was a patron of Ennius the poet.

Fulvius Flaccus. See FLACCUS, (M. FULVIUS.)

Fulwell, fŭl'wel, (ULPIAN,) an English writer, born in 1556, became rector of Naunton. He wrote the "Flower of Fame," a historical work, (1575,) and the "Art of Flattery," (1579.)

Fumagalli, foo-mă-gă'lee, (ANGELO,) an Italian historian and monk, born in Milan in 1728, became superior of the monastery of Saint Ambrose, and was noted for his various erudition and the elegance and purity of his style. He wrote a work called "Diplomatic Institutes," ("Delle Istituzioni diplomatiche," 1802,) which was highly esteemed, and treatises "On the Antiquities of Milan," and "The Origin of Idolatry." He was one of the first members of the Italian Institute. Died in 1804.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fumani, foo-mă'nee, (ADAMO,) an Italian poet, born at Verona, became a canon in the cathedral of that city. He was chosen secretary of the Council of Trent about 1546. He wrote, in Latin, "Logices Libri quinque," a poetical treatise on logic, in which the rules of that art are explained with admirable clearness and elegance, besides other short poems. Died in 1587.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fumée, fŭ'mă', (ADAM,) born in Touraine, in France, about 1430, was physician to Charles VII., and afterwards to Louis XI. Died in 1494.

Fumiani, foo-me-ă'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1633; died in 1710.

Fumicelli, foo-me-chel'lee, or **Fiumicelli**, fe-oo-mechel'lee, (LUDOVICO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Treviso, flourished in 1536.

Funccius. See FUNCK.

Funck, fŭn'k, or **Funch**, fŭn'k, [Lat. FUNDICIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born near Nuremberg in 1518, was a son-in-law of Osiander, whose doctrines he adopted. He became chaplain to Duke Albert of Prussia, and wrote, besides other works, a Chronology from the Creation to 1560. He was executed at Königsberg in 1566, on a charge of treason or sedition.

Funck or **Funk**, [Lat. FUNDICIUS,] (JOHANN NICOLAS,) a German philologist, born at Marburg in 1693. He became professor of eloquence and history at Rinteln about 1730, and wrote, in Latin, seven able treatises on the origin, growth, and decadence of the Latin language, among which are "On the Childhood of the Latin Language," ("De Pueritia Latinæ Linguæ," 1720,) and "On the Maturity of the Latin Language," ("De Virili Ætate Latinæ Linguæ," 1727.) Died in 1777.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Funck, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German writer and officer, born at Brunswick in 1761, served against the French on the Rhine, and in 1810 became lieutenant-general. He published in 1820 "Pictures from the Age of the Crusades." He was also a contributor with Schiller and Goethe to the "Horen." Died in 1828.

Funes, foo'nēs, (GREGORIO,) a historian, born at Córdoba, in South America. He became dean of the church of Córdoba, and wrote a "History of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, and Tucuman," (3 vols., 1816 *et seq.*), which is commended. Died about 1820.

Funke, fŭn'keh, (KARL PHILIPP,) a German naturalist, born in 1752. He wrote "Natural History and Technology," (3 vols., 1791,) and other works. Died in 1807.

Furetière, fŭr'te-air', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1620, became Abbé of Chalivoy. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1662. In his "Bourgeois Romance" ("Roman bourgeois," 1666) he satirized the manners of the middle or inferior class; he also wrote "The Voyage of Mercury," a satire in verse, (1673.) Having undertaken to compile a Dictionary of the French language while that of the Academy

was in progress, he was accused of plagiarism, and expelled from the Academy, in 1685. He died in 1688. His Dictionary was published in 1690, and was received with favour.

See "Fureteriana," 1696; MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres," and "Méniagiana."

Furgault, fūr'gō', (NICOLAS), a French professor, born in 1706, published a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," (1768.) Died in 1795.

Furgole, fūr'gol', (JEAN BAPTISTE), an eminent French jurist, born at Castelferrus in 1690, practised at Toulouse with success. He published "Ordonnance de Louis XV pour fixer la Jurisprudence sur les Donations," (1733,) and a "Treatise on Wills, Codicils, and Donations," (4 vols., 1745,) which was one of the most complete works on that subject. Died in 1761.

See BERNADEAU, "Vies, Portraits et Parallèles des Jurisconsultes Domat, Furgole et Pothier," 1798.

Furies, [Lat. FURIE.] See EUMENIDES.

Furietti, foo-re-et'tee, (GIUSEPPE ALESSANDRO), an Italian antiquary, born at Bérghamo in 1685. After making great progress in the study of law and theology, he removed to Rome, where he obtained preferment, and at the age of seventy-four was made a cardinal. He wrote an able treatise on the "History of the Mosaic Art," ("De Pictoriæ Mosaicæ Artis Origine," 1752,) and a few other works. Died about 1762.

Furini, foo-ree'nee, (FRANCESCO), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1600. His works are highly commended. Died in 1649.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fur'i-us, [Sp. pron. foo're-oooss,] (FEDERICO), surnamed SERIOLANUS, a moralist, born in Valencia, Spain, about 1510. Charles V. appointed him historian to his son Philip II., by whom he was employed in the public affairs of the Low Countries. Furius published a treatise on Rhetoric, (1544;) also "The Counsel and Counsellor," ("Del Consejo y Consejero," 1559.) He is favourably noticed by De Thou, who ranks him with Montaigne. Died in 1592.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Fur'i-us, (MARCUS), surnamed BIBAC'ULUS, a Latin satirical poet, born at Cremona about 102 B.C. He began a poem on the Gallic War by a line which represents Jupiter as spitting snow upon the Alps,—which Horace parodied in his fifth satire (book ii.) by substituting the name of Furius for Jupiter:

"Furius hybernas cana nive conspuet Alpes."*

Small fragments of his works are all that now remain.

Furlanetto, foor-lâ-net'to, (BONAVENTURA), distinguished as a composer of sacred music, was born at Venice in 1738. He composed "The Vow of Jephthah," "The Spouse of the Canticles," and other oratorios. Died in 1817.

Fur'long, (THOMAS), an Irish poet and satirist, born about 1792, was the son of a farmer. In his early youth he was employed in the shop of a merchant of Dublin. He published in 1819 or 1820 "The Misanthrope," a poem. Among his best works is "The Plagues of Ireland," (1824.) Died in 1827.

Furneaux, fūr'nō', (PHILIP), an English dissenting minister, born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1726. He was lecturer at Clapham, in Surrey, for twenty-three years, (1753-76.) He wrote "Letters to Judge Blackstone on his Exposition of the Toleration Act," (1793.) Died in 1783.

Fur'ness, (WILLIAM HENRY), D.D., a Unitarian divine and author, born in Boston in 1802. He graduated at Harvard in 1820, and afterwards studied for the ministry in the theological school of that institution. In 1825 he became pastor of the First Unitarian Congregational Church in Philadelphia. As a public preacher, he early distinguished himself by his zealous and unwavering opposition to the iniquities of slavery. Among his religious publications the most important are his "Remarks on the Four Gospels," (1836,) "Jesus and his Biographers," (1838,) "History of Jesus," (1850,) and "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth," (1859.) For a critique on Dr. Furness's pe-

* Furius will bespit the wintry Alps with white snow."

culiar views respecting the character of Christ, etc., see "North American Review" for October, 1850, (vol. lxxi.)

Dr. Furness is distinguished for his fine taste and high literary culture. He has made some admirable translations from the German.

Furnivall, (FREDERICK JAMES), an English scholar, was born at Egham in 1825. He has edited or been instrumental in getting printed a large number of early English books, and was for many years editor of the Philological Society's great English Dictionary which is now being slowly issued from the press.

Furrer, (JONAS), a Swiss statesman, born at Winterthur in 1805.

Furst, (JULIUS), a German Orientalist, born of a Jewish family, in the duchy of Posen, in 1805, studied theology at Halle. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Jews in Asia," (1849,) and a "Hebrew-Chaldee Dictionary," (1851.) Died in 1873.

Fürst, fūrst, (WALTER), a Swiss patriot, born at Altorf, lived about 1300. He co-operated with William Tell in the liberation of his country.

Fürstenberg, fūrst'ēm-bèrg', or **Fuerstenberg**, fūrst'en-bèrg', (FERDINAND), a German prelate, born at Bilstein, Westphalia, in 1626, was distinguished for liberality and other virtues. He became Bishop of Paderborn in 1661, and Bishop of Münster in 1678. He published Latin poems, which are commended, and "Monuments of Paderborn," ("Monumenta Paderbornensia," 1669.) Died in 1683.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Furstenau, foor'stèh-nōw', (JOHANN HERMANN), a German physician, born at Herford, in Westphalia, in 1688. He obtained the chair of medicine at Rinteln about 1720. He wrote many valuable medical works, among which is "Diserata Medica," (1727.) Died in 1756.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Fürstenberg, fūrst'en-berg', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM FRANZ), BARON, a German statesman, born in 1729, was minister to Maximilian Frederick, Elector of Cologne. He founded the University of Münster, and introduced important reforms into the government. Died in 1810.

Furtado, foor-tâ'do, (FRANCISCO), a Portuguese poet, born in 1740; died in Italy after 1816.

Fuscus. See FOSCO.

Fus'cus, (ARELIUS), a Latin rhetorician, flourished in the reign of Augustus.

Fuscus, (ARISTIUS), a Latin poet, lived about 30 B.C. He was a friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode.

Fuzeli, fū'sèh-le, or **Fuessli**, (JOHN HENRY), a celebrated historical painter, born at Zurich about 1742, was the son of Johann Caspar Füssli, noticed below. His family name was changed to Fuzeli by the subject of this article. Having gained distinction by his classic acquirements and by his poetical genius, he visited England in 1763. Sir Joshua Reynolds, on seeing some drawings of Fuzeli, persuaded him to prefer the profession of painter to that of author. Between 1770 and 1778 he studied art in Italy, choosing Michael Angelo for his model, and in the latter year returned to London, where he speedily rose to the first rank of British painters. He was partial to the romantic style, and found congenial subjects in the most imaginative dramas of Shakspeare. In 1788 he married Sophia Rawlins, and was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy. He assisted Cowper in translating Homer. He was chosen professor of painting in the Royal Academy in 1799. His Lectures on Art are much admired, and have been published. Among his master-pieces are eight pictures of the "Shakspeare Gallery," and illustrations of Dante and Milton. His imagination was lofty and rich, but rather extravagant. "Of all the painters whom this country has encouraged," says Allan Cunningham, "no one had either the reach of thought or the poetic feeling of Fuzeli." He published "Aphorisms on Art," and other works, which are highly prized. Died in London in 1825.

See "Life and Works of Fuzeli," by JOHN KNOWLES, 3 vols., 1831; CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1803, and September, 1831.

Fusi, fū'ze', (ANTOINE,) a Frenchman, born in Lorraine about 1565. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, in Paris. Having been charged with sorcery and heresy, and persecuted, he retired to Geneva about 1618, adopted the Protestant religion, and became a minister. He wrote a book against the Jesuits, called "Le franc Archer de la vraie Église contre les Abus de la fausse," (1619.) Died about 1635.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Fusina, foo-see'nâ, (ANDREA,) an excellent Italian sculptor, of the Milanese school, flourished about 1490. He adorned the cathedral of Milan with bas-reliefs.

See TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fuss, von, fon föss, (NIKOLAUS,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Bâle in 1755. He removed to Saint Petersburg in his youth, and was appointed adjunct professor in the Academy of Sciences in 1776. He obtained the dignity of councillor of state in 1800. He wrote many mathematical treatises. Died in 1826.

Füssli or **Fuessli**, füs'lee, (HANS HEINRICH,) a Swiss writer on art, born at Zurich in 1745, was a son of Johann Rudolph. He was distinguished for learning and eloquence. In 1802 he was chosen senator. He published, among other works, "The Life and Works of Raphael Sanzio," (1815.) Died in 1832.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss artist and author, born at Zurich in 1707, excelled in landscapes and portraits. He wrote two esteemed works, viz., a "History of the Best Painters of Switzerland," (4 vols., 1769-79,) and a "Descriptive Catalogue (or Catalogue Raisonné) of the Best Engravers and of their Works," (1771.) He was the father of the celebrated John Henry Fuseli. Died in 1781.

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss naturalist, son of the preceding, born at Zurich in 1745. He published a "Catalogue of Swiss Insects," (1775,) "Archives of the History of Insects," (1781-86,) and several other works. Died in 1786.

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a Swiss author, born at Zurich or Wetzlar about 1705, spent many years in teaching school. He published several esteemed works, among which are "Historical Memoirs of the Reformation in Switzerland," (5 vols., 1741-53,) a "Description of Switzerland," (4 vols., 1770,) and a "History of the Mediæval Church," (3 vols., 1770-74.) Died in 1775.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss artist, born at Zurich in 1709, finished his studies in Paris. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "General Dictionary of Artists," in German, (1763-77.) This vast and excellent work was continued by his son, Hans Heinrich, and formed the basis of Nagler's "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon." Died in 1793.

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a painter and engraver, the eldest son of Johann Caspar, noticed above, was born at Zurich in 1737. He wrote an excellent work, entitled a "Catalogue (Raisonné) of Engravings executed after the Most Famous Artists of each School," (4 vols., 1806; unfinished.) Died in 1806.

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (MATTHIAS,) a skillful Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1598, excelled in the representation of battles, conflagrations, and other terrible scenes. He also executed miniatures and frescos. Died in 1664.

Füssli or **Fuessli**, (MATTHIAS,) a Swiss portrait-painter, born in 1671; died in 1739.

Fust, (JOHANN.) See FAUST.

Futteh-Aly-Shah. See FATEH-ALEE-SHAH.

Fux or **Fuchs**, fooks, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) a German composer, born in Styria in 1660. He was successively chapel-master to the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI. He composed operas and sacred music, and a treatise on music, entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum," (1725,) which is called a classic work. He was living in 1732.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fuzelier, füz'le-à', (LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris about 1672, wrote numerous operas and plays of little merit. His "Momus fabuliste" is called his best piece. Died in 1752.

Fyens, fi'ëns, (THOMAS,) a Flemish physician, born in Antwerp in 1567. He became professor of medicine in Louvain in 1593. His chief work is a critical essay on eminent surgeons and their discoveries, "De Artis Chirurgicæ Controversiis," (1649.) Died in 1631.

Fyot de la Marche, fe'ot deh lâ mârsh, (CLAUDE,) a French priest, born at Dijon in 1630, was appointed in 1651 almoner of Louis XIV. In 1661 he became abbot of Saint-Étienne-de-Dijon, of which he wrote a history, (1696.) Died in 1721.

Fyrouz. See FYROZ.

Fyroz or **Feroze**, fee'röz', (written also **Ferose**, **Firoz**, **Fyrouz**, **Feyrouz**, and **Firuz**,) a Persian word, signifying "victorious," and forming the name of several kings ruling in Persia and Hindostan.

Fyroz I., King of Persia, son of Valas, is supposed to have been the same as the Pacorus mentioned by certain Greek and Latin authors. He succeeded his father in 83 A.D. As he was preparing to resist a Roman army which invaded his kingdom, he died, about 107, and was succeeded by his brother, Chosroes I.

Fyroz (Feroze, Fyrouz, or Firuz) II., King of Persia, of the Sassanide dynasty, was the son of Yezdegerd II. He began to reign about 457, having put to death his brother Hormooz, who had reigned a short time. He made war on the Huns, by whom he was defeated and killed in battle about 488 A.D.

See FIRDOUSEE, "Shah-Namah;" MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Fyroz (Feroze or Firouz) Shah I., surnamed RÖÖKN-ED-DEEN (or ROKN-EDDÛN or -EDDYN,) (the "Support of the Faith,") a Moslem sovereign of India, began to reign in 1236 at Delhi. He abandoned himself to indolent pleasures, and in the same year was deposed, and succeeded by his sister. Fyroz died or was killed shortly after his disgrace.

Fyroz (Feroze or Fyrouz) Shah II., Mohammedan King of Delhi, usurped the throne in 1289, after assassinating the late king, Kai Kobâd. His cruelty provoked a conspiracy, which deprived him of his throne and life about 1295.

Fyroz Shah III., Mohammedan King of Delhi or Hindostan, succeeded his uncle, Mohammed III., in 1351. He adopted a pacific policy, built the city of Fyroz-âbâd, and made several canals, and many other internal improvements, including mosques and schools. He abdicated in favour of his son in 1387, and died the next year, aged ninety.

See BRIGGS'S translation of FERISHTA'S "History of India."

Fyt or **Feydt**, fit, (JAN,) a Flemish painter of still life, born at Antwerp in 1625. He excelled in the representation of animals, flowers, fruits, etc. His design is correct, his colouring true, and his touch light. He is supposed to have died in 1671.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands," etc.

G.

Gaab, gâp, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Göppingen in 1761. He became professor at Tübingen in 1798, and afterwards general superintendent, or bishop. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1832.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Gaal, gâl, (BAREND,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, born at Haarlem, was a pupil of Wouwerman. Died about 1670.

Gaal, gâl, (JOSEPH,) a Hungarian comic poet and novelist, born at Nagy Karoly in 1811. He represents with fidelity the manners and language of the peasants.

Gabaret, gâ'bâ'râ', (—,) a brave French naval officer, who served many years in the reign of Louis XIV., and obtained the rank of commodore. He commanded the rear-guard at La Hogue, (1692,) and repulsed the English force which attacked Martinique in 1693. Died in 1693.

Gabbema, gâb'beh-mâ, (SIMON ABBAS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Leeuwarden about 1620, wrote a "History of Friesland," (1703,) and edited several Latin classics. Died about 1700.

Gabbiani, gâb-be-â'nee, (ANTONIO DOMENICO,) an eminent historical painter and engraver, born in Florence in 1652. He studied in Rome and Venice, excelled in design, and was employed to decorate the churches and palaces of Florence, in which he opened a school and had many pupils. Among his works, which are much praised, is "The Dance of the Genii." Died in 1726.

See HUGFORD, "Vita di Antonio Domenico Gabbiani," 1762; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gabelchover, gâ'be'l-kô'ver, (OSWALD,) a German physician and historical writer, born at Tübingen in 1538; died in 1616.

Gabelentz, von der, fon der gâ'beh-lénts', (HANS CONON,) a German philologist, born at Altenburg in 1807. He published "Éléments de la Grammaire Mandschoue," (1833,) and "Philological Contributions," ("Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde," 1852.)

Gabelsberger, gâ'bels-bêr'ger, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German, who produced an improved method of stenography, was born at Munich in 1789. He published, besides other works, an "Introduction to Stenography," (1834.) Died in 1849.

Gabin'ius, (AULUS,) a profligate Roman politician, was elected tribune in 66 B.C., (685 A.U.C.) He was the author of the famous Gabinian law, which gave Pompey the conduct of the war against the pirates. Having become consul in 58 B.C., he promoted the banishment of Cicero, and, at the end of his consulship, obtained command in Syria. About the year 56 he invaded Egypt, against the will of the senate, and restored Ptolemy to the throne. He was tried for treason, and acquitted, but was condemned to perpetual banishment for extortion, (*de repetundis*,) although Cicero made an oration in his defence. He died in 48 or 47 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, books xxxix. and xliii.; DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Gabio, gâ'be-o, or **Gabia**, gâ'be-â, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Verona, became professor of Greek in Rome. He translated into Latin the works of Sophocles, (1543,) and other Greek classics. Died in Rome about 1590.

Gabiot, gâ'be'o', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born at Salins in 1759, lived chiefly in Paris, and wrote numerous comedies. Died in 1811.

Gabler, gâp'ler, (GEORG ANDREAS,) born at Altdorf in 1786, succeeded Hegel as professor of philosophy at Berlin. He published a "System of Theoretical Philosophy," (1827,) and a work entitled "The Philosophy of Hegel," (1843.)

Gabler, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a learned German theologian, father of the preceding, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1753. He became professor of philosophy at Altdorf in 1785, and first professor of theology at Jena

in 1812. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the Hermeneutics of the New Testament," (1788,) and an "Essay on the Mosaic History of the Creation," (1795.) Died in 1826.

See SCHROETER, "Erinnerungen an Gabler," 1827.

Gabotto. See CABOT.

Gâ'bri-el, a Syrian physician, who practised at Bagdad. He became chief physician to the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, with whom he had much influence, and to his successor, Alameen, (Alamin.) He wrote several medical treatises. Died in 829 A.D.

Gabriel, gâ'bre'el', (JACQUES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1667. He erected the Hôtels-de-Ville of Rennes and Dijon, and designed the great sewer of Paris. He became architect to the king, chief engineer of bridges, etc. Died in 1742.

Gabriel, (JACQUES ANGE,) an eminent French architect, son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1710. He was employed by Louis XV. on the principal public works of his reign, among which was the restoration or completion of the Louvre. He designed the two colonnades which border the Place de la Concorde, and which were finished about 1772. The Military School of Paris is called his master-piece. Died in 1782.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Gâ'bri-el SIONI'TA or "THE SIONITE," a learned Maronite, born at Edden, on Mount Lebanon, was educated at Rome. In 1614 he removed to Paris, where he was chosen professor of Arabic in the College of France. He published an Arabic Grammar, and edited or translated into Latin the Arabic and Syrian texts of the Polyglot Bible of Le Jay. Died in 1648.

See ZENKER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis."

Gabriel de Chinon, gâ'bre'el' deh she'nôn', a French monk, went as a missionary, about 1640, to Ispahan. He died at Malabar in 1670, leaving a "Treatise on the Religion, Customs, etc. of the Persians and Armenians," (1671.)

Gabrielli, gâ-bre-el'lee, (CANTE,) an Italian *condottiere* and chief of the Guelph party. He served under Charles de Valois, and became Podesta of Florence about 1300. He banished Dante and others.

Gabrielli, (CATARINA,) a famous Italian singer, born in Rome in 1730. In 1747 she made her début as prima donna in the opera with complete success. She also performed with great applause at Naples, Vienna, and Saint Petersburg, and made a fortune rapidly. Having accepted an invitation from Catherine II. of Russia, she asked a salary of ten thousand roubles; but the empress objected that she did not pay her field-marshal's so much. "Very well," replied Gabrielli: "your majesty may employ the field-marshal's to sing." She had a voice of prodigious compass. Died in 1796.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gabrielli, (GIACOMO,) a son of Cante, noticed above, obtained the dictatorship or chief power at Florence in 1336. He was a tyrannical ruler. In 1338 he was appointed a senator of Rome by the pope. He received the title of captain (*capitano*) in 1352, and became governor of Florence in 1357. His son CANTE was Podesta or Captain of Florence about 1380.

Gabrielli, (GIULIO,) a cardinal, born in Rome in 1748. In 1808 Pope Pius VII. appointed him secretary of state. A few months later, he was arrested by the French and banished. Died in 1822.

Gabriello, gâ-bre-el'lo, (ONOFRIO,) an Italian painter of high reputation, born at Messina in 1616, painted portraits and easel-pictures at Venice and Messina. Died in 1706.

Gabrini or **Gabrino**, (NICCOLÒ.) See RIENZI.

Gabrini, gâ-bree'nee, (TOMMASO MARIA,) an Italian mathematician, born at Rome in 1726; died in 1807.

Gacé, de, deh gâ'sâ', (CHARLES AUGUSTE de Maignon—deh mâ'tên'yôn'), COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1646, distinguished himself at the sieges

of Mons and Namur, and was made lieutenant-general in 1693. In 1708 he obtained the rank of marshal of France, and commanded an army which made an abortive attempt to aid the Pretender in obtaining the British crown. Died in 1729.

Gace Brulez, gâss brü'là', sometimes called **Gaste Blé**, a French poet of superior merit, flourished about 1220-50.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Gachart or **Gachard**, gâ'shâr', (LOUIS PROSPER,) archivist of Belgium, was born in Paris about 1800. He was naturalized as a Belgian citizen in 1831, and was appointed keeper of the Belgian archives. He published the "Correspondence of William the Silent," (4 vols., 1847-51,) and other documents for the history of the Netherlands.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii. book iii.; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1868.

Gaches, gâsh, (JACQUES,) a French advocate, born at Castres in 1558. He wrote Memoirs of events which occurred between 1555 and 1610. Died in 1612.

Gaches, (RAYMOND,) a French Protestant and eloquent preacher, grandson of the preceding, was born at Castres about 1615; died at Paris in 1668.

Gacon, gâ'kôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French satirical poet, born at Lyons in 1667. He made a disgraceful use of his talents, and attacked the most eminent authors,—among others, Boileau and Bossuet. He produced a French version of Anacreon, (2 vols., 1712,) besides satires, odes, and other poems. Died in 1725.

Gacon-Dufour, gâ'kôn' dü'foor', (MARIE ARMANDE JEANNE,) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1753, was first known as Madame d'Humière. Dufour was the name of her second husband. Died in 1835.

Gadd, gâd, (PETER ANTON,) a Swedish chemist and botanist, lived about 1760. He wrote, besides other works, one "On the Diseases of Plants," ("De Morbis Plantarum," 1748.)

Gaddesden, gâdz'den, (JOHN OF,) an English physician of the fourteenth century, attended Edward II., and was the first native physician employed at the English court.

Gaddi, gâd'dee, (ANGELO or AGNOLO,) a famous painter, born at Florence about 1324, was a son and pupil of Taddeo, noticed below. He painted in fresco and oil, and was a good colorist, but not equal to his father in expression. His chief work in fresco is a "History of the True Cross," in the church of Santa Croce, Florence. His Madonna in the church of Saint Ambrose is called his best work. He removed to Venice, and enriched himself by commerce. Died in 1387.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Gaddi, (GADDO,) an Italian painter, born in Florence about 1240, was a pupil of Cimabue. He excelled in design and in mosaics. He was employed by Pope Clement V. to adorn the basilica of Saint Peter's and the church of Santa Maria Maggiore. Died in 1312.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Gaddi, (TADDEO,) a Florentine painter and architect, son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1300. He surpassed his father, and was the most eminent pupil of Giotto. His first works were frescos painted in the church of Santa Croce of Florence, the subjects of which were taken from the New Testament. He excelled in expression, and was probably the best painter of his time. Among his chief works is "The Virgin surrounded by Saints." He built a bridge over the Arno, called Ponte Vecchio. Died about 1360.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gade, gâ'deh, (NIELS WILHELM,) a Danish musician, born at Copenhagen in 1817. He composed symphonies, overtures, sonatas, etc., succeeded Mendelssohn as director of the concerts at Leipsic, and was appointed master of the royal chapel at Copenhagen about 1850.

Gadebusch, gâ'deh-bôôsh', (FRIEDRICH KONRAD,) a German writer, born in the island of Rügen in 1719, published several valuable works on the history and literature of Livonia and the adjacent provinces. He lived many years at Dorpat, where he died in 1788.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ga-de'li-us, [Sw. pron. gâ-dî'l'e-ús,] (ERIK,) a Swedish physician, born at Stockholm in 1778, was chosen in 1823 president of the Academy of Sciences. He gained a prize offered in 1802 for a treatise on medical jurisprudence. Died in 1827.

Gad's'den, (CHRISTOPHER,) an American patriot, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. He was a resolute and early advocate of the popular cause before the Revolution, and was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. He served as an officer in the army in 1776, resigned his commission in 1779, and was taken prisoner at Charleston in August, 1780. Died in 1805.

Gadsden, (CHRISTOPHER EDWARDS,) an American bishop, a grandson of the preceding, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1785. He became a bishop of the Episcopal Church in 1840. Died in 1852.

Gadsden, (JAMES,) an American politician, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1788, was a brother of the preceding. He served under General Jackson in the war against the Indians of Florida about 1818. He was sent on a mission to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated a treaty or convention which defined the boundary between the United States and Mexico. In accordance with this treaty, the United States paid Mexico ten million dollars for Arizona. Died in 1858.

Gaede, gâ'deh, (HENDRIK MORITZ,) a Danish naturalist, born at Kiel in 1796. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Anatomy of Insects," (1815.) Died in 1834.

Gaelen, van, vãn gâ'len, (ALEXANDER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1670, visited many courts of Germany, and finally settled in London. He distinguished himself by pictures of battles and of animals. Died in 1728.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Gaertner. See GÄRTNER.

Gaeta, DUKE OF. See GAUDIN.

Gaëtan, gâ-à-tân', or **Gaëtano**, gâ-à-tâ'no, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian pilot, who in 1542 made a voyage in the service of Spain to the Moluccas, and wrote a narrative of the discoveries made in that region.

Gaetano. See CAJETAN, (CARDINAL.)

Gaetano, (BENEDETTO.) See BONIFACE VIII.

Gaëtano, gâ-à-tâ'no, or **Gaëtani**, gâ-à-tâ'nee, (CESARE,) Count della Torre, an Italian poet and antiquary, born at Syracuse in 1718, was professor of moral philosophy in that city. He wrote a work on the "Antiquities of Syracuse," a poem called "The Duties of Man," ("I Doveri dell'Uomo," 1790,) and other works. Died in 1808.

Gaëtano, [Lat. CAIETA'NUS; Fr. GAËTAN, gâ'â'tôn',] SAINT, often called **Gaetano di Tiene**—gâ-à-tâ'no de te-â'nâ, an Italian priest, born at Vicenza in 1480. His father's name was Thieni or Tiene. With a view to reform the priests, he undertook, in 1524, to found a new order of monks, and obtained the sanction of Pope Clement VII. His friend Caraffa was chosen superior of the order, which took the name of Theatines and became numerous in Italy, Spain, and the Levant. One of the rules of this order forbade them to have private property or receive salaries, or to resort to begging for support. He died in 1547, and was canonized by the pope in 1675.

See CASTALDI, "Vita di S. Gaëtano," 1612; B. DESTUTT DE TRACY, "Vie de S. Gaëtan de Thienne," 1774; S. PEPE, "Vita del B. Gaëtano Tiene," 1656.

Gaffarel, gâ'fâ-rêl', (JACQUES,) a French Orientalist and priest, born at Mannes in 1601. He became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, and chaplain to the king. He wrote, besides other works, "Curiosities of the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians," (1630,) and a "History of the Subterranean World, containing a Description of Caves, Grottoes, Caverns," etc., (1666.) Died in 1681.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gaffarelli, gâf-fâ-rel'lee, or **Caffarelli**, kâf-fâ-rel'lee, (GAETANO,) a celebrated Italian singer, born at Bari in 1703, was the son of a peasant named MAJORANO. He began his career in a Roman theatre as soprano. He

performed with success in the other cities of Italy and in London, which he visited in 1730. Having amassed a large fortune, he bought the dukedom of Santo Dorato. He had the reputation of being one of the most admirable vocalists of his time. Died in 1783.

Gaffori, gâ-fo're-o, **Gaffori**, gât-fo're-o, or **Gafori**, gâ-fo'ree, sometimes written **Gafuri** or **Gafurio**, [Lat. GAFO'RIVS.] (FRANCHINO,) an eminent writer on music, born at Lodi, Italy, in 1451. He taught music at Naples, and was appointed chapel-master of Milan Cathedral in 1484. He wrote, besides other works on music, "Practice of Music," etc., ("Practica Musicæ, sive Musicæ Actiones," 1496.) His writings had much influence, and were cited by later writers as a high authority. Died about 1522.

See BURNEV, "History of Music;" FÉRIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gaforius. See GAFORIO.

Gage, (THOMAS,) a missionary, born in Ireland or England. He studied with the Jesuits, became a monk, and spent many years as a missionary in Mexico between 1625 and 1637. After many adventures, he returned to London, abjured Catholicism, and published a "New Survey of the West Indies," (1648,) which had great success. He became rector of Deal, in Kent. Died in Jamaica in 1655.

Gage, (THOMAS,) a British general, who succeeded General Amherst in 1763 as commander of the British army in America. In 1774 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts colony, and general-in-chief for the continent. In April, 1775, he sent an expedition to Concord to seize the colony's stores, and thus provoked the battle of Lexington, the first explosion of the Revolution. In the following May the Provincial Congress resolved that "no obedience was in future due to Gage, and that he ought to be guarded against as an inveterate enemy." According to Bancroft, "Gage was neither fit to reconcile nor subdue. By his mild temper and love of society he escaped personal enmities, but in earnest business he inspired neither confidence nor fear." He was recalled in 1775, and died in 1787.

Gä'ger, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and civilian, who entered Oxford University in 1574, was reputed the best dramatist of his time. He wrote "Ulysses Redux," and other tragedies.

Gagern, von, fon gâ'gĕrn, (FRIEDRICH BALDUIN,) a general, born at Weilburg, in Nassau, in 1794, was a son of the following. He fought against the French in 1813-15, and became a general in the Dutch army. Having taken command of the army of Baden in 1848, he was killed by the insurgents in April of that year.

See "Leben des General Gagern," by his brother HEINRICH WILHELM, 3 vols., 1856.

Gagern, von, (HANS CHRISTOPH ERNST,) BARON, a German statesman, born near Worms in 1766, was employed in several missions by the Prince of Orange, who appointed him prime minister in 1814. He represented the King of Holland at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. He was the author of a number of historical and political works. Died in 1852.

Gagern, von, (HEINRICH WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, son of the preceding, was born at Baireuth in 1799. He studied at Jena, and afterwards filled several offices under the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was elected in May, 1848, president of the Parliament or National Assembly which met at Frankfort. He was a very popular leader of the Liberal or constitutional party, and favoured the union of the German States on the basis of the exclusion of Austria. He became president of the council of ministers, or prime minister of the empire, in December, 1848. He resigned office in March, 1849, probably because his project to effect the unity of Germany was defeated by the refusal of the King of Prussia to accept the imperial crown. From 1864 to 1872 he was Hessian ambassador at Vienna. Died in 1880. He had a high reputation for probity and patriotism.

Gagern, von, (MAXIMILIAN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Weilburg in 1810, was in his youth a councillor of the Duke of Nassau. In 1848 he was a Liberal member of the Parliament of Frankfort.

Gages, de, deĥ gâzh, ? (JEAN BONAVENTURE DUMONT,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born at Mons, in Hainault, in 1682. He fought for Philip V. of Spain in the war of the Spanish succession, 1701-12. Having obtained command of the Spanish army in Italy in 1742, he defeated the Austrians at Campo-Santo in 1743. His skilful manœuvres in the ensuing campaigns (1744-46) were highly applauded. He was appointed Viceroy of Navarre in 1748. His retreat from Campo-Freddo in 1746 was called by Rousseau the most brilliant manœuvre of that century. Died in 1753.

See LAVALLÉE, "Histoire d'Espagne."

Gagliardi, gâl-yar'dee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter, born at Città-di-Castello in 1609, was an imitator of Guido and the Caracci. Died in 1660.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gagliardo, gâl-yar'do, (ACHILLE,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Padua about 1537; died in 1607.

Gagliuffi, gâl-yooff'fee, (MARCO FAUSTINO,) an improvisator, born at Ragusa in 1764; died in 1834.

Gagnæus or **Gagnée**. See GAGNI.

Gagni, gân'ye', or **Gagnée, de**, deĥ gân'yà', [Lat. GAGNÆ'US.] (JEAN,) a French theologian, born in or near Paris. He became rector of the University of Paris in 1531, and afterwards chief almoner and preacher to Francis I., who employed him to read and expound books to him during his repasts. Having obtained from the king an order which opened to him all the libraries of France, he examined and published many manuscripts, and by this means promoted the revival of learning. He wrote several learned works on theology, and "Commentaries on the Four Gospels," (1552.) Died in 1549.

Gagnier, gân'ye-à', (JEAN,) a French priest and eminent Orientalist, was born in Paris about 1670. He emigrated to England about 1700, and, having renounced the Roman Catholic religion, became professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford. He published, besides other works, a Latin version of Abulfeda's "Life of Mahomet," (1723,) and a "Life of Mahomet," in French, (2 vols., 1732.) Died in 1740.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gaguin, gâ'gân', (ROBERT,) a French historian, orator, and monk, was born near Béthune about 1425. He was chosen professor of rhetoric in the University of Paris in 1463, and was employed with credit in diplomatic missions by Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. He wrote, besides other works, in Latin, "A History of the French (or Franks) from Pharamond to the Year 1499," which was praised by Erasmus for fidelity and other merits. Died in 1501.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ga-hâ'gan, ? (USHER,) an Irish scholar, translated into Latin verse Pope's "Essay on Criticism" and "Temple of Fame." He was executed at Tyburn, for clipping coin, in 1749.

Gahn, gân, (JOSEPH GOTTLIEB,) a Swedish mineralogist and chemist, born in 1745, was a pupil of Bergmann. He discovered that phosphorus is a component of bones, and made some improvements in the arts of mining and metallurgy. He was the first who obtained manganese in the metallic state, and discovered the primitive form of calcareous spar. Died in 1818.

See H. JAERTA, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. G. Gahn," 1832.

Gaichlés, gâ'she-à', (JEAN,) a French priest, born at Condom in 1647, wrote "Maxims for the Ministry of the Pulpit," (1710.) Died in 1731.

Gail, gâl or gâ'ye', (EDME SOPHIE GARRE—gâr,) the wife of the following, was born at Melun in 1776. She was an admirable musical genius, and composed several operas, one of which, called "The Jealous Couple," was performed in Paris, in 1813, with brilliant success. She also produced several charming ballads. She separated from M. Gail soon after their marriage, (1794.) Died in 1819.

See FÉRIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gail, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1755. In 1791 he obtained the chair of Greek literature in the College of France, where he taught with success about twenty years. He became a member of the Institute in 1809, and keeper of the Greek and Latin

manuscripts in the Royal Library in 1815. He published, besides a Latin version of Thucydides, (5 vols., 1807,) a great number of editions and translations of the Greek authors, and a Greek grammar, (1798.) Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gail, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French Hellenist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1795. He was a substitute of his father as professor in the College of France. He published an excellent edition of Hudson's "Geographi Græci Minores," (3 vols., 1826-31,) and other successful works. Died in 1845.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gail Hamilton. See DODGE, (MARY ABIGAIL.)

Gailhabaud, gâ'lâ'bô', (JULES,) a French archæologist, born at Lille in 1810. He published a valuable work entitled "Ancient and Modern Monuments," ("Monuments anciens et modernes," 4 vols., 1840-49,) and "Architecture of the Period from the Fifth to the Sixteenth Century," (1857.)

Gaillard, gâ'yâr', (GABRIEL HENRI,) a popular French historian, born at Ostel, in Picardy, in 1726. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1760, and published in 1766 a "History of Francis I.," (7 vols.) His capital work is a "History of the Rivalry between France and England," ("Histoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre," 11 vols., 1771-77,) which opened to him the doors of the French Academy in 1771. Among his numerous other works are a "History of the Rivalry between France and Spain," (8 vols., 1801;) a "Historical Dictionary," (6 vols., 1789-1804,) which forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique;" and a "Life of Malesherbes," (1805,) who was his friend. His principal merits as a writer are clearness, elegance, facility, and truthfulness. Died near Chantilly in 1806.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gaillard, gâ'yâr', ? (JOHN ERNEST,) a musical composer, born at Zell about 1686, lived in London, and composed for the stage. Died in 1749.

Gaillard, de, deh gâ'yâr', (HONORÉ REYNAUD,) a French Jesuit, born at Aix in 1641, gained distinction as a pulpit orator. He became rector of the College of Paris, and confessor to the queen of James II. of England. Died in 1727.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gaillard de Lonjumeau, gâ'yâr' deh lôn'zhü'mô', a French ecclesiastic, became Bishop of Apt in 1673. He conceived the project of a great historical dictionary, for which he collected copious materials. The work was edited by his chaplain, Moréri, and published in 1674. Died in 1695.

Gaillardot, gâ'yâr'dô', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French naturalist and physician, born at Lunéville in 1774. He found in the vicinity of that town fossils of many huge reptiles. He wrote a "Memoir on the Fossils of the Mottled Sandstone," (1806,) and other works. Died in 1833.

Gai'nas, a Goth, who became a Roman general and served under Stilicho in 395 A.D. Soon after that date he obtained the chief command of an army which Arcadius sent against Tribigild, another Gothic chief; but, instead of fighting him, he formed a coalition with him and marched against Constantinople. Arcadius was alarmed, and negotiated with Gai'nas, who was admitted into the capital with his army and received the title of "master-general." His demand of liberty of worship for the Goths (who were Arians) provoked the Catholics, who massacred many of his army. Gai'nas retreated into Thrace, and was killed near the Danube by the Huns in 400 A.D.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gaines, gânz, (EDMUND PENDELTON,) an American general, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1777. He served as captain at Chrystler's Field, in November, 1813, and, having become brigadier-general, defended Fort Erie with success in 1814. Died in 1849.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Gainsborough, gânz'bûr-eh, (THOMAS,) an excellent English landscape-painter, born at Sudbury in 1727. He

became a student of art in London about the age of fifteen, and painted portraits chiefly in the early part of his career. Having worked some years at Ipswich, he removed to Bath about 1760. Among his works are several good portraits of the royal family. He settled in London about 1775, after which he devoted himself to landscapes. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. His works are admired for simplicity and fidelity to nature. His early style differed from his later, and exhibited more attention to minute details. He excels in richness of colour and in the distribution of light and shade, and is considered superior to any English landscape-painter who had appeared before his time. Among his works are "The Woodman in the Storm," "The Cottage Door," and "The Shepherd Boy." "Gainsborough's hand," says Ruskin, "is as light as the sweep of a cloud,—as swift as the flash of a sunbeam. His forms are grand, simple, and ideal. . . . The greatest colorist since Rubens, and the last, I think, of legitimate colorists,—that is to say, of those who were fully acquainted with the power of their material,—pure in his English feeling, profound in his seriousness, graceful in his gaiety, there are nevertheless certain deductions to be made from his worthiness," etc. ("Modern Painters.") Died in London, August, 1788.

See THICKNESS, "Sketch of the Life of Gainsborough;" CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of British Painters."

Gais'ford, (THOMAS,) D.D., a distinguished English scholar, born in Wiltshire in 1780. He became regius professor of Greek at Oxford about 1811, and afterwards Dean of Christ Church. He published, besides other works, "Poetæ Græci Minores," (3 vols., 1814-16,) an edition of Herodotus, (1824,) and one of Suidas, (1834.) He had a high reputation as a critic. Died in 1855.

Gā'ius (or **Gajus**) or **Cā'ius**, a Roman jurist of high authority, is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, 138-161 A.D. Little or nothing is positively known of his personal history. His writings were recognized as a standard by the Roman jurists until the compilation of the Code of Justinian, which was based upon the "Institutes" of Gaius. In 1816 Niebuhr discovered at Verona, on a palimpsest, a treatise on Roman law, which was ascertained to be the Institutes of Gaius and was published in 1820-21. This discovery was regarded as an important contribution to the history of law.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" VAN YSSELMONDE, "Dissertatio de Gaji Legis Actionibus," 1840.

Gaj, gî, (LEWIS,) a Croatian journalist, born at Kraina in 1810. He founded, in 1835, the "Croatian Gazette," which became afterwards the "National Illyrian Gazette." This journal acquired extensive influence, and is said to have effected a great literary and political improvement among the Slavonians.

Galaccini, gâl-lât-chee'nee, or **Gallaccini**, gâl-lât-chee'nee, (TEOFILO,) an Italian geometer, born at Sienna in 1564. He wrote an able work "On the Errors of Architects," (1767.) Died in 1641.

Galand. See GALLAND.

Galanino, gâl-lâ-nee'no, an Italian painter, whose proper name was BALDASSARE ALOISI, was born at Bologna in 1578. He was a pupil of the Caracci, and worked in Rome with success, especially in portraits. He also painted history. Died in 1638.

Galanti, gâl-lân'tee, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian publicist, born at Campobasso in 1743. He published a "Geographical and Political Description of the Two Sicilies," (4 vols., 1786-93,) and other works. Died at Naples in 1806.

Galateo. See FERRARI, (ANTONIO.)

Galatin. See GALLATIN.

Galatin, (PETER,) a Franciscan monk, who flourished about 1520. He wrote "On the Mysteries of the Catholic Truth," ("De Arcanis catholicæ Veritatis," 1518.)

Galaup. See PÉROUSE, LA.

Galaup de Chasteuil, gâl'lô' deh shâ'tu'l' or shâ'tuh'ye, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born at Aix in 1588. He passed his latter years as an anchorite on Mount Lebanon, where he died in 1644.

His nephew, PIERRE GALAUP DE CHASTEUIL, born in 1643, was a poet, and a friend of Boileau. His ode on

the capture of Maestricht (1673) is admired. Died in 1727.

Gāl'ba, (PUBLIUS SULPICIUS) a Roman general, who was elected consul for 211 B.C. He commanded in the war against Philip of Macedonia from 211 to 204, but performed nothing of much importance. In 200 B.C. he was re-elected consul, and renewed the war in Macedonia. He defeated Philip near Eordea in 199, and returned to Rome the next year.

Galba, (SERGIUS or SERVIUS SULPICIUS), a Roman general and orator, who commanded in Spain in 150 B.C. and perfidiously massacred many thousand Lusitanians. Viriathus was one of those who escaped from this massacre. Galba was elected consul 144 B.C. His eloquence is highly praised by Cicero.

Galba, (SERVIUS SULPICIUS), a Roman emperor, born in 3 or 4 B.C., of a noble family. He was consul under Tiberius in 33 A.D., and in the reign of Caligula commanded the army in Germany, where he acquired reputation for military skill. Claudius, having succeeded to the throne, appointed Galba Governor of Africa, in which post he obtained successes. He commanded an army in Spain at the death of Nero, 68 A.D. He was then proclaimed emperor by his own troops and the Prætorian guards, whose choice was confirmed by the senate. But he speedily lost the popular favour by his severity, parsimony, and impolitic measures. The army declared for Otho, and Galba was slain, after a reign of seven months, in 69 A.D. According to Tacitus, he would have been universally considered worthy to reign if he had never been emperor.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Galba;" SUETONIUS, "Galba;" TACITUS, "Annales;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" FRANZ HORN, "Historische Gemälde: Galba, Otho und Vitellius," 1812.

Gāle, (JOHN), an eminent Baptist minister, born in London in 1680. He studied at Leyden, and on his return became one of the ministers of Paul's Alley, near Barbican, London. His principal work is "Reflections on Wall's Defence (or History) of Infant Baptism," (1711), which is called one of the best works on that subject. Died in 1721.

See "Life of John Gale," prefixed to his Works.

Gale, (ROGER,) son of Thomas Gale, of Scruton, born in 1672, was member of Parliament, Fellow of the Royal Society, and treasurer of the Antiquarian Society, and wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1744.

Gale, (SAMUEL), an English antiquary, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1682. He published a "History of Winchester Cathedral," (1715). Died in 1754.

Gale, (THEOPHILUS), a learned English nonconformist divine, born at Kings-Teignton, Devonshire, in 1628. He became a Fellow of Magdalene College, and a popular preacher at Winchester, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1661. His reputation is founded on a great work, called "The Court of the Gentiles; or, A Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature from the Scriptures," (5 vols., 1669-77), in which he argues that the heathen theology and philosophy were derived from the Scriptures and the Jewish Church. He became assistant to John Rowe at Holborn, and succeeded him in 1677. Died in 1678.

Gale, (THOMAS), an eminent English surgeon, born in 1507. He served in the army of Henry VIII. in France in 1544, and in that of Philip II. in 1557. He afterwards practised in London, and wrote several professional treatises, (1563-86.)

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Gale, (THOMAS), D.D., an eminent English classical scholar and critic, born at Scruton, Yorkshire, in 1636. He became professor of Greek in Cambridge University in 1666, and was master of Saint Paul's School, London, from 1672 to 1697. In the latter year he was appointed Dean of York. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published, besides other works, "Mythological, Ethical, and Physical Works or Treatises," ("Opuscula mythologica, ethica, et physica," 1671,) an edition of Herodotus's History, (1679,) and an edition of Cicero's Works, (1681.) Died in 1702.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Galeano, gā-là-ā'no, (GIUSEPPE), an eminent Italian physician, born at Palermo about 1605. He practised in that city, where he also taught medicine for twenty-five years with great success. He had a high reputation as a philosopher, and was regarded as a second Galen by his contemporaries. Among his works are "Hippocrates Revived," (1650,) a Treatise on the Use of Brandy, (1667,) and several poems. Died in 1675.

Galeazzo. See VISCONTI.

Gā'len, [Lat. CLAUDIUS GALE'NUS; Gr. Κλαύδιος Γαλήνιος; Fr. GALIEN, gā'le-ān'; It. GALIENO, gā-le-ā'no,] a celebrated Greek medical writer and pagan philosopher, born at Pergamus, (or Pergamum,) in Mysia, in 131 A.D. He studied the Platonic and the Peripatetic philosophies, and was instructed in anatomy by Satyrus. In his youth he visited several foreign countries, to perfect his education at the best schools. At the age of thirty-four he removed to Rome, where he acquired great celebrity as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. He obtained the confidence of Marcus Aurelius, who appointed him physician to Commodus, the heir of the empire. He also lectured on anatomy in Rome. Towards the end of his life he returned to his native city. His death is variously dated from 200 to 210 A.D. He rendered important services to the science of medicine, and left a great number of works in Greek, many of which are lost. Of some others, only Latin versions have come down to us.

"Galen had not," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "the noble simplicity of Hippocrates. . . . He impairs the purity of his principles by fanciful explanations and by subtilities. He is, nevertheless, the only one among all the ancients who has given us a complete system (*corps*) of medicine."

Galen rejected the various medical systems which were in vogue in his time, and formed a new eclectic system, which maintained its authority for thirteen centuries. He was regarded as an oracle by the Arabs and Europeans until the fifteenth century. Among his extant works (above eighty in number) are a treatise on anatomy, (Περὶ ἀνατομικῶν ἐγγεργήσεων,) a capital work on physiology, called "On the Uses of the Parts of the Human Body," Ὑγιεινά, "On Preserving Health," ("De Sanitate Tuenda,") and "De Locis affectis," a treatise on pathology, which Haller regarded as one of Galen's best productions. He wrote many able works on ethics, logic, and philosophy, in one of which he praises the temperance and self-denial of the Christians.

See SUIDAS, Γαλήνιος; ABOL-FARAJ, "Historia Dynastiarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DANIEL LE CLERC, "Histoire de la Médecine;" SPRENGEL, "History of Medicine;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medicinæ;" DAREMBERG, "Exposé des Connaissances de Galien," 1841; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" A. FUMANELLI, "De Vita et Moribus Galeni," 1577; A. WERNER, "Oratio de Vita Galeni," 1570; SMITH, "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galen, van, vān gā'len, (JAN), a brave naval officer, born at Essen, in Westphalia, about 1600. He entered the Dutch navy, distinguished himself in battles against the Spaniards, and rose to the rank of commodore. In 1653 he defeated the English fleet near Leghorn, and at the same time received a mortal wound.

See OOSTKAMP, "Leven, Daden en Lotgevallen van den Kommandeur J. van Galen," 1830.

Galen, von, fon gā'len, (CHRISTOPH BERNHARD), a warlike German prelate, born in Westphalia about 1605. He was elected Prince-Bishop of Münster in 1650. In 1665 he joined Charles II. of England in a war against the Dutch, from whom he took some fortified places. He waged other aggressive wars, and is called by Sismondi a "mired brigand." Died in 1678.

See LE LORRAIN, "Vie de C. B. de Galen, etc.," Rouen, 1679; JOHANN VON ALPHEN, "De Vita et Rebus gestis C. Bernardi Episcopi, etc.," 1694; E. WIENS, "Sammlung fragmentarischer Nachrichten über C. B. von Galen," 1834.

Galenus, (CLAUDIUS.) See GALEN.

Galeotti, gā-là-ot'tee, (ALBERTO), an eminent Italian jurist, born at Parma; died about 1285.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Galeotti, (MARZIO), an Italian writer, born at Narni about 1440. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bologna, from which he was expelled for his religious opinions. He afterwards was preceptor of the son of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. Among his works

is one entitled "On Man and his Parts," ("De Homine et ejus Partibus," 1490.) Died about 1494.

Galeotti, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence about 1676. His chief works are his frescos in the church of La Madalena in Genoa. Died in 1746.

Galère. See GALERIUS.

Ga-le-rí-us, [Fr. GALÈRE, gá'lair',] (CAI'US VALE'RÍUS MAXIMIA'NUS,) a Roman emperor, was a native of Dacia, and of humble origin. From the rank of private soldier he rose to the highest commands in the army. In the year 292 A.D. he was adopted as son or heir, with the title of Cæsar, by Diocletian, whose daughter he married; and a few years later he commanded the army which defeated the Persian king Narses. The violent persecution of the Christians by Diocletian is ascribed to the instigation of Galerius. When Diocletian and Maximian abdicated, in 305, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus succeeded as colleagues in the empire, and the former took for his share Illyria, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, and the Eastern provinces. His colleague having died in 306, Galerius wished to choose Severus in his place; but Constantine and Maxentius opposed him, and Severus was slain. After he had failed in an attempt to capture Rome, he retired to one of his provinces, and died in 311 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Gales, gälz, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished journalist, born in England about 1760. He established and edited "The Sheffield Register," which, on coming to the United States in 1793, he sold to Montgomery the poet, who had been brought up in his family. After editing for some time "The Independent Gazetteer," in Philadelphia, a Republican journal, in which he introduced short-hand reports of debates in Congress, he founded, in 1799, "The Raleigh (N.C.) Register." Died in 1841.

Gales, (JOSEPH,) a son of the preceding, was born near Sheffield, England, in 1786. He removed to Washington in 1807, and became in 1810 the proprietor and editor of the "National Intelligencer," which after 1813 was issued daily. It became a very able and influential organ of the Whig party. Died in 1860.

Galestruzzi, gá-lës-troot'see, or **Gallestruzzi**, gál-lës-troot'see, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian engraver and painter, born at Florence about 1618. He settled in Rome, and was received into the Academy of Saint Luke in 1652. Died in Rome about 1670.

Galfrid (or **Goeffroy**) **de Beaulieu**, gál'fre' deh bö'-le-uh', a French monk, confessor to Saint Louis, who was attended by him in his two crusades. Died in 1274.

Galfridus de Vinosalvo. See GEOFFROI DE VINA-SAUF.

Galhagos, de, dà gâl-yá'gòs, (MANOEL, or MANUEL,) a popular Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1597, was a friend of Lope de Vega. He produced a poem on the "Wars of the Giants against Jupiter," (1628,) which was admired for its brilliant imagery and elegant style, and a poem named "The Temple of Memory," (1635,) which increased his celebrity. He also wrote several dramas, which were performed with applause. Died in 1665.

Galiani, gá-le-á'nee, (FERDINANDO,) ABBÉ, an Italian political economist, born at Chieti, in the Abruzzi, in 1728. He wrote (1750) an able treatise "On Currency," or Money, ("Della Moneta,") which acquired a European reputation and influenced the legislation of his own country, then disturbed by a surplus of precious metals and the consequent enormous rise in the price of commodities. In 1759 he was appointed secretary of legation at Paris, where he remained many years and attracted much notice by his wit and convivial powers. While in Paris, he argued against the free exportation of corn, in his "Dialogues on the Corn Trade," in French, (1770,) which obtained great success, and of which Voltaire said, "This work seems like the joint production of Plato and Molière." "No one," said Turgot, "could maintain a bad cause with more wit, grace, finesse, and reasonableness in details." Having returned to Naples in 1769, he was appointed one of the ministers of the junta of royal domains in 1777, and first assessor or minister of the council of finance in 1782. He wrote an able treatise "On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutrals

and Belligerents," (1782.) Died at Naples in 1787. He left in manuscript a Life of Horace and a Commentary on that poet, which, says Ginguéné, are learned and original, like all his works. His "Letters to Madame d'Épinay" were published in 1818.

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Galiano, gá-le-á'no, (ANTONIO ALCALA,) a distinguished Spanish political writer and orator, was born at Cadiz about 1790. He promoted with zeal the revolution of 1820, and was elected in 1821 to the Cortes, in which he highly distinguished himself as an orator and leader of the Liberal party. Having been driven into exile in 1823, he went to England, and became professor of Spanish in the London University about 1828. He wrote a "History of Spanish Literature in the Nineteenth Century," which was published in the "Athenæum" (1834) and is highly commended. He returned to Spain in 1834, and joined the Conservative party about 1836, after which he was again exiled, for political reasons.

Galien, the French for GALEN, which see.

Galien, gá'le-án', (JOSEPH,) a French natural philosopher, born near Le Puy in 1699. He is said to have been one of the first who conceived the practicability of ascending by means of an apparatus lighter than air. He published "The Art of Aerial Navigation," and a treatise "On the Formation of Hail." Died in 1782.

Galieno, the Italian for GALEN, which see.

Galigai. See ANCRE, (MARSHAL D'.)

Galilæus or **Galilée**. See GALILEE.

Galilei, gá-le-lá'ee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1691. He worked at Florence and Rome, where he was employed by Pope Clement XII, and where he built the façade of the church of Saint John of the Florentines, and the chapel Corsini, which is called his master-piece. Died in 1737.

Galilei, gá-le-lá'ee, [Fr. GALILÉE, gá'le'lá'; Lat. GALILÆ'US or GALILÆ'US,] (GALILEO,) commonly called simply **Galileo**, gál-e-lee'o, [It. pron. gá-le-lá'o,] an illustrious Italian mathematician and natural philosopher, was born of a noble family at Pisa, the 15th of February, 1564. From early childhood he showed a rare aptitude for mechanical invention. After having studied, at Florence, the classics, music, and painting, he went to Pisa in 1582 to study medicine. But the impulse of his genius and destiny caused him to prefer geometry and physical philosophy, in which he made rapid progress. He discovered about 1584 the isochronism of the vibrations of a pendulum. Like his contemporary, Bacon, he asserted his independence against the authority of Aristotle, (whose system was then followed with blind and servile submission,) and appealed to the impartial evidence and umpirage of experiment. In 1589 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the University of Pisa, where he demonstrated the fallacy of the received theory that bodies of unequal weights will fall with proportionate velocities, by dropping metallic balls of different sizes from the top of the Leaning Tower. He was also the first who discovered the law by which the velocity of falling bodies is accelerated. In 1592 the senate of Venice appointed him professor of mathematics in Padua for the term of six years, which term was renewed in 1598. During this period he invented a thermometer, and, after examining the rival theories of astronomy, he adopted the Copernican system, which was then regarded as heretical by the schoolmen and clergy of Italy. In 1609 his celebrity was greatly increased by the construction of his telescope (the honour of inventing which is generally conceded to him) and by the sublime results which he realized in its application to astronomy and the "structure of the universe." He saw with rapt and devout admiration the mountains and valleys of the moon, and the phases of Venus; he discovered the satellites of Jupiter, and resolved into myriads of stars or flaming orbs the luminous nebulae of the Milky Way. He hastened to impart these glorious revelations in his "Sidereal Messenger," ("Sidereus Nuncius,") published in 1610. About the year 1611 he accepted an invitation to Florence, where he was liberally patronized by Cosimo de' Medici.

While Galileo was thus employed in consolidating the

Copernican system by sensible evidence, and unfolding to the human mind the grandeur of the universe, the Jesuits and other enemies denounced him to the Inquisition as a heretic. In 1616 he was summoned to Rome, and had an interview with the pope, Paul V., who positively forbade him to teach the doctrine of the motion of the earth, and, on his giving a promise to that effect, permitted him to return to Florence. For a number of years he enjoyed a truce from persecution, and even received some kindness from the next pope, Urban VIII. In 1632 he published his great work, the "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems," in which, with graceful felicity of style, he employs all the resources of wit, fancy, reason, and eloquence to render the truth attractive. The dialogue is carried on by Salviati, Sagredo, and Simplicius, the last of whom (a fictitious person) maintains the theory of Ptolemy. The appearance of this work occasioned a great outcry at Rome. The pope was persuaded that the author had exposed him to ridicule, in the character of Simplicius; and Galileo was again cited before the Inquisition, in his seventieth year. After a confinement of several months, he was induced to sign a document abjuring the obnoxious theory, (that the earth had a diurnal motion, as well as a motion round the sun,) and promised to refrain from teaching it; but even this did not procure his liberation. It is said that, as he rose from the kneeling posture in which he signed his name, he whispered to a friend, "E pur se muove," ("It moves nevertheless.") His confinement was continued a few years, though not in the severest form, and it appears that he pursued his studies and observations until he became blind. He was visited by Milton in 1638. He died at or near Florence in January, 1642, within a year of the birth of Newton. He was never married. His temper was cheerful and sociable, his features comely, and his person of medium stature. Among his principal disciples were Torricelli and Viviani. In regard to the invention of the telescope, to which allusion has been made above, we may here remark that although Jens or Jansen, a Dutch optician, first invented a small spy-glass, intended for a plaything, yet Galileo was the first who constructed an astronomical telescope and applied it to its noblest use. Galileo himself says that he had heard of the invention in Holland of an instrument which enlarged the size of distant objects, but was not informed how it was constructed, and that the one he used was the result of his own study and experiments. The most important discovery of Galileo was that of Jupiter's satellites, the eclipses of which afforded the first good method of determining longitudes. His "Scienza mechanica" was written in 1592, but not printed until 1634. About 1582 he obtained the idea of the pendulum from the oscillations of a lamp suspended in a church; and Biot says he constructed a clock in 1633 in which the pendulum was used. Hume ranks Galileo above Lord Bacon as an author and philosopher. ("History of England," vol. iv.) A good edition of Galileo's complete works was published at Florence by Alberi, 20 vols., 1842-58.

See VIVIANI, "Vita del Galilei;" L. BRENNA, "Vita Galilei," in FABRONI'S "Vita Italorum;" DRINKWATER BETHUNE, "Life of Galileo," in the "Library of Useful Knowledge;" SIR DAVID BREWSTER, "Martyrs of Science," 1841; NELLI, "Vita di Galilei," 2 vols., 1793; PHILARÈTE CHASLES, "Galileo; sa Vie, son Procès et ses Contemporains," 1862; G. LIBRI, "Histoire de la Vie et des Œuvres de G. Galilei," 1841; CAMPANELLA, "Apologia pro Galileo," 1622; FRISI, "Elogio del Galileo," 1775; A. CATTANEO, "Cenni su la Vita di G. Galilei," 1843; "North British Review" for November, 1860; BIOT, article on Galileo in the "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galilei, (VINCENTIO,) the father of the great astronomer, resided in Florence, and was married in 1562 to Julia Venturi. He excelled in the theory and practice of music, and wrote a learned treatise entitled a "Dialogue on Ancient and Modern Music." He died about 1600.

Galileo, (the celebrated philosopher.) See GALILEI, (GALLILEO.)

Galileo, (VINCENTIO,) a son of the great astronomer, was born about 1600. He aided his father in experiments, cultivated literature, and gave special attention to the application of the pendulum to clocks. Died in 1649.

Galileus. See GALILEI.

Galimard, gǎ'le'mǎr', (NICOLAS AUGUSTE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1813, was a pupil of

Ingres. Among his works are "Nausicaa and her Companions," and "The Evangelists."

Galin, gǎ'lân', (PIERRE,) a French musician, born at Samatan in 1786, invented a new method of teaching music, named the "Method of the Méloplaste." Died in 1822.

Galindes de Caravajal, gǎ-lèn'dés dà kǎ-rǎ-vǎ-hǎl', (LORENZO,) a Spanish lawyer and historian, born at Placencia in 1472. Ferdinand the Catholic chose him as president of his council of state. He wrote a history of John II. of Castile, and other works. Died in 1532.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. iii. part ii.

Galindo, gǎ-lèn'do, (BEATRIZ,) a Spanish lady, born at Salamanca in 1475, excelled in the use of the Latin language, and was regarded as a prodigy of learning. She became a lady of honour to Isabella of Castile. Died in 1535.

Galliot (or **Galliot**) **de Genouillac**, gǎ'le'o' deh zheh'noo'yǎk', Seigneur d'Acier, (dǎ'se-à,) a French officer, born in Quercy about 1466, was made grand master of artillery in 1512, and afterwards grand equerry to Francis I. He displayed skill at the battles of Marignano and of Pavia, (1525.) Died in 1546.

See BRANTÔME, "Vie de Galliot," vol. ii.

Galissonnière. See GALLISSONNIÈRE.

Galitzin or **Galitsin**. See GALLITSIN.

Gall, gǎl, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a German author, born at Battenberg, in Hesse, in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "Travels in Sweden in the Summer of 1836," (2 vols., 1838,) and "Paris and its Salons," (2 vols., 1845,) which had a great success. In 1846 he became intendant of the royal theatre at Stuttgart.

Gall, gaul, [Ger. pron. gǎl,] (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German physician, distinguished as the founder of the system of phrenology, was born at Tiefenbrunn, in Baden, on the 9th of March, 1758. He studied natural sciences at Strasburg, and passed thence to Vienna about 1781. He graduated as M.D. at Vienna in 1785, and practised in that city for many years. In 1791 he published a medical work entitled "Medical and Philosophical Researches on Nature and Art," ("Philosophisch-medizinische Untersuchungen über Natur und Kunst," etc.) etc. He devoted much time to the study of the brain and to the external signs connected with the different functions and faculties of the human mind, and began in 1796 to lecture on these subjects in Vienna. Among his principal doctrines are the following; that the brain is the organ of all the faculties, propensities, and sentiments; that different parts of the brain are appropriated to particular mental faculties or moral affections; and that the capacity and character of a person are indicated by the external form of his skull. About 1805 he began, with his pupil and coadjutor, Dr. Spurzheim, to propagate their system by lectures in Paris, Berlin, and other cities of Europe. Dr. Gall became a permanent resident of Paris in 1807. He presented to the Institute in 1808 his "Researches into the Nervous System in General and the Brain in Particular," which was unfavourably criticised by a committee of the Institute, in their report. His principal work is entitled "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in General, and of the Brain in Particular," (4 vols., 1810-19, in French.) He was assisted in this work by Dr. Spurzheim. (See SPURZHEIM.) Died in Paris in 1828.

See "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gäll, (RICHARD,) a Scottish poet, born in 1776, was a printer of Edinburgh. He acquired distinction as the author of a poem called "Arthur's Seat," and of several popular songs, among which are "The Farewell to Ayrshire," and "The Braes o' Drumlie." Died in 1801.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gall, gaul, or **Gallus**, SAINT, called "the Apostle of the Swiss," was born in Ireland about 550 A.D. He was a disciple of Saint Columban, whom he accompanied to Gaul in 585. He founded the monastery of Saint Gall, in the Swiss canton of that name. Died in 646 A.D.

See KARL GREITH, "Der heilige Gallus der Apostel Allemanniens," 1845.

Gallæus. See GALLÉ.

Gál'la-gher, (WILLIAM D.), an American poet and journalist, born in Philadelphia in 1808. He edited several literary journals in Ohio, and was associate editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," 1840-50. He removed to Louisville, Kentucky, about 1853. Among his works are three volumes of poems entitled "Erato," (1835-37.)

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Gallais, gá'lá', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French historical and political writer, born at Doué (Anjou) in 1756. In the Revolution he was a zealous royalist. He wrote many mediocre works, among which is a "History of France from the Death of Louis XVI. to the Peace of 1815," (2 vols., 1820.) Died in 1820.

Gallait, gá'lá', (LOUIS), an eminent Belgian historical painter, born at Tournay in 1810, studied in Paris. Among his works are "Job and his Friends," "The Abdication of Charles V.," (1841,) and "The Last Moments of Egmont," (1853.)

Galland, gá'lón', (ANTOINE,) a distinguished French Orientalist and antiquary, born at Rollot, in Picardy, in 1646. He made several journeys to the Levant to collect medals and copy inscriptions. About 1680 he had a commission from Colbert to make antiquarian researches in the East. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701, and became professor of Arabic in the Royal College in 1709. His reputation is chiefly founded on his French version of the Arabian tales called "The Thousand and One Nights," (12 vols., 1704-17.) The style of this version is natural and simple. He translated other works from the Arabic and Persian, and wrote treatises on medals and antiquities. Died in 1715.

See ZENKER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galland, (AUGUSTE,) a French historical writer, born about 1570. He was a member of Henry the Fourth's council of state, and wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs to illustrate the History of Navarre and Flanders," (1648,) and a "History of the Reformation in France." Died before 1645.

Galland, (PIERRE,) a French scholar, born at Aire in 1510. He became professor of eloquence in the Royal College in 1545, and was a friend of Budé, (Budæus.) His argument "On Behalf of the Parisian School against the New Academy of P. Ramus" ("Pro Schola Parisiensi contra novam Academiam Petri Rami," 1551) was the signal for the persecutions which that author suffered. Died in 1559.

Gallas, gál'lás, (MATTHIAS,) an Austrian general, born at or near Trent in 1589. He was a major-general of the army which took Mantua in 1629, and became a general of cavalry, or field-marshal, in 1631. He commanded a corps under Wallenstein, in Bohemia, and distinguished himself in battles against the Swedes at Nuremberg and Lutzen in 1632. Gallas appears to have been the chief agent in the intrigues which resulted in the ruin of Wallenstein, whom he succeeded as general-in-chief in 1634. He gained a decisive victory at Nordlingen in 1634, but was outgeneralled and defeated near Magdeburg by Torstenson in 1644. Died in 1647.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gál'la-tin, [Fr. pron. gá'lá'tán'] (ALBERT,) an eminent statesman, and a great oracle and leader of the Republican party in America, was born at Geneva in January, 1761. After graduating at the university of his native place, he emigrated to the United States in 1780. He acted as French tutor in Harvard University in 1782, and spent the two or three ensuing years in Virginia, where he purchased a large tract of land. In 1786 he fixed his home in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and in 1790 was elected a member of the legislature of that State, in which he served several years, and acquired great influence with both parties, although he acted with the Republicans. In 1793 the legislature, in which the Federal party had a majority, paid him a high compliment by electing him to the Senate of the United States, in which, however, he served only two months, as that body decided, by a party vote, that he was not eligible, because he had not been naturalized nine years before the election. From 1795 to 1801 he represented a district of Pennsylvania in the Federal Congress, in which

he became one of the ablest debaters and was recognized as the leader of the Republicans, at least after Madison had retired from that arena in 1797. He spoke often, and was distinguished for his cool and ready dexterity, as well as his knowledge of political economy and finance. The first formation of the committee of ways and means was due to his suggestion. In 1801 President Jefferson appointed Gallatin secretary of the treasury, which he managed with eminent ability until 1813, having been continued in the office by Madison in 1809. He succeeded in effecting a great reduction of the public debt, and opposed the second war with England. In 1813 he retired from the cabinet, to take an active part in negotiating a peace with England; and, as the colleague of Adams, Clay, and others, he signed the treaty of Ghent in 1814. On this occasion, and in his subsequent career of diplomacy, he enjoyed a very high reputation as a negotiator, for which he was so well fitted by his extensive and exact information, his honourable character, his courteous address, and his logical ability. He was resident minister of the United States at Paris from 1816 to 1823, and in 1826 accepted a mission to England, where he settled a question of the boundary between the United States and British America, and regulated the subject of fisheries. Returning in 1827, he withdrew from political employment, and took up his residence in New York City. He subsequently wrote two able pamphlets on Currency, and in 1840 an essay on the Northeastern Boundary. In 1843 he was chosen president of the New York Historical Society. John Randolph, who witnessed his career in Congress, once remarked that Gallatin was unrivalled for readiness and dexterity in debate; and Judge Story pronounced him a truly great statesman, ranking him side by side with Hamilton. Died in 1849.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Gallatin, gá'lá'tán', (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1751, was physician to the hospital founded in Paris by Madame Necker. He wrote a treatise on acute fevers, (1781.) Died in 1783.

Gal'lau-det', (Rev. THOMAS H.,) born in Philadelphia in 1787, rendered himself widely and favourably known by his successful efforts for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. After studying for the ministry at Andover, he took charge of a church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. About 1815 he formed an association for the relief of the deaf and dumb, and was induced to undertake a mission to Europe to qualify himself for their tuition. At Paris he was kindly received by the Abbé Sicard, who gave him full facilities for learning the system followed in the institution under his charge. Having returned to the United States, he was chosen principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, which was opened in April, 1817, and which was the first institution that had been founded for that purpose in America. He continued to labour here with zeal and success until 1830, when he resigned on account of ill health. He published, besides other works, "The Child's Book of the Soul," (3d edition, 1850.) Died in 1851.

See HENRY BARNARD, "Discourse on the Life and Character of T. H. Gallaudet," 1852; "Life of T. H. Gallaudet," by H. HUMPHREY; "North American Review" for October, 1858.

Galle, gál, (ANDRÉ,) a French medallist and engraver, born at Saint-Étienne in 1761, settled in Paris. He engraved many portraits and medals in commemoration of the events of Napoleon's reign. Died in 1844.

Galle, gál'leh, (CORNELIS,) an excellent Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1570, was a son and pupil of Philip Galle, (1537-1612.) He studied in Rome, and returned to Antwerp, where he engraved history after various masters, and portraits after Van Dyck. Among his works are a "Virgin and Child," after Raphael; a "Virgin crowned with Flowers," after Rubens; and some original designs. He was the most famous artist of the family.

See GANDELLINI, "Notizie degli Intagliatori."

Galle, (CORNELIS,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, born at Antwerp in 1600, was an engraver and designer. He engraved history and portraits, the latter of which are his best productions.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers."

Galle, gâl'leh, (Dr. J. G.,) a German astronomer, born in Prussian Saxony about 1812, became director of the Observatory at Berlin, and was the first who observed with a telescope the planet Neptune, whose existence Leverrier had previously demonstrated. (See LEVERRIER.) He announced this fact to Leverrier in a letter dated September 25, 1846. A few years later he obtained the chair of astronomy at Breslau.

Galle, (PHILIP,) a Flemish engraver, born at Haarlem in 1537, was a correct designer. He was a dealer in prints at Antwerp, and produced many engravings after his own designs and after those of other artists. Among his works are "Portraits of the Eminent Men of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." Died in 1612.

His son THEODORE, born at Antwerp in 1560, was an engraver. He engraved some works of Rubens and other Flemish masters, besides his own designs.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Gallé, gâl'la', [Lat. GALLÆ'US,] (SERVAIS,) a Dutch writer, born at Rotterdam about 1628, published an edition of Lactantius, (1660,) and "Dissertations on the Sibyls and their Oracles." (1688.) Died in 1709.

Gallego, gâl-yá'go, (DON JUAN NICASIO,) a Spanish poet and priest, born at Zamora in 1777, became chaplain to the king in 1805, and, after the French invasion, was elected to the Cortes of Cadiz. He wrote, besides other fine poems, an "Elegy to the Second of May," ("Al Dos de Mayo," 1808,) and an "Ode on the Influence of Public Enthusiasm on the Arts," (1832.)

Gallegos, gâl-yá'gòs, (FERNANDO,) a renowned Spanish painter, born at Salamanca in 1461. He distinguished himself by accuracy of design and beauty of colouring. His subjects are chiefly Scriptural. His works are said to have been often mistaken for those of Albert Dürer. Died in 1550.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Gallegos, (MANUEL.) See GALHEGOS.

Gallestruzzi. See GALESTRUZZI.

Galletti, gâl-let'tee, (FILIPPO MARIA,) a fresco-painter, born at Florence in 1636, adorned several churches of that city and of Parma. Died in 1714.

Galletti, gâl-let'tee, (JOHANN GEORG AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Altenburg in 1750, became historiographer to the Duke of Gotha in 1816. He wrote a number of educational treatises and historical works, among which is a "History of Germany," (10 vols., 1787-1819.) Died in 1828.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedia."

Galletti, (PIETRO LUIGI,) an Italian antiquary and monk, born in Rome in 1724. He published, besides other works, "Mediaeval Inscriptions of Venice, Rome," etc., (7 vols., 1757-66.) Died in 1790.

Galli, gâl'lee, (FRANCESCO,) surnamed BIBBIENA, a painter and architect, born at Bologna in 1656, was a brother of Ferdinando, noticed below. He was gifted with a fine imagination. He practised the art of decoration at Naples, Verona, Vienna, and Rome, and became first architect to Philip V. of Spain. Among his greatest works was the theatre of Verona. Died in 1739.

His son GIOVANNI, or JEAN, was born at Nancy about 1710. He wrote, in French, several novels, and a comedy entitled "New Italy," ("La nouvelle Italie," 1762.) Died about 1779.

See MALVASIA, "Pittura, Scoltura ed Architettura di Bologna."

Galli, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) born at Bologna in 1708, was a skilful surgeon, and a professor of midwifery, which he taught by an improved method. Died in 1784.

Galli da Bibbiena, gâl'lee dà bèb-be-á'ná, (or **Bibiena**, be-be-á'ná,) (FERDINANDO,) an able Italian painter and architect, born at Bologna in 1657, was a pupil of C. Cignani. He excelled in perspective and theatrical decorations. He became first painter and architect to Charles III. at Vienna. He published a "Treatise on Architecture and Perspective," (2 vols., 1711.) Died about 1745.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Galliani. See GALIANI.

Galliccioli, gâl-lèt-cho'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) ABBÈ, an Italian Orientalist, born in Venice in 1733,

published, besides other works, one on "Ancient Venetian Memoirs." Died in 1806.

Gâl-li-e'nus, [Fr. GALLIEN, gâl'le-ân',] (PUBLIUS LICINIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman emperor, born about 233 A.D., was a son of the emperor Valerian, who admitted him to a share in the empire in 253. Valerian having been defeated and taken prisoner by the Persians in 260 A.D., Gallienus succeeded to the throne. He made no effort to liberate his father from captivity, and disgraced himself by his cruelty and profligacy. His frontiers were invaded by barbarian armies, while Ingenuus, Aureolus, and other Roman generals revolted in different parts of the empire. After he had defeated Aureolus in battle, a conspiracy was formed against Gallienus by his own officers. During the siege of Milan, 268 A.D., "he received a mortal dart from an uncertain hand," says Gibbon, who thus describes him: "He was master of several curious but useless sciences, a ready orator, an elegant poet, a skilful gardener, an excellent cook, and a most contemptible prince." He was succeeded by Claudius II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" ECKHEL, "Doctrina Nummorum."

Galligai. See ANCRE.

Gallinari, gâl-le-ná'ree, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1629, was a favourite pupil of Guido. He was an artist of high promise, but died prematurely in 1664.

Gâl-li-o, (JUNIUS,) a Roman judicial officer, was an adopted son of the rhetorician Junius Gallio, and a brother of Seneca the philosopher. His original name was M. ANNÆUS NOVATUS. He is supposed by some persons to be the Gallio who was deputy or proconsul of Achaia, before whom Saint Paul was arraigned by the Jews. (See Acts xviii. 12-17.) Died in 65 A.D.

Galliot. See GALIOT.

Gallissonière, de la, deh là gâl'se'ne-ajr', (ROLAND MICHEL Barrin—bá'rán',) MARQUIS, a naval officer, born at Rochefort, in France, in 1693. He became a captain about 1738, and acted as Governor of Canada from 1745 to 1749. In 1756 his fleet defeated the English under Admiral Byng, near Minorca. Died in 1756.

Gallitsin, **Gallitzin**, or **Galitzin**, gâl-lit'sin or gâl-lit'sén, (ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVITCH,) a Russian general and prince, born in 1718, was a son of Mikhail, (1674-1730.) He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war, (1756-63,) about the end of which he became general-in-chief. He afterwards obtained great favour with Catherine II., and defeated the Turks at Choczim in 1769. Died in 1783.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallitsin, **Gallitzin**, or **Galitzin**, (DMITRI I.,) PRINCE OF, uncle of the preceding, was one of the Russian nobles who, after the death of Peter II., placed Anne on the throne, on the condition that she should sign a charter as a guarantee against despotic power. But, when she thought her authority established, she tore the charter in pieces and imprisoned its authors. Died in 1738.

Gallitsin or **Gallitzin**, (DMITRI ALEXIEVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian author and diplomatist, was born about 1738. In 1763 he was appointed ambassador to France, where he remained several years, and corresponded with Voltaire, who praised his good qualities. In 1773 he became resident minister at the Hague. He wrote, besides other works, a "Physical Description of the Crimea," (1788,) and a "Treatise on Mineralogy," (1792.) Died in 1803.

Gallitsin or **Gallitzin**, written also **Galyzin**, (DMITRI AUGUSTINE,) a Russian missionary, a son of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1770. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and went to the United States about 1792. He founded Loretto, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1840.

Gallitsin, (DMITRI MIKHAILOVITCH,) PRINCE, was born in 1721. He was Russian ambassador at the court of Vienna from 1762 to 1792, and had a high reputation as a negotiator. He founded a hospital in Moscow. Died in 1793.

Gallitsin, (EMANUEL,) PRINCE, a Russian *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1804. He fought with distinction at the capture of Varna, soon after which he retired from the army. He translated several works from Russian into French, and wrote "Travels in Finland," (1852.) Died in Paris in 1853.

Gallitsin, (MIKHAIL,) PRINCE, a Russian admiral, born about 1685. During the reign of Catherine I. or Peter II. he became a senator and privy councillor. After the death of the empress Anne (1740) he obtained the rank of admiral. He was appointed grand admiral and president of the admiralty in 1756. Died in 1764.

Gallitsin, (MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian nobleman, born in 1674. He entered the army as a private, became a general about 1708, and led a division at Pultowa (Poltava) in 1709. In 1711 he commanded an army against the Tartars and Poles. He had the chief command in Finland from 1713 to 1721, defeated the Swedes in a naval fight in 1720, and was made field-marshal in 1724. In 1730 he was appointed a senator, and president of the College of War. He was reputed to be the best general that Russia had then produced. Died in 1730.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallitsin, Galitzin, Gallitzin, Galyzin, or Gallit-zine, (VASILI, or BASIL,) an able and liberal Russian statesman, born about 1633. He was the minister or influential adviser of Feodor, (1676-82,) and promoted reform and civilization. He retained power or favour during the minority of Ivan and Peter and the regency of Sophia. In 1686 he concluded with Poland a treaty that was very advantageous to Russia. He commanded an expedition against the Crimean Tartars in 1687. For his alleged complicity in the conspiracy of Sophia against Peter the Great, he was exiled in 1689. Died in 1713.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallizin or Gallitzin. See GALLITSIN.

Gallo, gál'lo, (AGOSTINO,) born at Brescia, in Italy, in 1499, wrote a useful treatise called "Twenty Days of Agriculture," ("Vinti Giornate dell' Agricoltura," 1550,) and other similar works. He was regarded as the restorer of agriculture in Italy. Died in 1570.

Gallo, (ANDREA,) a Sicilian antiquary, born at Messina in 1732. He wrote an account of the earthquake which nearly ruined Messina in 1783. Died in 1814.

Gallo, (THOMAS,) See GALLUS, (THOMAS.)

Gallo, da, dâ gál'lo, (MARZIO Mastrizzi—mâs-trét'see,) DUKE, a Neapolitan minister of state and able negotiator, was born at Palermo in 1753. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1795, and performed a prominent part in the treaty of Campo Formio, (1797.) During the consulate of Bonaparte he was ambassador to Paris. He was minister of foreign affairs at Naples from the accession of Joseph Bonaparte, in 1806, until 1815. The revolution of 1820 restored him to the same office for a brief term. He retired when the government again became absolute, in 1821. Died in 1833.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Galloche, gál'losh', (LOUIS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1670, painted subjects from Scripture with success. He received a pension from the king, and was rector of the Academy in Paris when he died, in 1761. Lemoine was one of his pupils. Among his best works is "The Removal of the Reliques of Saint Augustine."

Gallois, gál'wá', (CHARLES ANDRÉ GUSTAVE LÉONARD,) a French political and historical writer, born at Monaco in 1789. He removed to Paris in 1818, became an editor of the "Constitutionnel," and advocated democracy in several popular pamphlets. He also wrote a "Pictorial History of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1830,) and a "History of the National Convention," (8 vols., 1835.) Died in 1851.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallois, (JEAN,) a French editor and critic of much merit, born in Paris in 1632, was one of the founders of the "Journal des Savants," which he edited with ability from 1666 to 1674. He was admitted into the French Academy, on the same day as Racine and Flécher, in 1673. He was a favourite protégé of Colbert. After the death of Colbert he became keeper of the Royal

Library, and professor of Greek in the Collége Royal. Died in 1707.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature;" "Biographie Universelle."

Gallois, (JEAN ANTOINE Gauvain—gǎ'vân'), a politician, born in Paris in 1755. In 1802 he was president of the Tribunate, after the dissolution of which he passed into the legislative body. In 1813 he was a member of the commission to which the negotiations with the allied powers were referred. He translated from the Italian a treatise on the "Science of Legislation," by Filangieri, (1786-91,) and wrote some fugitive poems. Died in 1828.

Gallois, (JULIAN JEAN CÉSAR,) See LEGALLOIS.

Gallois, (LÉONARD JOSEPH URBAIN NAPOLÉON,) a son of Charles André Gustave Léonard, was born at Foix in 1815. He edited several political journals, and wrote a "Life of Ledru Rollin," (1849.)

Gallois, (PIERRE,) a French biographer, born in Paris, published "Academic Conversations," (2 vols., 1674.)

Galloni, gál-lo'nee, or Gallonio, gál-lo'ne-o, (ANTONIO,) a learned Italian priest, born in Rome, published a "Treatise on Instruments of Torture or Martyrdom," ("De Martyrum Cruciatibus," 1594,) and a "Life of Saint Philip de Neri," (1602.) Died in 1605.

Galloway, EARL OF. See GALWAY.

Gál'lo-way, (JOSEPH,) an American lawyer, born in Maryland about 1730, practised with distinction in Philadelphia. He became in 1774 a delegate to the Continental Congress, in which he took a prominent part and opposed the independence of the colonies. He removed to England in 1778. Died in 1803.

Gallucci, gál-loot'chee, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Salò, near Brescia, about 1550. He was one of the first members of the Academy founded at Venice in 1593. He published, besides other works, a "Theatre of the World and Time," ("Theatrum Mundi et Temporis," 1589,) which treats partly of astrology, and "Speculum Uranicum," (1593.)

Gallucci, (TARQUINIO,) See GALUZZI.

Galluccio, gál-loot'cho, (ANGELO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1593, was professor of rhetoric at Rome, and published "De Bello Belgico," a History of the War in the Low Countries from 1593 to 1609, (2 vols., 1671.) Died in 1674.

Gál'lup, (JOSEPH ADAM,) an American physician and author, born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1769. In 1827 he established at Woodstock a clinical school of medicine, which in 1835 was incorporated as the Vermont Medical College. He published "Outlines of the Institutes of Medicine," (1839.) Died in 1849.

Galluppi, (BALDASSARE,) See GALUPPI.

Galluppi, gál-loop'pee, or Galuppi, gá-loop'pee, (PASQUALE,) an Italian metaphysical philosopher, born at Tropea, Calabria, in 1770, was professor of philosophy at Naples, and an adversary of skepticism. His "Elements of Philosophy" (4 vols., 1832) passed through many editions. He also wrote "The Philosophy of the Will," (4 vols., 1835-42,) and other works. Died in 1846.

See CARLO MARIA CURCI, "Elogio di P. Galluppi," 1847.

Gál'lus, (ÆLIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, who was a contemporary of Cicero. He wrote a treatise "On the Signification of Terms which pertain to the Civil Law," an extract from which is found in the "Digest." According to Lachmann, he was the same person that was prefect of Egypt in 25 B.C.

Gallus, (ÆLIUS,) a Roman general, who was prefect of Egypt in 25 and 24 B.C., and was the first who penetrated Arabia with a Roman army, (23 B.C.) The expedition failed, in consequence, partly, of the treachery of Syllæus, an Arabian who was the guide of the Roman army. Strabo obtained from him new information in geography, and wrote an account of the expedition.

Gallus, (CAIUS AQUILIUS,) an eminent Roman lawyer and judge, noted for learning and integrity, became prætor in 66 B.C. He was a friend of Cicero, who esteemed him highly and paid him a handsome compliment in his oration for Cæcina. He was the author of a formula "De Dolo Malo," and effected some important legal reforms. His works have not come down to us.

Gallus, (CAIUS ASINIUS,) a Roman politician, was a son of C. Asinius Pollio. He became consul in 8 B.C., and married Vipsania, the repudiated wife of Tiberius, who hated him for that reason and for his freedom in expressing his mind. He was committed to prison by Tiberius in 30 A.D., and died in confinement about the year 33. He wrote a book called a "Comparison between my Father and Cicero," which is not extant.

See J. G. HEINECCIUS, "Oratio de C. A. Gallo," (about 1730.)

Gallus, (CAIUS CORNELIUS,) an eminent Roman poet and courtier, was born at Forum Julii (Fréjus) about 66 B.C. He served in the army under Octavius, who received him into his favour and confidence and gave him a high command in the war against Antony. After the death of Antony, about 30 B.C., Augustus appointed Gallus Governor of Egypt, which he ruled at first with success. But afterwards, being accused of oppression and peculation, he was condemned to perpetual banishment, and killed himself in 25 or 26 B.C. His Elegies, which were much admired, are all lost. Like his friend Mæcenas, he patronized literary men, especially Virgil, who was his intimate friend, and who has gracefully commemorated his name and merit in his sixth and tenth eclogues.

See DION CASSIUS, books I, liii.; QUINTILIAN, books i., x.; SÜETONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis;" VÖLKER, "Commentatio de C. C. Galli Vita et Scriptis," 1840-44; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallus, (CAIUS SULPICIUS,) a Roman astronomer and orator, was chosen consul for 166 B.C. He was eminent as an orator and a Greek scholar, and appears to have been one of the most remarkable men of his time. He is regarded as the earliest of Roman astronomers. The occurrence of an eclipse of the moon, at the hour which he predicted, on the eve of the battle of Pydna, 168 B.C., excited the admiration and raised the spirits of the army in which he then served as tribune. He is highly eulogized by Cicero.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xliii., xlv., and xlv.; CICERO, "Brutus," "De Republica," "De Senectute," and "De Officiis."

Gallus, (CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS,) a Roman emperor, born, it is supposed, in the isle of Gerba, on the coast of Africa, about 205 A.D. He succeeded Decius in 251, with Hostilian as his colleague, and purchased a disgraceful peace with the Goths by an annual tribute. The empire was soon invaded by other hordes of barbarians, who were defeated by Æmilian. The victor having been proclaimed emperor by his army, Gallus marched against him; but, before the armies met, he was killed by his own troops, in 253 A.D. He was generally unpopular and despised.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Gallus, (CESTIUS,) a Roman general, became Governor of Syria in 64 A.D. The Jews having rebelled in the year 65, he besieged Jerusalem, but failed to take it.

Gallus, (FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS CONSTANTIUS,) a nephew of Constantine the Great, was born about 325 A.D. In 351 the Roman emperor Constantius gave to him his sister Constantina in marriage, and raised him to the rank of Cæsar, with the command of the Eastern provinces. But he soon disgraced himself by his cruelty and tyranny, for which he was recalled and executed in 354 A.D. He was a half-brother of the emperor Julian.

Gallus, (THOMAS,) a French monk, became abbé of Vercelli, where he founded a famous school of theology. He translated from the Greek a work on mystic theology ascribed to Dionysius Areopagita. Died in 1246.

Galluzzi, or **Gallucci**, (TARQUINIO,) an Italian Jesuit and poet, born in 1574, professed rhetoric and morality at Rome, and was eminent as a pulpit orator. He published some poems. Died in 1649.

Gally, (HENRY,) an English divine, born at Beckenham in 1696. He translated from the Greek the "Characters" of Theophrastus, (1725.) and wrote an "Essay on clandestine Marriages," (1750.) In 1735 he became chaplain-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1769.

Galt, (Sir ALEXANDER TILLOCH,) a Canadian statesman and financier, born in Chelsea in 1817. He was finance minister of Canada from 1858 to 1862 and from 1864 to 1866, and of the Dominion in 1867. He is a G.C.M.G., and was for some time high commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada.

Galt, (JOHN,) a Scottish author, born at Irvine in May, 1779. He became a resident of London about 1803, engaged in trade, and failed. He travelled in the south of Europe in 1809-11, after which he published "Letters from the Levant," (1813,) several biographies, and a volume of tragedies, which were not successful. In 1820 his "Ayrshire Legatees" appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." This was more popular than his previous efforts, and was followed by "Annals of the Parish," (1821,) and other tales illustrative of Scottish life. Between 1826 and 1829 he spent two or three years in Canada, as agent of a land-company; but, though not deficient in energy and integrity, he did not succeed in pecuniary affairs, and returned to England insolvent. Among his numerous works are a "Life of Lord Byron," (1830,) "Lawrie Todd," (1830,) "The Provost," (1822,) and other novels. Many of his tales are entertaining, and characterized by rough good sense and a quaintness of expression. He also wrote his Autobiography, (2 vols., 1833.) He died at Greenock in 1839.

Galton, (FRANCIS,) an English traveller and naturalist, born in 1822. He has travelled in Africa, and is author of "The Art of Travel," (1855.) Of late years he has taken up the subject of heredity.

Galuppi, (BALDASSARE,) a famous Italian composer, was born in 1703, in Burano, (whence he was called BURANELLO, an island near Venice. He composed many operas and some sacred music, and has been called the father of the Italian comic opera. Died in 1785.

Galuzzi, gâl-loot'see, (RIGUCCIO, re-goot'cho,) an Italian historian and priest, born at Volterra in 1730, published a "History of Tuscany under the Rule of the House of Medici," from 1569 to 1737. Died in 1801.

Galvam or **Galvão**, gâl-võwn', (ANTONIO,) an eminent Portuguese captain, son of Duarte, noticed below, was born about 1502. He was appointed Governor of the Moluccas in 1538. He subdued several chiefs by arms, and governed that region with ability. It is stated that he converted many natives to the Catholic faith, and refused the offer of sovereignty in the Moluccas. He was recalled about 1545, and died in 1557, leaving a valuable work "On the Discoveries, Ancient and Modern, in India," (1563.) His exploits are highly extolled by the Portuguese historians.

See JOÃO BARROS, "Asia, Decada IV.;" FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portuguesa;" LA CLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Galvam or **Galvão**, (DUARTE,) a learned Portuguese historian, born at Evora about 1435, became secretary to John II., and ambassador to Rome, France, etc. He edited, revised, or continued the "Chronicles of Portugal" written by Lopez. Died in 1517.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Galvani, gâl-vâ'nee, (ALOISIO,) an eminent Italian, physician, and physiologist, born in 1737 at Bologna, where he became professor of anatomy in 1762. He composed valuable treatises "On the Kidneys and Ureters of Birds," ("De Renibus atque Ureteribus Volatilium,") and "On the Organs of Hearing in Birds," ("De Aure Volatilium.") His durable reputation is founded on the accidental discovery of the phenomena since called from his name *Galvanism*, which he announced in his "Commentary on the Power (or Effect) of Electricity on Muscular Motion," ("De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu musculari Commentarius," 1791.) These phenomena were first observed in some dead frogs, which had been procured as aliment for his invalid wife. While they were lying on the table near the conductor of an electrical machine, their muscles were convulsed by accidental contact with a scalpel. Galvani explained this fact by the theory that all animals have electricity inherent in their economy, especially in the nerves and muscles. (See VOLTA.) Having refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Cisalpine republic, 1797, he lost his chair at Bologna, but was restored a short time before his death, which occurred in December, 1798.

See ALIBERT, "Éloge de Galvani," Paris, 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galvez, gâl'vêth, (DON BERNARDO,) COUNT, a nephew of José, noticed below, was born at Malaga in 1756. About 1780 he was appointed Governor of Louisiana,

made a successful campaign against the English in Florida, and took Pensacola in 1781. Soon after this he became Viceroy of Mexico, which he governed with credit until his death, in 1794.

Galvez, (Don JOSÉ,) a Spanish statesman and lawyer, born at Velez-Malaga in 1729. After gaining some distinction by his eloquence, he was employed as confidential secretary by Grimaldi, the prime minister. In 1764 Charles III. appointed him a member of the Council of the Indies, and in 1771 sent him to Mexico to settle a difficulty between the viceroy and the Audiencia or supreme tribunal. Upon his return, about 1775, he obtained the place of minister of the Indies, the most important office in the kingdom, next to that of prime minister. He directed the affairs of the colonies with ability, and received the title of Marquis of Sonora. Died in 1786.

See COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 1813.

Galvez de Montalvo, gál'vēth dà mon-tál'vo, (LUIS,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Guadalaxara in 1549, was a friend of Cervantes. In 1582 he published a pastoral romance called the "Pastor de Filida," in prose and verse, which was admired for its richness of imagery and purity of style. He wrote also "The Tears of Saint Peter," (1587.) He is praised by Lope de Vega in his "Laurel of Apollo." He took the monastic vows in the latter part of his life. Died at Palermo in 1610.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Gál'way or **Gál'lo-way**, (HENRY,) LORD, Marquis de Ruvigny, (rű'vėn'yė'), was born in France in 1647. Proscribed as a Protestant, he retired to England about 1685, and was made Earl of Galway for his services in Ireland in 1691. In the war of the Spanish succession, he commanded the English and allies, who captured Madrid in June, 1706. Having been appointed general-in-chief in place of Lord Peterborough, he joined battle with the French at Almanza, (1707,) where he was wounded and defeated with great loss. He was again defeated at Gudina in 1709, and soon after recalled from the command for his ill success. In 1715 he acted as lord justiciary of Ireland. Died in 1720.

Gama, gám'má, (ANTONIO DE LEON y—dà là'ón' e,) an astronomer and geographer, born at Mexico about 1735. Without the aid of teachers, he made great progress in astronomy. He published "Memoirs on the Satellites of Jupiter," "On the Almanac and Chronology of the Ancient Mexicans," and on the "Climate of New Spain," which are commended by Humboldt and Prescott. Died about 1800.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Gama, (JOANNA,) a Portuguese poetess, born in 1515, wrote religious poems, sonnets, etc. Died in 1586.

Gama, da, dà gám'má, (CHRISTOVÃO,) a Portuguese captain, was the son of Vasco, the admiral. He served under his brother Estevão in the East Indies in 1540, and commanded a small army sent to aid the King of Abyssinia, where he was taken prisoner and killed by the Moors in 1542.

Gama, da, (ESTEVAO,) the son of Vasco, was also noted as a naval commander. In 1536 he was appointed Governor of Malacca, and in 1540 Viceroy of India, which he ruled with ability. In the course of a war with the Turks, he explored the Red Sea, of which one of his officers wrote a description, the first that had been made by a European. Gama returned to Portugal in 1542.

Another ESTEVAO, brother of Vasco, commanded a division of five ships in the expedition of 1502.

Gama, da, (FILIPPO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese poet and scholar, born in Lisbon in 1713; died in 1742.

Gama, da, (JOZÉ BASILIO,) a Brazilian poet, born in Minas Geraes in 1740. He became a resident of Lisbon, and was patronized by the minister Pombal. His principal poem, entitled "O Uruguay," (1769,) has been often reprinted. Died in Lisbon in 1795.

Gama, da, (VASCO,) commonly, but less correctly, called **Vasco de Gama**—dà gám'má,) a celebrated Portuguese navigator, born at Sines. The date of his birth and the details of his private life are unknown. He ac-

quired celebrity as commander of the fleet which in 1497 Emanuel of Portugal sent to India, being the first that performed the voyage from Europe to that remote region by doubling the Cape of Good Hope. He sailed from Lisbon on the 8th of July, with three small vessels and one hundred and sixty men. After doubling the cape, he sailed along the eastern coast, landed at Mozambique and Melinda, at the latter of which he procured a skilful pilot, and arrived at Calicut on the 20th of May, 1498. He went on shore with a few men, had an interview with the native prince, but failed to negotiate a treaty, in consequence of the jealousy of the Moors, and returned to Lisbon in September, 1499. The discovery of this route was an important era in commercial history, diverting into a new channel the Indian trade, which had before passed through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. This enterprise of Gama forms the subject of Camoens's "Lusiad." In 1502, Vasco was sent out to India with a larger fleet, and, having cannonaded Calicut in retaliation for some injuries, established a factory at Cochin. Returning home in December, 1503, he was received with great honour, and rewarded with the title of count. In 1524, after a repose of twenty years, he was appointed Viceroy of India. He died in Cochin in 1524.

See BARROS, "Decadas;" LAFITAU, "Histoire des Découvertes des Portugais," etc.; FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portuguesa;" FERNAO LOPEZ DE CASTANEDA, "Historia do Descobrimento e Conquista da India," 1551; FERDINAND DENIS, "Portugal."

Gama, de, (VASCO.) See GAMA, DA.

Gamaches, gám'másh', (ÉTIENNE,) an agreeable French writer, born at Meulan in 1672, was a canon regular. He published, under the name of Clarigny, a metaphysical work, called "System of the Heart," ("Système du Cœur," 1704,) which is commended. He wrote other works, among which are "The Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles," (1718,) and "Physical Astronomy," (1740.) Died in 1756.

See SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature."

Gamaches, de, deh gám'másh', (JOACHIM Rouault—roo'ó'), a French officer, born in Poitou, fought against the English about 1450. In 1461 Louis XI. made him a marshal of France. Died in 1478.

Gamaches, de, (PHILIPPE,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and one of the best French Catholic theologians of his time, was born in 1568. He became professor of theology in Paris in 1598, and wrote an excellent commentary on Saint Thomas, called "Theologia scholastica speculativa practica," (1627.) Died in 1625.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ga-má'li-el, [Heb. גמליאל], a Pharisee and eminent Jewish doctor, lived at Jerusalem in the first century. He was a member of the Sanhedrim, the preceptor of Saint Paul, (see Acts xxii. 3.) and, according to the Talmud, was a grandson of the celebrated Hillel. His moderation and prudence are shown by a brief speech recorded in Acts v. 34-39. Died about 88 A.D.

Gamba, gám'bá, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian biographer, born at Bassano in 1766. He became a member of the Academy of Florence. He published, besides other works, "Narrazione de' Bassanesi illustri," (1807,) a "Gallery of the Literati and Artists of the Venetian Provinces in the Eighteenth Century," (1824,) and a "Life of Dante," (1825,) a work of recognized merit. Died in 1841.

See BARTOLOMEO GAMBA, "Narrazione della Vita e delle Opere di lui," 1841; ANTONIO NEYMAVR, "Memoria di B. Gamba," Venice, 1846; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gamba, gón'bá', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French traveller, born at Dunkirk in 1763, published "Travels in Southern Russia, Georgia," etc., (1824.) Died in 1833.

Gamba, (PIETRO,) COUNT, brother of the countess Guiccioli, was born at Ravenna, in Italy, in 1801. He accompanied Lord Byron to Greece, and fought with distinction for the liberty of the Greeks. He published a "Narrative of Lord Byron's Last Journey to Greece," (1825.) Died in Greece in 1826.

Gambacorti, gám-bá-kor'tee, the name of an Italian family who held the chief power in Pisa between 1348 and 1406. ANDREA became chief magistrate in 1348, and died about 1354. FRANCESCO, his successor, was beheaded by the emperor Charles IV. in 1355, when the

other members of the family were exiled. **PIETRO**, the nephew of Francesco, directed the republic with wisdom, moderation, and ability from 1369 to 1392, and waged war against the pope, (1376.) He was assassinated in 1392. **GIOVANNI**, a nephew of Pietro, and the last of the family, surrendered Pisa, after a long siege, to the Florentines in 1406. This was regarded by the citizens of Pisa as an act of treachery.

See **SISMONDI**, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Gambara, (**GIOVANNI FRANCESCO**), **COUNT**, an Italian writer, born near Piacenza in 1771. He served in the French armies as a colonel about 1805-08. He wrote "The League of Cambray," a poem, (1825), and several dramas. Died in 1848.

Gambara, (**LATTANZIO**), an eminent Italian painter, born at Brescia in 1541, adorned the churches of Cremona, Brescia, and Parma with frescoes. He was killed by a fall in 1574.

Gambara, (**LORENZO**), a Latin poet, born at Brescia about 1500. He was attached to Cardinal Farnese. The first edition of his works appeared in 1555. Died in 1596.

Gambart, (**JEAN FÉLIX ADOLPHE**), a French astronomer, born in Cette in 1800. He became director of the Observatory of Marseilles in 1822. Died in 1836.

Gamberelli, (**BERNARDO**), an able Florentine architect and sculptor, born about 1410. He was patronized by Pope Nicholas V. Died in 1490.

Gambetta, (**LÉON MICHEL**), a very celebrated French statesman, was born in 1838, the son of a grocer at Cahors. In 1857 he became a law student at Paris, and not long afterwards private secretary to Jules Favre. In 1868 he distinguished himself by his defence of the newspaper editors who were prosecuted for publishing lists of the subscribers to the Baudin testimonial, and prepared the Parisians for the overthrow of the Empire. Next year in passing through the South of France on legal business he was received with public tokens of welcome, and he was soon afterwards returned to the Corps Législatif for Marseilles as well as for Belleville. After Sedan he became minister of the interior in the Government of National Defence, and threw himself with untiring energy into the task of organizing the opposition to the Germans. On October 7, 1870, he passed over the German lines in a balloon to Rouen. For some months after this he was almost supreme in France, and displayed most extraordinary capabilities in raising one army of French citizens after another. Indeed until his death he was unmistakably the most prominent man in France, especially when in 1877 a coup d'état restoring the monarchy so nearly took place, but was defeated by the republican party with his aid. It was at this period that he fought his celebrated duel with M. de Fourtou. A staunch republican, Gambetta refused to take office until, as he said, the establishment of *scrutin de liste* instead of *scrutin d'arrondissement* should enable the formation of a stong government. From 1878 to 1880 he was president of the Chamber. At last he agreed to form a ministry in November, 1880. It was composed almost without exception of new men, and was strong only in its chief. In the following January he was defeated on the motion for *scrutin de liste*, and at once resigned. His death was caused by an accident with a small revolver which accidentally exploded, the bullet piercing his hand. Inflammation set in, and the man on whom the destinies of France seemed to be hanging died at the age of only forty-four, (31st December, 1882.)

Gambey, (**HENRI PRUDENCE**), a skilful French mechanician, was born at Troyes in 1787. He invented a heliostat. In 1837 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. Died in Paris in 1847.

Gambier, (**JAMES**), **BARON**, an English admiral, born in one of the Bahama Isles in 1756. He commanded the fleet which bombarded Copenhagen in 1807 and captured the Danish fleet. For this exploit he was raised to the peerage as a baron.

Gamb'bold, (**JOHN**), a learned English Moravian divine, born in South Wales about 1710. He was minister of the Moravian church in London, and was chosen a bishop in 1754. He published an edition of the Greek Testament, (1742), "Hymns for the Use of the Brethren," (1748), and other works. Died in 1771.

Gamelia, a surname of **JUNO**, which see.

Gamelin, **gām'lān'**, (**JACQUES**), a French historical painter, born at Carcassonne in 1739; died in 1803.

Gamelius, a surname of **JUPITER**, which see.

Gam'mel, (**WILLIAM**), an American writer, born at Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1812. He graduated at Brown University in 1831, and was appointed professor of rhetoric in that institution in 1836, and of history and political economy in 1850. He also made numerous contributions to reviews, and wrote the Life of Roger Williams, and that of Governor Samuel Ward, in Sparks's "American Biography," and other works.

Gamon, **gām'ōn'**, (**CHRISTOPHE**), a French poet, born at Annonay about 1575, wrote "The Week, or Creation of the World," (1609), a poem, in which he explains and maintains the Copernican system. Died in 1621.

Gamon, (**FRANÇOIS JOSEPH**), a French poet, born about 1763. In 1792 he was a Girondist member of the Convention. Died in 1832.

Gamperlin. See **GRAF**.

Gand, (or **Ghent**), **HENRY OF**. See **GOETHALS**.

Gānd-hār'vā, [**Hindoo** pron. **gūnd-hūr'vā**,] sometimes written **Gandharba**. In the Hindoo mythology, the Gandharvas are celestial musicians, who live in Swerga, (the heaven of Indra,) or else attend on the superior gods, as Siva, Krishna, (Vishnu,) etc.

Gandini, **gān-dee'nee**, (**ANTONIO**), an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1550; died in 1630.

Gandini, (**GIORGIO**), or **GIORGIO DEL GRANO**, an Italian painter, born at Parma, was a pupil of Correggio. Died about 1538.

Gando, **gōn'dō'**, (**NICOLAS**), a skilful type-founder, was born at Geneva, and lived in Paris. He made improvements in the printing of music. Died about 1767.

Gandolfi, **gān-dol'fee**, (**BARTOLOMMEO**), born at Torria, in Italy, in 1753, was professor of natural philosophy in the College di Sapienza at Rome from 1792 to 1824. He published, besides other useful works, a treatise on Earthquakes, (1787.) Died in 1824.

Gandolfi, (**GAETANO**), an able Italian historical painter and engraver, born in the province of Bologna in 1734, was professor in the school of Bologna. The Italians regarded him as one of the first artists of his time. His works are admired for correctness of design, gracefulness of expression, and harmony of *clair-obscur*. Died in 1802.

See **GRILLI**, "Elogio di Gandolfi;" **MALYASIA**, "Felsina pittrice;" **LANZI**, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gandolfi, (**MAURO**), a skilful engraver and painter, a son of the preceding, died in 1834.

Gandolfi, (**UBALDO**), a painter, brother of Gaetano, noticed above, was born in 1728; died in 1781.

Gandolfo, **gān-dol'fo**, (**DOMENICO ANTONIO**), an Augustine monk, born at Vintimiglia about 1645, wrote memoirs of eminent writers who belonged to the order of Augustines, (1704.) Died in 1707.

Gan'don, (**JAMES**), an English architect, born about 1742. He studied under Sir William Chambers, and won the first gold medal for architecture ever awarded by the Royal Academy. He acquired a high reputation by erecting public buildings in Dublin, among which is the Custom-House, (finished in 1791,) one of the finest structures of its class in the world. He edited the "Vitruvius Britannicus," (3 vols., 1767-71.) Died in 1824.

Gan'dy, (**JAMES**), an English portrait-painter, born in 1619, was an imitator of Van Dyck. Died in 1689.

Gānēsā, **gā-nā'sā**, written also **Ganēca** and **Ganēsha**, in the Hindoo mythology, the god of prudence and policy, is said to be the eldest son of Siva and Pārvatī. He is represented with an elephant's head and trunk, a symbol of sagacity. He is identified by some writers with the Roman **JANUS**, (which see.) He is sometimes called **POLLEAR**.

See **MOOR**, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ganga. See **PĀRVATĪ**.

Ganganelli. See **CLEMENT XIV**.

Ganilh, **gā'nēl'** or **gā'nē'ye**, (**CHARLES**), a French writer and lawyer, was born at Allanche (Cantal) in 1758. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1815 to 1823. He wrote "The Theory of Political Economy founded on Facts," (2 vols., 1815-22,) and other works. Died in 1836.

Gannal, gǎ'nǎl', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French chemist and inventor, born at Sarre-Louis in 1791. He became about 1816 assistant of Thénard in his lectures in Paris. He invented a process for refining borax, an elastic roller for printing-presses, and a process for embalming dead bodies by injection, for which he received the Montyon prize of the Institute, about 1835. Died in 1852.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gan'nett, (EZRA STILES,) an American Unitarian divine, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1801. He graduated at Harvard College in 1820, was ordained in 1824, and subsequently became the colleague of Dr. Channing, after whose death he succeeded to the pastoral charge of the Federal Street Church in Boston. He was for some years associate editor of the "Christian Examiner," and was prominent among the conservative Unitarians of New England. Died in 1871.

Gans, gǎnss, (ÉDUARD,) an eminent German jurist, of Jewish extraction, born in Berlin in 1798. He studied under Hegel and Thibaut at Heidelberg, and became an earnest advocate of the philosophical, as opposed to the historical, school of jurisprudence. In 1820 he published his "Scholia on Gaius," ("Scholien zum Gajus,") in which his views are ably set forth, and which caused much excitement among his opponents. He brought out in 1824 his "Law of Succession in its Historical Development," esteemed one of the most admirable works of the kind. Soon after this he was appointed professor of law at Berlin, where he obtained the highest reputation and success as a lecturer. His "Lectures on the History of Modern Times" were afterwards published, and are regarded as models of eloquence, wit, and erudition. Among his other works we may name "Retrospect on Persons and Conditions," (1836,) and "The Basis of Possession," (1839.) Died in Berlin in 1839.

See MARHEINEKE, "Rede am Grabe des Professor Dr. Gans," 1839; SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, "Édouard Gans," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for December 1, 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gansevoort, gǎnss'voort, (PETER,) an American officer, born at Albany, New York, in 1749. He defended Fort Stanwix with success in 1777 during a siege of twenty days, for which important service he received the thanks of Congress. In 1809 he became a brigadier-general in the United States army. Died in 1812.

Ganteaume, gǎn'tóm', (HONORÉ JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French naval officer, born at La Ciotat in 1755. After serving in the American war (1779) and in the East Indies, he obtained the rank of captain in 1794. In 1798 he was wounded at the battle of Aboukir, and became a rear-admiral, with the command of the fleet employed on the coast of Egypt. He escorted Bonaparte from Egypt to France with two frigates in 1799, and was appointed a councillor of state. In 1804 he was raised to the grade of vice-admiral. Louis XVIII. made him a peer in 1815. Died in 1818.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gan-ÿ-me'dēē, in English **Gan'ÿ-mede**, [Gr. Γανυμήδης; Fr. GANYMÈDE, gǎ'ne'mǎd',] a personage of classic mythology, represented as the son of Tros and the cup-bearer of Jupiter, who selected him for that office on account of his extraordinary beauty.

Gaoutama, the French of GAUTAMA, which see.

Garamond, gǎ'rǎ'món', (CLAUDE,) a celebrated engraver and type-founder, born in Paris. He surpassed all his predecessors in the fabrication of types. Francis I. employed him to engrave for editions of ancient authors the Greek characters since known by the name of Garamond. Died in 1561.

Garampi, gǎ-rǎm'pee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Rimini in 1725, was made a cardinal by Pope Pius VI. Died in 1792.

Garasse, gǎ'rǎss', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and popular preacher, born at Angoulême in 1585, noted for his scurrility and buffoonery, wrote many violent controversial works, among which was "La Doctrine curieuse des Beaux-Esprits de ce Temps," (1623.) Died in 1631.

Garat, gǎ'rǎ', (DOMINIQUE JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist and popular writer, was born near Bayonne in 1749. He gained literary distinction by his eulogies on Fontenelle and others, and took four prizes of elo-

quence awarded by the French Academy between 1779 and 1784. In 1790 he became a member of the Constituent Assembly, of which he reported the proceedings in the "Journal de Paris." He succeeded Danton in 1792 as minister of justice, in which capacity it devolved on him to notify Louis XVI. that the Convention had sentenced him to death. He expressed his repugnance to this "frightful commission." He was minister of the interior for a short time in 1793, and was admitted into the Institute in 1795. Under the régime of Napoleon he became a senator, a count, and president of the Institute. Garat was excluded from office and from the Academy on the restoration of 1815. Besides many political treatises, he wrote "Memoirs of the Life of M. Suard," (1820.) Died in 1833.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" ARMAND MARRAST, "Notice sur D. J. Garat," 1838; VILLENAVE, "Notice sur la Vie de D. J. Garat;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garat, (PIERRE JEAN,) a celebrated vocalist, nephew of the preceding, was born at Ustarits in 1764. He was styled "the Modern Orpheus," "the Musical Proteus," etc. Died in 1823.

Garavaglia, gǎ-rǎ-vǎl'yǎ, (GIOVITA,) a skilful Italian engraver, born at Pavia in 1790. He engraved "The Holy Family," after Raphael, (1817,) "Beatrice Cenci," after Guido Reni, "The Infant Jesus with John," after C. Maratta, and other works. He became a professor in the Academy of Florence in 1833. Died in 1835.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Garay. See LAGARAYE.

Garay, [Hun. pron. gǎr'oi,] (JÁNOS,) a popular Hungarian poet, born at Szekszard in 1812. He wrote "Csatár," (1834,) a heroic poem, "Elizabeth Báthory," a drama, (1840,) a volume of lyric verses called "The Pearls of Balaton Lake," (1843,) which were received with favour, and several popular ballads. Died in 1853.

Garay, de, dà gǎ-rí', (JUAN,) a Spanish general, born at Badajoz in 1541. He went to South America in his youth, fought with distinction against the natives, explored a vast region on the Paraná, and was appointed a lieutenant-general about 1576. He founded Buenos Ayres in 1580, soon after which he was killed by some savages who surprised him at night.

See FUNES, "Ensayo del Historia civil del Paraguay," etc., Buenos Ayres, 1816.

Garay, de, (Don MARTIN,) a Spanish financier, born in Aragon in 1760, was called the Necker of Spain. He became minister of finance about 1814, and proposed a plan of financial reform which gave much offence to the nobles and clergy. Died in 1822.

Gar'bett, (JAMES,) an English theologian, born about 1773, was archdeacon of Chichester, and professor of poetry at Oxford. Among his works are "Christ as Prophet, Priest, and King; Eight Lectures at Bampton Lecture," (1842,) and "The Beatitudes of the Mount, in Seventeen Sermons," (1853.) Died in 1857.

Garbieri, gar-be-ǎ'ree, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1580, was a pupil of L. Caracci, of whom he is called one of the best imitators. He preferred for his subjects scenes of carnage or sorrow. Among his works is "The Plague at Milan." Died in 1654.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Garbo, del, dǎl gar'bo, (DINO,) a Florentine physician, was professor in the University of Bologna. He was physician to the pope John XXII., and wrote treatises on medicine. Died in 1327.

Garbo, del, (RAFFAELINO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1466. Among his best works is "The Resurrection of Christ." Died in 1524.

Garção or **Garcam**, gar-sǒwn', (PEDRO ANTONIO CORREA—kor-rǎ'ǎ,) a Portuguese lyric poet, called "the Portuguese Horace," was born in Lisbon in 1724, or, as some say, 1735. He wrote sonnets, satires, and odes, which are admired for good sense and elegant taste, and is reputed the best lyric poet that Portugal produced in the eighteenth century. He also wrote "Theatro Novo," a drama. His complete works were published in 1778. He died in 1772, in prison, where he was confined by Pombal for a reason which is not explained.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garção-Stockler, gar-sõwn' stok'ler, ? (FRANCISCO DE BORJA), a Portuguese mathematician, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lisbon in 1759. He published an "Account of the True Principles of the Method of Fluxions," ("Memoria sobre os verdadeiros Principios do Methodo dos Fluxões," 1797.) "Historical Essay on the Origin and Progress of Mathematics in Portugal," (1819), and other able works. He was chosen Captain-General of the Azores in 1820. Died in 1829.

Garces, gar'thês, (JULIAN), a Spanish bishop and pulpit orator, born in Aragon about 1460, was appointed chaplain to Charles V. and preacher to his court. In 1527 he was ordained Bishop of Tlascala, in Mexico. He wrote an "Epistle to the Pope in Favour of the Indians." Died about 1547.

Garcia or Garzia, gar-see'ã or gar-thee'ã, I., Count of Castile, born at Burgos in 938 A.D., succeeded his father, Fernando Gonzales, in 970. He defeated the redoubtable Almansor at Osma in 984. The latter having again invaded Castile in 990, Garcia gave him battle, and received a mortal wound. He was reputed a wise and just prince.

Garcia (or Garzia) II., Count of Castile, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Don Sancho, in 1022, at the age of fourteen. His virtues and talents gave promise of a prosperous reign; but he was assassinated by the Counts of Vela, in the prime of life, about 1030.

Garcia or Garzia, gar-thee'ã, or **Garcias**, gar-thee'ãs, King of Navarre, born at Tudela in 958 A.D., began to reign in 994. He was called "the Trembler," because his frame was agitated just before battle, and was the author of the saying, "My body trembles at the dangers to which my courage is about to expose it." In 998 Garcia and his allies defeated Almansor the Saracen in the great battle of Calacanaçor or Caltañazor. Died in 1001.

Garcia, (JOSÉ HIDALGO.) See GARZIA.

Garcia, (or **Garzia**), (MANUEL), an eminent teacher of music, was born at Madrid in 1805. He became professor of music in Paris and London, and wrote, besides other musical treatises, "School of Garcia: Complete Treatise on the Art of Singing," ("École de Garcia: Traité complet de l'Art du Chant," 1841.) The famous actress and singer Pauline Viardot is his sister.

Garcia, (or **Garzia**), (MANUEL DE POPOLO VICENTE —dã po'poo-lo ve-thên'tã), a Spanish composer and singer, born at Seville in 1775, was the father of the preceding and of Madame Malibran. He lived many years in Paris and London, where he taught music and performed with great success on the stage. He composed several successful operas, among which is "The Caliph of Bagdad," (1812.) About 1825 he visited the United States. Died in Paris in 1832.

Garcia, (PAULINE.) See VIARDOT.

Garcia de Mascarenhas, gar-see'ã dã mãs-kã-rên'yãs, (BRAZ, or BLAISE), a Portuguese poet, born at Avo in 1596. He enlisted in the army in 1614, went to Brazil, and fought against the Dutch. He returned to Lisbon in 1640, and was appointed Governor of Alfayates, which he defended against the Spaniards. Having been imprisoned on a false charge of conspiracy or treason, he wrote a poetical letter to John IV., escaped from prison, and obtained an interview with the king, who was satisfied of his innocence and restored him to office. His principal work is "Viriato," a national epic poem, (1699,) which, says the "Biographie Universelle," "entitles him to rank among the best epic poets of Portugal after Camoëns." Died in 1656.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" J. M. DA COSTA E SYLVA, "Ensaio biografico-critico sobre os melhores Poetas Portuguezes," 1854, vol. vii.

Garcia (or Garzia) de Paredes, gar-thee'ã dã pâ-rã'Dês, (DON DIEGO), a brave Spanish officer, born at Truxillo in 1466, served in the war against the Moors which resulted in the conquest of Granada, and afterwards, under Gonsalvo de Córdoba, against the French. Like the Chevalier Bayard, to whom he is compared in loyalty and honour, he never held very high positions, though he had captured eight fortified places, besides

taking part in thirty-two battles and sieges. He distinguished himself at Pavia in 1525. Died in 1530.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" GUCCIARDINI, "Historia Bellorum Italiae;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DE VARGAS, "Vida de D. Garcia de Paredes," 1621.

Garcias Laso. See GARCILASO.

Garcias y Matamoros, gar-thee'ãs e mã-tã-mo'rõs, (ALPHONSO), a learned priest, born at Córdoba, in Spain, in 1490, left a single Latin work, "On the Academies and Learned Men of Spain," (1553.) Died about 1550.

Garcilaso (or Garcilasso) de la Vega, gar-the-lã'so dã lâ vã'gã, (or **Garcias Laso**, gar-thee'ãs lâ'so), a Spanish poet of superior merit, born at Toledo in 1503. His name is sometimes written **Garcias Lasso**. He entered in early youth the army of Charles V., under whom he made several campaigns, and distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia, (1525.) He commanded thirty companies of the Imperial army that invaded France in 1536, and was mortally wounded in the retreat from Marseilles. Died at Nice in November of that year. He acquired a durable and wide reputation by his pastoral and lyrical poems, and his successful efforts, in concert with his friend Boscan, to reform Spanish poetry by the introduction of the Italian measure, which forms an epoch in the literary history of Spain. Garcilaso excels in tenderness and pathos, and has been styled "the Spanish Petrarch." His works, which are comprised in one small volume, (1553,) consist of above thirty sonnets, three eclogues, and a number of odes and elegies. His first eclogue, which many poets have imitated but none has equalled, would alone suffice to immortalize his name as that of one of the best poets of Spain.

See SISMONDI, "Literature of the South of Europe;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" E. F. DE NAVARRETE, "Vida del celebre Poeta Garcilaso de la Vega," 1850; BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Lyric Poetry of Spain," in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Garcilaso de la Vega, surnamed THE INCA, a Spanish historian, born at Cuzco, in Peru, about 1530. He derived his surname from his mother, who was a native princess, a descendant of the Incas. After collecting materials for the history of Peru, he went to Spain in 1560, and obtained a pension from Philip II. His history of Peru, entitled "Comentarios reales que tratan del Origen de los Incas," (1609,) is esteemed for its fidelity and accuracy. He also wrote an account of the conquest of Florida by De Soto, (1605.) His death is variously dated from 1568 to 1616.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. i. book ii.

Garcilasso (or Garcias Lasso) de la Vega y Vargas, gar-the-lãs'so dã lâ vã'gã e var'gãs, (SEBASTIAN), a Spanish officer, was the father of the preceding. He went to Mexico with Alvarado, whom he aided in the conquest of Guatemala. He served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru, which he entered in 1534, and fought against Almagro in 1542. He became Governor of Cuzco in 1548. Died in 1559.

Garcin de Tassy, gãr'sãn' deh tã'se', (JOSEPH HÉLIODORE), a French Orientalist, born at Marseilles in 1794, was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, in place of Talleyrand, in 1838. He became professor of Hindostanee at the "École de Langues orientales vivantes," in Paris. He published, among other works, a "History of Hindostanee Literature," (2 vols., 1837.)

Garczynski, gar-chin'skee, (STEPHEN), a Polish statesman, who was appointed vaivode of Kalisch and palatine of Posen. He wrote the "Anatomy of the Kingdom of Poland," (1751.) Died in 1755.

Gardane, gãr'dãn', (ANTOINE), a French general, born in Provence about 1760, became general of division about 1798, won distinction by his conduct at Marengo in 1800, and took part in the campaigns against Austria and Prussia in 1805 and 1806. Died in 1807.

Gardane, (JOSEPH JACQUES), a French physician and medical writer, born in Provence, practised in Paris about 1770. He wrote several treatises on syphilis.

Gardane, de, deh gãr'dãn', (MATHIEU CLAUDE,) COMTE, a French officer, born in Marseilles in 1766, acted as aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1804, and distin-

guished himself at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Persia. Died in 1818.

Gar'den, (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., a British botanist, born in Edinburgh about 1730. He practised medicine for many years in Charleston, South Carolina, and corresponded with Linnaeus, to whom he furnished information on the natural history of Carolina. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" of London. Died in England in 1791. The genus *Gardenia* was named in honour of him by Linnaeus.

Gar'den, (ALEXANDER,) an American officer, who served in the war of the Revolution as aide-de-camp to General Greene. He wrote "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, with Sketches of Character," etc., (1822.) Died about 1825.

Garden, (FRANCIS,) called also LORD GARDENSTONE, a Scottish judge, born in Edinburgh in 1721. After he had practised at the bar with credit, he was chosen solicitor of the king in 1764, and judge of the court of sessions. He published a work entitled "Travelling Memoranda," (3 vols., 1792-95), the result of his travels on the continent. Died in 1793.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gardenstone, LORD. See GARDEN, (FRANCIS.)

Gardie, de la, deĥ lã gar'de', (JAKOB,) COUNT, a skilful Swedish general, son of Pontus, noticed below, was born in 1583. He commanded the Swedish army against the Russians in the reign of Charles IX., subjected a large part of Muscovy, and advanced with his victorious army to Moscow, where a truce was negotiated. Gustavus Adolphus, having ascended the throne, renewed the war, and made his first campaign under the tuition of Count de la Gardie. After the peace of 1617 he became senator and minister of war. Died in 1652.

See J. SCHEFFER, "Oratio in obitum J. de la Gardie," 1652.

Gardie, de la, (MAGNUS GABRIEL,) an able Swedish statesman, son of the preceding, was born in 1622. In the reign of Charles X. (whose sister La Gardie married) he commanded one of the armies. Under Charles XI. he was grand chancellor, and for about twenty years principal minister of state. Died in 1686.

Gardie, de la, deĥ lã gãr'de', (PONTUS, pôn'tüss'), an able general, born at La Gardie, in France, about 1530. He entered the service of the King of Sweden about 1565, and commanded the army of Duke John in the war which resulted in the dethronement of Eric XIV., (1568.) He became a baron, field-marshal, and senator. About 1583 he was commander-in-chief of the Swedish army, and gained advantages over the Russians in Livonia. He was drowned near Narva in 1585.

See DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" C. OERNHJELM, "Vita illustrissimi Herois P. de la Gardie," 1690; "Svensk Plutarch," vol. ii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gardin-Dumesnil, gãr'dãn' dü'mã'nèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French professor and scholar, born at Saint-Cyr in 1720. In 1758 he became professor of rhetoric in the College of Harcourt, Paris, where he lectured many years. He wrote a work entitled "Latin Synonyms," (1777.) Died in 1802.

Gardiner, gard'ner, (ALLAN,) LORD, an English admiral, born at Uttoxeter in 1742, entered the navy in 1755. He served against the Americans and French, and commanded the Duke in the battle of April 12, 1782. Having been for several years a member of the admiralty, he obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1793, with command of the fleet stationed near the Leeward Islands. He distinguished himself in the Channel fleet, under Lord Howe, in the battle of June 1, 1794. In 1800 he was promoted to the rank of admiral. He sat in several Parliaments, and was raised to the English peerage, as Baron Uttoxeter. Died in 1809.

Gardiner, (Captain ALLEN F.,) an English naval officer, born in 1794. He went as a missionary to Patagonia, and published "Voice from South America," (1847.) Died in 1851.

Gardiner, gard'ner, (JAMES,) a Scottish officer, eminent for his piety and courage, was born at Carriden in 1688. He was wounded at Ramillies, (1706,) and afterwards rose to the rank of colonel. He commanded a regiment of dragoons against the Pretender at Preston-

pans, where he was killed, in 1745. The circumstances of his death are minutely described by Scott in "Waverley."

See "Some Remarkable Passages in the Life of Colonel James Gardiner," by REV. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, 1796; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gardiner, gard'ner, (JOHN,) an American lawyer, born in Boston in 1731. As a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, he procured the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and promoted several legal reforms. Died in 1793.

Gardiner, (JOHN SYLVESTER JOHN,) an Episcopal clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born in South Wales in 1775. He became rector of Trinity Church, Boston, in 1805. He was distinguished as a scholar and a writer. Died in 1830.

See DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Gardiner, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born at Hereford in 1591. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1629, and chaplain to Charles I. in 1630. He wrote, besides other works, "Model of Oratory," ("Specimen Oratorium," 1653,) and a volume of sixteen Sermons, (1659.) Died in 1670.

Gardiner, (STEPHEN,) Bishop of Winchester, an English prelate and statesman, was born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1483. At Cambridge he made himself master of Greek and Latin and of civil and canon law. While employed as secretary by Cardinal Wolsey, he attracted the notice and favour of Henry VIII., who in 1527 chose him as a commissioner to negotiate with the pope the divorce of Queen Catherine. Soon after his return he was made secretary of state, and in 1531 Bishop of Winchester. He strenuously opposed the Protestant Reformers, and urged the king to punish them with severity. He courted the favour of Henry VIII. by aiding him to procure divorces, but gave offence to him by being too officious in preparing the impeachment of Catherine Parr. Gardiner was an enemy of Cranmer, whom he attempted to convict of heresy, but without success. In the reign of Edward VI. he was committed to the Tower in 1548, and confined about five years. Queen Mary, having ascended the throne, hastened to reward him by the office of chancellor of England and the principal direction of affairs in church and state. The sanguinary persecutions of that reign are attributed to his influence by Hume, who says, "The severe manners of Gardiner inclined him to support by persecution that religion which at the bottom he regarded with great indifference." Died in 1555. "There was," says Froude, "something in Gardiner's character which was not wholly execrable. For thirty years he worked unweariedly in the service of the public; his judgment as member of the council was generally excellent. . . . He was vindictive, ruthless, treacherous; but his courage was indomitable."

See FROUDE'S "History of England," vol. vi. chap. xxxiii.; also HUME'S and LINGARD'S Histories of England; BURNET'S "History of the Reformation."

Gardiner, (SYLVESTER,) an American physician, father of John Gardiner, noticed above, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1717, and practised in Boston. Died in 1786.

Gardiner, (WILLIAM,) a skilful engraver, born in Dublin in 1766. He was a pupil or assistant of Bartolozzi. Among his works are "Illustrations of Shakspeare" and of other English authors. He committed suicide in 1814.

Gardiner, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on music, born in 1770. He published "Music of Nature," "Sights in Italy," and other works. Died in 1853.

Gardner, (GEORGE,) M.D., a Scottish botanist, born at Glasgow about 1812. He explored Brazil and other parts of South America, in which he passed several years, 1836-41. Having returned to England, he published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," (1846.) He died in Ceylon in 1849.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Garelli, gã-rel'lee, (PIO NICCOLÒ,) born at Bologna in 1670, became first physician to the Emperor of Germany. He wrote a treatise on "Viviparous Generation." Died in 1739.

Garengéot, de, (RENÉ JACQUES Croissant,) a French surgeon, born at Vitré in 1688. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1728, became surgeon-major of the king's regiment in 1742, and wrote on surgery. Died in 1759.

Garfield, (JAMES A.,) an American general and legislator, born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1831. He was a teacher and a lawyer before the civil war, and became a brigadier-general early in 1862. He was elected a member of Congress from the nineteenth district of Ohio in October, 1862, served as chief of staff of General Rosecrans in 1863, and was raised to the rank of major-general for his services at Chickamauga in September of that year. He was elected to Congress by the Republicans in 1866 and 1868. He was appointed in 1867 chairman of the committee on military affairs, and in 1881 was chosen President of the United States. In July of the same year he was shot at and mortally wounded in the Washington railway station by one Charles Guiteau. He lay ill for many weeks, and his recovery was eagerly hoped for throughout the whole of America and Europe. He expired on the 19th September.

Garibaldi, gâr-e-bâl'de, [It. pron. gâ-re-bâl'dee,] (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian patriot and general, born at Nice, July 4, 1807. He entered the navy in early youth. Having become an active friend of liberty, he was banished in 1834. About 1836 he took arms for the republic of Uruguay, and fought against Brazil for several years. Before the end of this war he married a South American lady, named Anita, who afterwards shared with him in Italy the dangers of his military career. In 1844 he volunteered to defend Montevideo against Rosas, and led his Italian legion to victory at San Antonio in 1846. He quitted South America in the spring of 1848, and joined the Italian patriots in the war against Austria. He offered his services to King Charles Albert, but was treated by him with coldness and distrust. After the flight of the pope, he took an active part in founding the Roman Republic and in the defence of Rome against the French army in April and May, 1849. During the siege of Rome he displayed great heroism, and gained several victories over the Neapolitans, who threatened that city. When the French captured Rome in July, 1849, Garibaldi escaped with several hundred men, and, after passing through many desperate adventures and conflicts with the Austrians, was again driven into exile, and became in 1850 a resident of New York. He worked for some time in a manufactory of candles near that city, and afterwards made several voyages in the Pacific.

Early in 1859 he offered his services to the King of Sardinia, and, having formed a detached corps, called "Hunters of the Alps," he gained several victories over the Austrians, at Varese, Como, etc. Having raised a small army for the liberation of Southern Italy from the domination of the Bourbon King of Naples, he landed at Marsala, in Sicily, in May, 1860. He speedily took Palermo and Messina, and, crossing over to the mainland in August, occupied the city of Naples about the 8th of September. His army, reinforced by many Liberals of Southern Italy, defeated the troops of King Francis in October, 1860, and expelled him from the country, which was soon after annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Garibaldi afterwards retired to his home in the island of Caprera. In April, 1862, he was appointed general-in-chief of the Italian national guard. He engaged in the summer of 1862 in an enterprise which was disapproved by the Italian government, and came into collision with the royal troops at Aspromonte, where he was wounded in the foot and taken prisoner.

In 1864 he visited England, where he was received with great enthusiasm. He fought against the Austrians in the short war of 1866, at the head of a corps of volunteers. Acting without the authority of the Italian government, he raised, in the summer of 1867, an army for the liberation of Rome, which he wished to annex to the kingdom of Italy. He was arrested, by the order of the king, at Sinalunga, September 23, and confined, but soon escaped, and invaded the Papal States with a body of troops, who were defeated at Mentana by the papal forces and their French allies in November, 1867. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war Garibaldi came to join

Gambetta at Tours, and was entrusted with the command of an irregular force to operate in the Vosges, but the Prussians were too strong for him, both in troops and strategy. He retired to Caprera early in 1871, and from that time he took no more any part in military expeditions, only occasionally appearing in political life. His popularity with his countrymen continued to be immense, and on his death at Caprera in June, 1882, extraordinary manifestations of popular sympathy were shown. For political reasons a public funeral at Rome could not be accorded, nor could his own wish that his body should be cremated be carried out. He was buried in the cemetery at Caprera, the coffin being borne to the grave by survivors of the Thousand of Marsala.

Garibay y Zamalloa, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish historian, born at Mondragon in 1525. He was appointed in 1563 historiographer by Philip II., and published a "Compendium of the Chronicles and History of Spain," (4 vols., 1571.) Died in 1593.

Garidel, (PIERRE,) a French physician and botanist, born at Manosque in 1659; died in 1737.

Gariel, (PIERRE,) a French historian, born at Montpellier about 1582, wrote a "History of Montpellier," and other works. Died in 1670.

Garissoles, (ANTOINE,) a French poet and Protestant divine, born at Montauban in 1587. Besides several approved works on theology, he wrote (1649) a Latin poem on the exploits of Gustavus Adolphus, entitled "Adolphis," and a few other poems. Died in 1651.

Gar'land, (HUGH A.,) an American lawyer and writer born in Virginia in 1805. He was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives by the Democrats in 1838. He wrote a "Life of John Randolph," (2 vols., 1850.) Died in 1854.

Garland, (ROBERT R.,) an American officer in the Confederate army, became a brigadier-general, and was killed in the battle of South Mountain in 1862.

Garlande, de, deŷ gâr'lônd', ? (JEAN,) a poet of the eleventh century. The English and French both claim him as a native of their respective countries. Little is known of his history. Among the numerous works that bear his name are Latin poems on the "Mysteries of the Church," and on "Contempt of the World," "Facetus," a poem on the "Duties of Man," and "Floretus," or "Liber Floreti." Died after 1080.

Garnaud, gâr'nô', (ANTOINE MARTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1796; died in 1861.

Garneray, gâr'n'râ', (AMBROISE LOUIS,) a French painter of marine views, born in Paris in 1783. He served several years in the navy. He painted naval battles with success, and designed and engraved many views of French ports. He was employed for about ten years in the porcelain-manufactory of Sèvres.

Garneray, (AUGUSTE SIMÉON,) a painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1785. He was patronized by the empress Josephine and Queen Hortense. Died in 1823 or 1824.

Garneray, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French painter of history and portraits, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1755. Among his works are a portrait of Charlotte Corday, and a picture of "Louis XVI. in the Temple." Died in 1837.

Garnerin, gâr'n'rân', (ANDRÉ JACQUES,) a noted French aeronaut, born in Paris in 1769, was the first who descended from a balloon by a parachute, (1797.) At the coronation of Napoleon, in 1804, he was employed to celebrate the event by sending up a large balloon, which, it is said, was wafted by the wind to Rome, and, after soaring over the Vatican, struck against the monument of Nero, the next day after its ascent. Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnerin, (JEAN BAPTISTE OLIVIER,) an aeronaut, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1766; died in 1849.

Gar'net, (HENRY,) an English Jesuit, born at Nottingham about 1555. Having become a Roman Catholic, he visited Rome and joined the Society of Jesus in 1575. He was appointed superior of the English Jesuits in 1586, and resided in or near London at the time of the Gunpowder Plot. For complicity in this affair he

was tried, convicted, and hung in May, 1606. (See FAWKES, GUY.) He was regarded as a martyr by the Catholics, who admit that the plot had been revealed to him as a confessor, but assert that he discouraged it.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xlv.; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. v.

Garnett, (JAMES MERCER), an American agriculturist, born in Essex county, Virginia, in 1770. He was one of the principal founders, and the first president, of the United States Agricultural Society, and wrote many able papers on agriculture and other subjects. Died in 1843.

Garnett, (RICHARD B.), an American general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1841. He commanded a brigade of General Lee's army, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, aged about forty-four years.

Garnett, (ROBERT SELDEN), an American general, born in Virginia about 1821, graduated at West Point in 1841. He was aide-de-camp to General Taylor in the Mexican war, and became a captain in 1851. Having taken arms against the Union in 1861, he obtained a command in Western Virginia. He was defeated and killed at Carrick's Ford in July, 1861.

Garnett, (THOMAS), an English physician, born at Casterton in 1766. He obtained in 1796 the chair founded by Anderson at Glasgow, and lectured on chemistry at the Royal Institution of London in 1799-1800. He published, besides other works, "Observations on a Tour through the Highlands," (2 vols., 1800,) and "Lectures on Chemistry," (1801.) Died in 1802.

Garnier, gār'ne-ā', (ADOLPHE), a French philosophical writer, was born in Paris in 1801. He became in 1838, at the Sorbonne, assistant, or substitute, of M. Jouffroy, to whose chair he afterwards succeeded. Among his works are a "Treatise on Social Morals," ("Traité de Morale sociale," 1850,) and a "Treatise on the Faculties of the Soul," ("Traité des Facultés de l'Âme," 3 vols., 1852,) which was crowned by the Academy in 1853.

Garnier, (CHARLES GEORGES THOMAS), a French *littérateur* and advocate, born at Auxerre in 1746, published "Dramatic Proverbs," (1784,) "The Cabinet of the Fairies," (41 vols., 1785,) and other fanciful productions. Died in 1795. He was a brother of Germain Garnier, noticed below.

Garnier, (CLÉMENT JOSEPH), a French political economist, born in the county of Nice in 1813. He was professor of political economy in the École des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, from 1846 to 1856, and edited the "Journal des Économistes" about ten years, ending in 1855. Among his works is one called "Elements of Political Economy," (1846.) He belongs to the advanced Liberal school.

Garnier, (ÉTIENNE BARTHÉLEMY), a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1759, studied in Rome, where he painted "Diogenes asking Alms of a Statue." He returned to Paris in 1793. His "Desolation of the Family of Priam" (1800) was admired," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "as one of the grandest pages of French painting." Among his master-pieces is "The Miracle performed on the Deaf-Mute," (1831.) Died in 1849.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER PAUL), a French jurist, born at Brest in 1793. He published works of high authority, among which is "Régime des Eaux," or a Treatise on the Waters of the Sea, Rivers, etc., (5 vols., 1839-51.)

Garnier, (GERMAIN), a French economist, born at Auxerre in 1754, was a brother of Charles Georges Thomas, noticed above. He emigrated with the royalists in 1793, and returned in 1795. He was appointed prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise in 1800, a senator in 1804, and president of the senate in 1809. At the restoration of 1814 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers. He was afterwards appointed a minister of state by Louis XVIII. He made a translation of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," (5 vols., 1805,) which is the best in the French language, and published several treatises on currency, statistics, and political economy. Died in 1821.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier, (JEAN), a French Jacobin, born at Saintes in 1754, was a member of the Convention, 1792-94, and passed into the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. Having been exiled in 1815, he went to the United States, and was drowned in the Ohio in 1820.

Garnier, (JEAN), a learned French Jesuit and casuist, born in Paris in 1612, professed rhetoric, philosophy, and theology in Paris for many years. He wrote, in Latin "Theses of Moral Philosophy," (1651,) "Journal of the Roman Pontiffs," ("Liber diurnus Romanorum Pontificum cum Notis," 1680,) and other works. Died in 1681.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier, (JEAN GUILLAUME), a French mathematician, born near Guise, Picardy, in 1766, was professor of astronomy at Ghent from 1817 to 1830. He published, besides many other works, "Lessons on the Integral Calculus," (3d edition, 1812.) Died in 1840.

See QUETELET, "Notice sur J. G. Garnier," 1841.

Garnier, (JEAN JACQUES), a French historian, born at Gorron, near Mayenne, in 1729. He went to Paris about 1747, and obtained a place as tutor in the College of Harcourt. He afterwards became professor of Hebrew in the College of France, to which he rendered eminent services as inspector. In 1761 his essay "On the Origin of the French Government" gained the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions, and opened to him the doors of that institution. He published in 1764 the "Man of Letters," and a "Treatise on Civil Education." He succeeded Villaret as historiographer, and published a continuation of Velly and Villaret's "History of France," (1765-85.) Died in 1805.

Garnier, (JEAN LOUIS CHARLES), a French architect, born in Paris in 1825. He designed the Opera House at Paris.

Garnier, (ROBERT), a French tragic poet, born at La Ferté-Bernard (Maine) in 1534, published in 1568 the tragedy of "Porcie," which was very successful, and was followed by "Cornelia," "Mark Antony," "Antigone," "Les Juives," and several others. They were highly esteemed and often reprinted. Henry IV. made him councillor of state. Died in 1590.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier de l'Aube, gār'ne-ā' dēh lōb, a French revolutionist, born about 1760, was a partisan of Danton in the Convention. Died about 1812.

Garnier-Deschênes, gār'ne-ā' dā'shên', (EDME HILAIRE), a French jurist and writer, born at Montpellier in 1732, lived in Paris. Died in 1812.

Garnier-Pagès, gār'ne-ā' pā'zhēs', (ÉTIENNE JOSEPH LOUIS), a French political orator, born at Marseilles in 1801. He studied law, joined the Liberal party in politics, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831. He professed the republican faith, but was prudent and practical, and acquired distinction as a speaker on financial questions. He was re-elected in 1834 and in 1837. Died in 1841. "This orator," says Lamartine, "whose renown increased at each discourse, was with respect to the tribune what Carrel was in journalism,—a movement towards the future." ("History of the Restoration.")

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Garnier-Pagès," 1840; "Histoire populaire de Garnier-Pagès," 1841; M. DE CORMENIN, "Livre des Orateurs."

Garnier-Pagès, (LOUIS ANTOINE), a republican financier, half-brother of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1805. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842. He spoke with ability on financial affairs, was re-elected in 1846, and was a member of the provisional government formed by the revolutionists of February, 1848. Having become minister of finance on the 5th of March, he provided for the public exigencies by a land-tax, the forced circulation of bank or treasury notes, (*billets de banque*,) and other measures. In May, 1848, Garnier-Pagès was chosen by the Assembly a member of the executive committee of five. After the fall of the Empire he held office in the Government of the National Defence, but retired from public life in 1871. He died in 1878.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Garofalo, gā-ro'fā-lo, or Garofano, gā-ro'fā-no, the surname of an excellent painter of the Roman school, who was born at Garófalo, near Ferrara, in 1481. His

proper name was **BENVENUTO TISIO**. He went to Rome about 1500, and was a pupil of G. Baldini. He afterwards studied or worked with Raphael, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer and excellent imitator. After he parted from Raphael he worked mostly in Ferrara, where he painted in fresco and oil. Among his works are a copy of the "Transfiguration," (in oil), "The Massacre of the Innocents," and "The Resurrection of Lazarus." He was an admirable colorist. Died in 1559.

See **VASARI**, "Lives of the Painters;" **LANZI**, "History of Painting in Italy;" **DOMENICO C. MORA**, "Vite di B. Tisio da Garofalo e di G. F. Barbieri," 1842.

Garofalo, [Lat. **CARYOPH'ILUS**,] (**BIAGIO**), a learned priest and antiquary, born in Naples in 1677, wrote a "Dissertation on Ancient Marbles," (1738.) Died in 1762.

Garouda. See **GARUDA**.

Garran de Coulon, **gǎr'ron' deh koo'lón'**, (**JEAN PHILIPPE**), a French lawyer, born in 1749. He was a moderate member of the Convention of 1792, voting against the death of the king. He became a senator, a member of the Institute, and a count. Died in 1816.

Garrard, **gǎr'rad'**, written also **Geerards** or **Geeraerts**, (**MARK**), a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges about 1526. He worked some years in England, where he died about 1588.

His son **MARK**, born in 1561, was a portrait-painter in England. He had a high reputation. Died in 1635.

Gǎr'rett-son, (**FREEBORN**), a popular Methodist preacher, born in Maryland in 1752; died in 1827.

Gǎr'rick, (**DAVID**), a famous English actor, born at Hereford in 1716. His father's family was of French descent. In 1735 he was a pupil of Dr. Johnson, (at Lichfield,) whom in the next year he accompanied to London. Here Garrick studied law in Lincoln's Inn for a short period. Having for several years cherished a growing inclination for the stage, he made his debut at Ipswich in 1741, with complete success, and in the autumn of that year acted in the theatre of Goodman's Fields, in London, with a rapidly-growing popularity. He made his appearance in Drury Lane for the first time in May, 1742. His performance of "Richard III." was thought to excel all the efforts of former actors, and drew from Pope the prediction that Garrick would never have a rival. In 1745 he visited Dublin and performed for one season in the Royal Theatre. In 1747 he purchased, in partnership with Lacy, Drury Lane Theatre, of which he continued to be manager until he retired from the stage in 1776. In 1749 he married a danseuse of Vienna, **Eva Maria Violette**, who is said to have been an exceedingly estimable woman. He possessed in a pre-eminent degree the art of imitating the physiognomy of others and the expression of various emotions, and was equally at home in tragedy and comedy. His voice was sonorous and melodious, and even in a whisper it filled the whole house. His character, accomplishments, and matchless colloquial powers rendered him welcome in what is styled the best society. He also exercised his talents with success in writing numerous comedies, prologues, etc., among which are "The Lying Valet," "High Life below-stairs," "The Clandestine Marriage," and "Miss in her Teens." He receives credit for reforming the English theatre by rejecting the more licentious dramas and expurgating others, so that Dr. Johnson declared he had augmented the stock of innocent pleasures. He was intimate with Lord Chatham, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lyttleton, and Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he retained to the end of his life. In 1777 he was invited by the king and queen to read a drama to them in their palace, and selected for this occasion his own farce of "Lethe." Though he was rewarded by the expression of their satisfaction, he described its effect as like a "wet blanket," compared with the thunder of applause he usually received. He amassed, it is said, a fortune of £140,000. He died in February, 1779, and was buried with great pomp, beside the tomb of Shakspeare, in Westminster Abbey.

See "Garrick's Private Correspondence with the Most Celebrated Persons of his Time, with a Biographical Memoir," 2 vols., 1831-32; **T. DAVIES**, "Memoirs of the Life of D. Garrick," 2 vols., 1780; **C. BLAISIS**, "Biografia di D. Garrick," Milan, 1840; **P. FITZGERALD**, "Life of David Garrick," 2 vols., 1868; **ARTHUR MURPHY**, "Life of Garrick," 2 vols., 1801; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1868.

Gǎr'ri-son, (**WILLIAM LLOYD**), an American philanthropist, the great leader of the advocates of immediate emancipation in the United States, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804, (not in 1805, as stated in some publications.) When about fourteen, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, being strongly averse to this occupation, he prevailed upon his master to release him. Shortly after, he was placed with Mr. E. W. Allen, editor of the "Newburyport Herald," to learn the art of printing. He soon became expert in the mechanical part of the business. About this time he began to write (at first anonymously) for the "Herald" and other papers. He once had the satisfaction of receiving from Mr. Allen, through the post-office, a letter in which the editor expressed his thanks to his unknown correspondent for his communications and hoped that he would still continue to write for the "Herald." Before he was twenty years old, he contributed to the "Salem Gazette" a series of ably-written articles, which attracted much attention. About this time the struggle of the Greeks for freedom awakened the interest of the friends of liberty in every part of the civilized world: young Garrison's sympathy was so strongly excited for the cause, that he seriously contemplated, it is said, entering the Academy at West Point, that he might fit himself for a military career. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, in 1826, he became the conductor of a paper of his own, called the "Free Press," which was published at Newburyport. It proved, however, unsuccessful, and was soon discontinued. In 1827 he became the editor of the "National Philanthropist," published in Boston, and the first paper in America devoted to the advocacy of the cause of "total abstinence." Towards the end of 1829 he accepted an invitation from Benjamin Lundy to assist in the editorship of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," published in Baltimore. This journal had previously advocated the gradual abolition of slavery; but in the very first number that was issued after Garrison became associated with it, he distinctly avowed the doctrine that immediate emancipation was the right of the slave and the duty of the master. Not long after, he denounced with great severity certain persons engaged in the domestic slave-trade, and declared his purpose to "cover with thick infamy" all who were implicated therein. He was in consequence tried and convicted for a libel. Being unable to pay the costs, he was committed to prison, where he remained nearly two months. At length Mr. Arthur Tappan, a merchant of New York, paid his fine and released him.

On the 1st of January, 1831, he began, in Boston, the publication of "The Liberator," a weekly journal, devoted to the advocacy of the most decided and uncompromising anti-slavery views. He took for his motto "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind." His unsparing denunciation of slavery and of all those connected with it, met with sympathy in some portions of the country; but it excited in the Southern States, as was naturally to be expected, the most intense exasperation. Almost every mail brought letters from the South filled with threats of violence and even of assassination. The legislature of Georgia went so far as to offer a reward of five thousand dollars to any one who should arrest, bring to trial, and prosecute him to conviction under the laws of that State. So great was the excitement produced by the "Liberator," in even many parts of the North, that his life was more than once in the utmost peril in the capital of Massachusetts itself. Many of his friends, believing him to be in danger of assassination, entreated him to go armed in self-defence; but his non-resistant principles prevented him from complying with their request. In 1840 he was sent as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London; but he refused to take his seat, because the female delegates from the United States were excluded. After many years of long and earnest labour in the cause of emancipation, Mr. Garrison lived to see at first a great though gradual change in the public sentiment of the North in regard to slavery, and at last the fetters of the slave broken, according to a view which he had entertained for some years,—that *slavery could be abolished only*

by a dissolution of the Union; but not, as he had once hoped, through the influence of moral suasion alone, and without fighting or bloodshed. In May, 1865, he resigned the presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society,—an office which he had held uninterruptedly for twenty-two years, (having been first elected in 1843;) and in December of the same year the "Liberator" was discontinued, the great object for which it had been established having, in his view, been fully accomplished.

Not long afterwards his friends set on foot a subscription designed as a national testimonial for his long and faithful labours in the anti-slavery cause. About thirty thousand dollars were raised, and presented to him in March, 1868. He died in 1879.

See MRS. STOWE, "Men of our Times," Hartford, 1868.

Garsault, de, dēh gā'r'sō', (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE,) a French author, born about 1692, was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and captain of the royal stud. He wrote useful treatises on the treatment of the horse and on certain mechanic arts, among which are "The Perfect Farrier," (1741,) and "The Horseman's Guide," (1759.) Died in 1778.

Garth, (SIR SAMUEL,) an English physician and poet, born in Yorkshire. He settled in London about 1691, acquired a large practice, and was noted for his wit and colloquial powers. He was interested in the subject of Dispensaries, which originated in his time and were opposed by the apothecaries; and for the purpose of ridiculing the latter he wrote the "Dispensary," a mock-heroic poem, (1699,) which ran through many editions, each of which was corrected by the author and, as Pope thought, improved by the change. Garth wrote also several prologues, epigrams, and other small poems, and translated a part of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." About 1714 he was knighted by George I., who appointed him royal physician and physician to the army. He enjoyed the friendship of Pope, Addison, and other literary men. Died in 1718.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" SPENCE, "Anecdotes;" "Biographia Britannica;" CIBBER, "Lives of the English Poets."

Gärtner or **Gaertner**, gērt'ner, (BERNHARD AUGUST,) a German jurist, born at Cassel in 1719; died in 1793.

Gärtner or **Gaertner**, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German architect, born at Dresden about 1742, was the father of Friedrich von Gärtner, noticed below. He worked in Vienna, Coblenz, Würzburg, and Munich. In the last city he was employed by the king as *Hofbau-endant*. Died in 1826.

Gärtner, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German botanist, born at Calw, in Würtemberg, in 1732. He became professor of botany at Saint Petersburg in 1768; but, because the climate did not suit him, he returned to Germany in 1770. He devoted many years to the study of fruits and seeds as a basis of classification, and published the results in an important work entitled "Carpology; or, Treatise on the Fruits and Seeds of Plants," (Carpologia, seu De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum," 2 vols., 1789-91,) which is regarded as a classic work. Died in 1791.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" DELEUZE, "Eloge de J. Gärtner," and German translation of the same, Stuttgart, 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gärtner, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a meritorious German critic and writer, born at Freiburg, in Saxony, in 1712, was a friend of Gellert and Ramler. He was professor of eloquence at the Carolinum College of Brunswick from 1747 until his death. He rendered useful services to German literature as editor of a journal called "Bremische Beiträge." He wrote a popular comedy called "Fidelity Proved," ("Die geprüfte Treue," 1768,) and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1791.

See MUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750-1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Gärtner or **Gaertner**, von, fon gērt'ner, (FRIEDRICH,) a German architect, born at Coblenz in 1792. He studied in Paris in 1812, and subsequently spent several years in Rome. He was appointed professor of architecture at Munich in 1820, and was soon after employed by the prince, afterwards king, Louis, to co-operate in the improvements he had projected. Among his

principal edifices are the Ludwigskirche, the University, the Befreiungshalle, all at Munich, and an arched hall in the style of the Loggia di Lanzi at Florence. About 1840 he built at Athens a splendid palace for King Otho. Died in April, 1847.

Gār'u-dā, [common Hindoo pron. gūr'ōō-da or gūr'ōōd; called in the popular dialect Gūr'ōōr,] in the Hindoo mythology, the vāhān* or vehicle of Vishnu, a creature half man and half eagle, whose office it is to bear the preserving deity in all his journeys through the air, which is the appropriate element of Vishnu. Garuda is commonly said to be the son of Kasyapa and Vinata, (whence he is sometimes called VINATEYA, vin-a-tā'ya;) although some legends make him the offspring of Kasyapa and Diti. As the eagle of Jupiter is often represented as holding in his talons the thunderbolt, so Garuda is sometimes pictured as bearing a bow and arrows. He is usually painted with green or blue wings. Garuda is supposed to be a personification of the sky, which apparently supports the sun, one of the symbols of Vishnu. (See VISHNU.)

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN'S "Mythology of the Hindus."

Garuffi, gā-roof'fee, (GIUSEPPE MALATESTA,) an Italian poet and antiquary, born at Rimini in 1655. He wrote "Il Rodrigo," a musical drama, (1677,) said to be the first example in Italy of a drama performed by a single person. Died about 1710.

Garve, gar'veh, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philosopher and moralist, born at Breslau in 1742. He studied at Leipsic, and in 1769 succeeded Gellert as professor of philosophy in that city. He resigned this chair, on account of ill health, about 1772. He translated Burke's "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," and Ferguson's "Moral Philosophy," and wrote, besides several essays on moral philosophy, a treatise "On the Connection of Morals with Politics," (1788,) and "On Society and Solitude," (1792.) He was called by Kant a philosopher in the best sense of the word. Died in 1798.

See MANSO, "Garve nach seinem schriftstellerischen Character," 1799; S. G. DITTMAR, "Erinnerungen aus meinem Umgange mit Garve," etc., 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garzi, gard'zee, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Pistoia in 1638, was a pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and was successful in various branches of his art, which he practised in Naples and Rome. His style resembles that of Carlo Maratta. His drawing was true, and his touch easy and mellow. He excelled in the representation of Madonnas and infants. Died in 1721.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" Trcozzi, "Dizionario;" PASCOLI, "Vite de' Pittori," etc.

Garzia. See GARCIA.

Garzia de Miranda, gar-thee'ā dā me-rān'dā, surnamed EL MANCO because he had lost his right hand, was born in 1677. He was painter to Philip V., and an excellent artist. Died in Madrid in 1749.

Garzia (or **Garcia**) **Hidalgo**, gar-thee'ā e-dāl'go, (JOSÉ,) a skilful Spanish painter of history, born at Murcia about 1656, became court painter to Philip V. of Spain. Died in 1712.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Garzoni, gar-zo'nee, (GIOVANNI,) a learned Italian physician and *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1419, wrote a Latin "History of Saxony," (1518.) Died in 1506.

Garzoni, (PIETRO,) a Venetian historian and senator, wrote a continuation of Foscarini's "History of Venice," ("Istoria della Republica di Venezia," 3 vols., 1705-16.) The last part relates the events of the war of the Spanish succession, (1701-13.) Died probably about 1720.

Garzoni, (TOMMASO,) an Italian author and monk, born at Bagnacavallo in 1549. He published several works remarkable for their oddity and erudition, among which are "La Piazza universale di tutte le Professioni del Mondo," (1585,) "The Hospital of Lunatics," (1586,) and "The Synagogue of the Ignorant," (1589.) The first of these was once a popular performance. It

* Etymologically related to the German *Wagen*, (a "carriage" or "vehicle,") to which it corresponds so nearly in sound. It is derived from the Sanscrit verb *vāh*, (or *vāh*), to "carry," which is cognate with the Latin verb *vēh-o*, having the same signification.

treats at great length of all the professions, pursuits, trades, and occupations of man. Died in 1589.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati." NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gasca, de la, dà lâ gâs'kâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish bishop, born at or near Plasencia in 1485, was eminent for his skill in negotiation, and was employed by Charles V. in several delicate and difficult missions. Having been sent to England with secret instructions in 1542, he was successful in forming a coalition with Henry VIII. against Francis I. In 1546 he was made president of the Royal Audiencia of Lima, and sent with vice-regal power to Peru, where he adroitly suppressed, without much fighting, the rebellion of Gonzales Pizarro. He returned in 1549, and became Bishop of Palencia. Died in 1560.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. i.; CRECA DE LEON, "La Cronica del Peru," 1554; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gascoigne, gas-koin', (GEORGE,) an English poet, born in Essex about 1535. He served in Holland under the Prince of Orange, and was afterwards a courtier and an attendant of Queen Elizabeth on one of her stately journeys. He wrote, besides other poems, the "Steel Glass," a satire, (1576,) "Jocasta," a tragedy, and the "Comedy of Supposes." Died in 1577. "His minor poems," says Hallam, "especially one called 'The Arraignment of a Lover,' have much spirit and gaiety." "He has much exceeded all the poets of his age," says Warton, "in smoothness and harmony of versification."

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gascoigne, [Lat. GASCO'NIUS,] (SIR WILLIAM,) an English judge, noted for his moral courage, was born in Yorkshire about 1350. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench by Henry IV. in 1401. During the trial of a riotous person who was a companion of Prince Henry, the latter struck or insulted Gascoigne, who vindicated the majesty of the law by committing the prince to prison. (See Shakspeare's "Henry IV.") On the accession of the prince as Henry V., (1413,) Gascoigne, says Hume, "met with praises, instead of reproaches, for his past conduct." Died about 1420.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Gasconius, the Latin of GASCOIGNE, which see.

Gascoyne or Gascoigne, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, born in Yorkshire about 1621. He invented the micrometer about 1641. He fought for Charles I., and was killed at Marston Moor, July, 1644.

Gas'kell, (MRS. ELIZABETH C.,) an English authoress, born about 1822, was the wife of a Unitarian clergyman of Manchester. Her maiden name was STEVENSON. She produced, in 1843, a popular novel, entitled "Mary Barton, a Tale of Manchester Life," and maintained her literary reputation by other works of fiction, among which are "The Moorland Cottage," (1850,) and "Ruth," (1853.) She was a friend of Charlotte Brontë, of whom she published a very interesting Life, (2 vols., 1857.) She was for several years a regular contributor to "Household Words." Her other principal works are the novels of "North and South," "Cranford," "Sylvia's Lovers," and "Wives and Daughters;" she left the last unfinished at her death, in 1866. "Mrs. Gaskell," says George Sand, "has done what neither I nor other female writers in France can accomplish: she has written novels which excite the deepest interest in men of the world, and which every girl will be the better for reading."

For an interesting and admirable article on Mrs. Gaskell's writings, see the "British Quarterly" for April, 1867; from it we extract the following: "It is hardly possible to read a page of her writing without getting some good from it. The style is clear and forcible, the tone pure, the matter wholesome. . . . Other novel-writers of her generation [may] have more poetry, more scholarship, more grace, eloquence, and passion; but in the art of telling a story she has no superior, perhaps no equal." Of her unfinished "Wives and Daughters" the reviewer says, "We do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest of Mrs. Gaskell's productions,—that in which her

true womanly nature is most adequately reflected, that which will keep her name longest in remembrance."

See, also, "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849; "Westminster Review" for April, 1849; "North British Review" for May, 1853; "Gentleman's Magazine" for February, 1866.

Gasnevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Gasparin, de, deĥ gâs'pâ'rân', (ADRIEN ÉTIENNE PIERRE,) COMTE, a distinguished French rural economist and minister of state, born at Orange (Vaucluse) in 1783, was a son of T. A. Gasparin, noticed below. He gave special attention to agriculture, on which he wrote many able treatises. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively prefect of La Loire, of Isère, and of the Rhône. He was minister of the interior from September, 1836, to April, 1837, during which period he made a reform in the treatment of convicts. He filled the same office in the brief ministry formed in March, 1839, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1840. Among his works is an excellent "Course of Agriculture," (5 vols., 1843-49.) Died in September, 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gasparin, de, (AGÉNON ÉTIENNE,) COMTE, a son of the preceding, a Protestant by birth and conviction, and an eminent publicist and friend of liberty and order, was born at Orange in 1810. In early youth he was secretary to M. Guizot, minister of public instruction. He became auditor to the council of state, and was secretary to his father in 1836 and 1839. In 1842 he was elected by the voters of Bastia to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he advocated religious liberty for Protestants and the liberation of slaves. He wrote, besides other works, "Slavery and the Slave-Trade," (1838,) "Christianity and Paganism," (2 vols., 1850,) "The Schools of Doubt and the School of Faith: an Essay on Authority in Religion," (1853.) In 1846 he retired from political life. The great rebellion in the United States afforded him the subject of two remarkable and successful works, called "The Uprising of a Great Nation," ("Un grand Peuple qui se relève," 1861,) and "America in the Presence of Europe," ("L'Amérique devant l'Europe," 1862.) He died in 1871.

Gasparin, de, MADAME, the wife of the preceding, and known as an authoress and moralist of a high order, was born about 1815. Among her works are "Marriage from the Christian Point of View," (3 vols., 1843,) which received the Montyon prize of the French Academy, "Some Defects of Christians at the Present Day," "Monastic Corporations in the Heart of Protestantism," (2 vols., 1855,) and three volumes of tales, entitled "Near Horizons," ("Les Horizons prochains,") "Heavenly Horizons," ("Les Horizons célestes,") and "Vesper," (1862.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gasparin, de, (THOMAS AUGUSTIN,) a French revolutionist, born of a Protestant family at Orange in 1740 or 1750, was the father of Count Adrien, noticed above. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he acted with the Jacobins. He was on a mission to the army of the north when the defection of Dumouriez transpired, and confirmed the loyalty of the troops. In 1793 he was one of the commissioners who directed the siege of Toulon. It is stated that his influence induced the general to adopt in this siege the plan of Bonaparte, who in his will expressed his gratitude by a legacy of one hundred thousand francs to the heirs of M. de Gasparin. Died in November, 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gasparini, gâs-pâ-ree'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer, born at Lucca about 1655, was a professor of music in Venice. He composed many operas and cantatas, which were admired, and a work called "L'Armonico pratico al Cembalo," (1683.) Died in 1727.

Gasparino, gâs-pâ-ree'no, surnamed BARZIZZA or BARZIZIO, (from the place of his birth,) an Italian scholar, born near Bérghamo about 1370, was professor of belles-lettres in Padua and Milan from 1407 to 1431. He is regarded as one of the restorers of sound literature and pure Latinity. Among his works is a treatise on Composition. By the diligent study of Cicero, he acquired an elegant style, and was reputed the best writer

of that generation. Several of his orations are extant, and are the earliest models of classical declamation in modern times. A volume of his epistles was the first book ever printed at Paris, (in 1471.) Died in 1431.

See FURIETTI, "Vita Gasparini," prefixed to Gasparini's Works, Rome, 1723; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Etatis."

Gaspere, Le. See DUGHET.

Gasse, gâs'sà, (STEFANO and LUIGI,) two able Italian architects, born at Naples in 1778, were twin brothers, and partners in their profession. They studied in Rome, and were employed in the construction of palaces and public buildings in Naples, among which are the Observatory, the Dogana, (custom-house,) and the Palazzo Montemiletto. Luigi died in 1833, and Stefano in 1840.

Gassendi, gâ'sôn'de', (JEAN JACQUES BASILIEN,) born at Digne, in France, in 1748. He obtained the rank of a general of brigade in 1800. The First Consul gave him command of the artillery just before the battle of Marengo, in which he took part. Gassendi became a general of division in 1805, a councillor of state in 1806, and a senator in 1813. He published a volume of poems. Died in 1828.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gassendi, gas-sên'dee, [Fr. pron. gâ'sôn'de'; Lat. GASSEN'DUS,] written also **Gassend, (PIERRE,)** born at Champiercier, near Digne, in Provence, January 22, 1592, was one of the most eminent philosophers and savants of France, and one who added lustre to almost every branch of learning, being at the same time historian, naturalist, mathematician, astronomer, logician, Hellenist, metaphysician, and critic; and all this at a period when the sciences had scarcely emerged from their infancy. He is regarded as the most universal genius of that age. The first disciple of Bacon in France, he was also the correspondent and friend of Galileo and Kepler. Destined for the church, he studied at Aix and Avignon, and, at the age of twenty-one, obtained the chairs of philosophy and theology in the University of Aix. Though required to conform in his lectures to the doctrines of Aristotle, he early perceived the fallacy of that system, and by his studies prepared himself to become one of the leaders in that great controversy which resulted in depriving the philosopher of Stagira of the prestige of infallibility which he had so long enjoyed. Having obtained a benefice in the cathedral of Digne, and the office of provost, he resigned in 1623 the place of professor, and next year published the first volume of his "Paradoxical Essays against Aristotle," which made a great impression on the public mind, and was followed a few years later by a second volume with the same title. About this period he devoted most of his leisure to the study of the classics and to researches in anatomy and astronomy.

In 1642 he attacked the philosophy and bold innovations of his friend Descartes, with whom he became involved in controversy, refuting, with modest doubts, the dogmatism of his opponent. He was appointed in 1645 professor of mathematics in the Collège Royal of Paris, where his lectures on Astronomy were admired and largely attended by the *élite* of the capital. In 1647 appeared one of his best-known works, "The Life, Opinions, and Morals of Epicurus," ("De Vita, Moribus et Placitis Epicuri,") whose memory he defends against the accusations of the Stoics, at the same time exposing and combating those parts of his system which are at variance with Christianity. His admiration for Epicurus furnished some narrow-minded or envious persons with a pretext to accuse him of skepticism; but this charge is refuted by the tenor of his entire life. In 1654 he published the "Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and other Astronomers," with a preface, in which he reviewed, in a luminous manner, the history of astronomy. Gassendi was the first to observe the transit of Mercury, (in 1631.) The parhelia, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and the magnetic needle afforded him subjects for careful and profound research.

The mind of Gassendi was penetrating and refined, his style elegant and clear, his manners simple and full of amenity. In his efforts to subvert the inveterate prejudices of the Schoolmen with respect to Aristotle and Epicurus, he has displayed a union of vast erudition,

sound criticism, and mental independence. Marivat, having freely conversed with him while passing from Grenoble to Paris, without knowing his name, desired on their arrival to be presented to the celebrated Gassendi, and was agreeably surprised to recognize his identity with the modest companion of his journey. Besides the works already referred to, he wrote, in Latin, treatises on the laws of motion, a "System of Epicurean Philosophy," (1649,) and "The Philosophical System of Gassendi," ("Syntagma Philosophicum," etc., 1658.) The last is rather an eclectic than an original system, a selection and combination of the doctrines taught in the various schools of antiquity. It may be observed that in that age nearly all the philosophers of France were ranged under the two parties of Cartesians and Gassendists. Died in 1655.

See BERNIER, "Abrégé de la Philosophie de Gassendi," 1674; BOUGEREL, "Vie de Gassendi," 1737; SORBÈRE, "De Vita et Moribus P. Gassendi," 1679; MENC, "Eloge de Gassendi," 1767; CAMBURAT, "Abrégé de la Vie et du Système de P. Gassendi," 1770; A. MARTIN, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ecrits de P. Gassendi," Paris, 1853; BRÜCKER, "History of Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gassendus. See GASSENDI.

Gasser, gâs'ser, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a learned German writer, born at Schweinfurt in 1700; died in 1754.

Gasser, (SIMON PETER,) a German jurist and economist, born at Colberg in 1676. He was professor of law and of political economy at Halle, and is said to have been the first German who conceived the idea of treating political economy as a science. His chief work is an "Introduction to Economical and Political Sciences," (1729.) Died in 1745.

See F. WIDEBURG, "Elogium S. P. Gasser," 1746; ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Gassicourt, de, (CHARLES LOUIS CADET.) See CADET.

Gassies, gâ'se', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter of history, marine views, and genre, born at Bordeaux in 1786. Among his works is "Virgil reading the *Æneid* to Augustus," (1814.) Died in 1832.

Gassies, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French naturalist, born at Agen in 1816. He published a "Description of the Terrestrial and Fresh-Water Mollusks of the Agenais," (1849,) and other works.

Gassion, de, dèh gâ'se'ôn', (JEAN,) a French general, born at Pau in 1609, was attached to the Protestant cause, and served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus as captain in 1631 and 1632. After the death of that prince he returned to the French army, in which he soon obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*. In 1643 he commanded the right wing at the battle of Rocroy, under the famous Condé, who ascribed to him the honour of the day, saying, on the field of battle, as he embraced Gassion, "It is to you I am indebted for the victory." For this service he was rewarded with a marshal's bâton. He took part in several campaigns against the Spaniards in Flanders, and was killed at the siege of Lens in 1647. He was one of the most able and successful generals of his time. In reply to an officer who thought a certain enterprise impracticable, he said, "I have in my head, and at my side, all that is requisite for victory."

See RENAUDOT, "La Vie du Maréchal J. de Gassion," 1647; MICHEL DE PURE, "Vie de J. Gassion," 4 vols., 1673; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gassner, gâs'nèr, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) a German exorcist, or thaumaturgus, and Catholic priest, born at Bratz in 1727. He practised the imposition of hands for the cure of diseases. Died in 1779.

Gast, (REV. JOHN,) the son of a French Protestant exile, was born in Dublin in 1716, and became Archdeacon of Glandclogh. He published "Rudiments of Greek History," (1754,) which is commended for style and other merits, and a "History of Greece from Alexander of Macedon until its Subjection by the Romans," (1782.) Died in 1788.

Gastaldi, gâs-tâl'dee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian prelate, born at Genoa. He was made Archbishop of Benevento, and cardinal, about 1658. Died in 1685.

Gastaldi, gâs'tâl'de', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French medical writer, born at Sisteron in 1674. He practised for many years at Avignon. Died in 1747.

Gastaud, găs'tō', (FRANÇOIS), a French Jansenist and controversialist, born at Aix about 1660; died in 1732.

Gastelier, gât'le-ā', (RENÉ GEORGES), a French physician and medical writer, born at Ferrières in 1741, practised in Paris with success. As a member of the Legislative Assembly, he gave offence to the Jacobins, by whom he was arrested in 1793, but was saved from death by the fall of Robespierre. Died in 1821.

Gaston, găs'tōn', Viscount of Béarn, was one of the French lords who distinguished themselves in the first crusade in company with Raimond of Toulouse. He commanded a part of the army at the victory near Antioch in 1098, and was present at the capture of Jerusalem, after which he returned home, (1101.) He was killed in fighting against the infidels in Spain, about 1130.

Gast'on, (WILLIAM), an eminent American jurist, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1778, was chosen in 1813 a member of the national House of Representatives, in which he sat four years and acquired a high reputation as a speaker. He was an influential leader of the Federal party. In 1834 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of North Carolina. Died in 1844.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Gaston de Foix. See FOIX, (GASTON DE.)

Gas'trell, (FRANCIS), an English theologian, born at Slapton (Northampton) in 1662. He became canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1702, and Bishop of Chester in 1714. He published many approved religious treatises, one of which, entitled "The Christian Institutes; or, Sincere Word of God," (1707,) has been often reprinted. He also wrote "The Certainty of the Christian Revelation," (1699.) Died in 1725.

Gat'a-ker, (CHARLES), an English clergyman, born at Rotherhithe about 1614, was rector of Hoggeston for about thirty years. He wrote treatises against popery, and other religious works, among which is "The Way of Truth and Peace," (1669.) Died in 1680.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gataker, (THOMAS), an English divine and critic of great learning, the father of the preceding, was born in London in 1574. He became rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, in 1611, and published in 1616 "Of the Nature and Use of Lots: a Treatise historical and theological." He subscribed the Covenant, and during the Commonwealth was in fellowship with the Presbyterians. Among his works are excellent commentaries on Isaiah and Jeremiah, published, with other "Annotations on the Bible," by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; "Cinnus, seu Animadversiones Variæ," 1651; and a commentary on Marcus Aurelius's "Meditations," with a Latin version. Died in 1654.

See a "Life of T. Gataker," London, 1655; "Biographia Britannica;" "Memoir of T. Gataker," prefixed to his "Adversaria miscellanea posthuma," published by his son Charles in 1659; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gates, gâts, (HORATIO), a general, born in England in 1728, entered the British army at an early age. He served as captain in the army of General Braddock when that general was defeated and mortally wounded, near Pittsburg, in 1755. Retiring then from service, he bought an estate in Virginia, where he resided when the war of the Revolution broke out. Having espoused the popular cause, his military talents and experience procured for him a rapid promotion. In 1776 he was made major-general, and appointed to the command of the Northern army, which had recently returned from the invasion of Canada and was in the vicinity of Ticonderoga. General Schuyler was then in command of that district. In order to prevent a collision, Congress declared that in appointing Gates they had no intention to supersede the former, but wished these two officers to act in concert. The English general Carleton, with a large force on Lake Champlain, advanced as far as Crown Point, which he captured; but, thinking the season too late to besiege the Americans, he retired into winter quarters. At the return of spring, Schuyler had the sole command. After the capture of Ticonderoga by Burgoyne in July, 1777, all the Northern generals were recalled by Congress, in a fit of disgust and vexa-

tion, and the choice of a new commander fell upon Gates, who assumed about the 22d of August the command of an army of 6000 men, besides detached parties of militia. On the 19th of September was fought the battle of Bemus Heights, which was terminated by the approach of night without decisive results. About this time a party of militia had made a successful attack on the British posts on Lake George, cut off Burgoyne's communications, and rendered his position very critical. The army of Gates was increased, September 22, by the arrival of militia under General Lincoln, who received command of the right wing. On the 7th of October, 1777, near the village of Stillwater, commenced another battle, in which the Americans had gained decisive advantages when darkness suspended the contest. The British lost a large part of their artillery and ammunition, and during the night retired to higher ground, where in the morning they appeared in order of battle. After slight skirmishes on the 8th, Burgoyne abandoned his position on the 9th, and retreated six miles to Saratoga, whither he was followed by General Gates and blockaded. Being reduced to great distress, he opened a treaty of capitulation, and surrendered, with the conditions that his army (amounting then to 5642 men) should give up their arms, artillery, and baggage, and be conveyed to England under a pledge not to serve against the United States. The capture of this army produced great exultation among the Americans, and was one of the most important events of the war. Burgoyne and other British officers bore testimony to the humanity of the victor in that campaign. In 1777 Gates was made president of the board of war. In 1780 he was appointed to command the Southern army, consisting of 6000 men, chiefly militia. On August 6 he was totally defeated at Camden, in South Carolina, by Cornwallis, with a loss of 900 killed and of many prisoners. On account of this disaster, Congress, on October 5, ordered inquiry to be made into the conduct of Gates, who was in consequence superseded in the command, and retired to his estate in Virginia. The inquiry resulted in an honourable acquittal; but it appears he took no further part in the war. In 1800 he removed to New York. Died in 1806.

Gat'lin, (RICHARD CASWELL), born in North Carolina about 1813, served in Mexico in 1845-46, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Confederate army of 1861.

Gatling, (RICHARD JORDAN), an American inventor, born in North Carolina in 1818, invented the revolving gun which is named after him.

Gatta, della, del'lâ gât'tâ, (BARTOLOMMEO), an Italian painter and architect, born about 1420, worked at Arezzo and Rome. Died about 1500.

Gatta-Melata, gât'tâ mâ-lâ'tâ, (STEFANO GIOVANNI), an able Italian condottiere, born at Narni. As a general in the service of Venice, he defeated the Marquis of Mantua in 1438. Died in 1443.

Gateaux, gât'tō', (JACQUES ÉDOUARD), a French artist, born in Paris in 1788, engraved medals of Montaigne, Corneille, Racine, La Fayette, etc. Among his works are statues of Michael Angelo for the Louvre, and "Minerva," (1836,) which was purchased by the state.

Gateaux, (NICOLAS MARIE), a French engraver of medals, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1751. He engraved in 1798 the prize medal for the École de Médecine of Paris, which is regarded as his master-piece. He illustrated many historical events by medals, and made improvements in the mechanism of the art of engraving. Died in 1832.

Gattel, gât'têl', (CLAUDE MARIE), a lexicographer, born in Lyons, France, in 1743, published a French-Spanish Dictionary, (3 vols., 1790,) and a Portable French Dictionary, (1797.) Died in 1812.

Gatterer, gât'ter-er, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German historian, born near Nuremberg in 1727. He became professor of history at Göttingen in 1759, and wrote numerous works relating to history, chronology, and genealogy, among which are "The Complete History of the World," (2 vols., 1785-87,) "Universal Historical Library," (16 vols., 1767,) and "Elements of the Diplo-

matic Art." He founded, in 1764, the Historical Institute at Göttingen. Died in 1799.

See HEYNE, "Elogium J. C. Gattereri," Göttingen, 1800; J. G. EICHORN, "J. C. Gatterer; biographische Skizze," 1800.

Gatterer, (MAGDALENE PHILIPPINE,) daughter of the preceding, born at Göttingen or at Nuremberg in 1756, published a volume of poems, "Neue Gedichte," (1821,) which were favourably received. Died in 1831.

Gatley, găt'lay, (FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Dijon in 1753, published "Elements of the New Metrical System," (1801,) and other works. Died in 1819.

Gatti, găt'tee, (BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian painter, surnamed IL SOGARDO or SOGLIARO, (söl-yä'ro,) was born about 1495. Cremona, Pavia, and Vercelli dispute the honour of having given him birth. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Correggio, and worked in Cremona and Parma. Vasari speaks in praise of his skill. Among his master-pieces are frescos of "The Miracle of the Loaves," at Cremona, and "The Ascension," near Cremona. Died about 1575.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Gatti, (GERVASIO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona about 1555, was a nephew and pupil of the preceding. His last works are dated in 1631.

Gatti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Dominican friar, born at Messina about 1420, professed theology at Florence and Bologna, and in 1472 was made Bishop of Cefalù. He possessed an extraordinary memory, and was distinguished for his attainments in languages, philosophy, mathematics, etc. Died in 1484.

Gatti, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1662, was a pupil of Franceschini, of many of whose works he made good copies. Died in 1726.

Gatti, (OLIVIERO,) an Italian engraver, born at Parma about 1570. He worked at Bologna for many years.

Gattinara. See ARBORIO.

Gau, göw or gō, (FRANZ CHRISTIAN,) an architect, born at Cologne in 1790. Having made a journey to Egypt and Nubia and designed many ruins, he published in 1823 "Antiquities of Nubia," with text by Niebuhr and Letronne. He added two volumes to the work on the "Ruins of Pompeii" which Mazois left unfinished. He was naturalized as a Frenchman in 1825, and designed several public buildings in Paris, by which he gained a high reputation. His chief work is the church of Saint Clotilde, commenced in 1846, the style of which is pointed, or *ogivale*. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gaub, göwp, or **Gaube**, göw'bēh, [Lat. GAU'BIUS,] (HIERONYMUS DAVID,) a German physician, born at Heidelberg in 1705, was a favourite pupil of Boerhaave, who procured him the succession to his chair of chemistry at Leyden about 1731. In 1733 he obtained in addition the chair of medicine, which he filled until his death. He published several valuable works, among which are "On the Government of the Mind which is within the Province of Medicine," ("De Regimine Mentis quod medicorum est," 1747,) and "Institutes of Pathology," ("Institutiones Pathologiæ," 1758.) Died in 1780.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" J. BLEULAND, "Oratio qua Memoria H. D. Gaubii commendatur," 1792; "Biographie Médicale."

Gaubert, gö'bair', (PAUL LÉON MARIE,) a French physician, born at Ermenonville in 1805, wrote, besides other works, "The Hygiene of Digestion," (1845,) which was very successful.

Gaubil, gö'bél', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French missionary and Jesuit, who did much to promote a knowledge of the literature of Eastern Asia, was born at Gailiac in 1689. He went to China in 1723, and attained such proficiency in the Chinese language and learning that the native doctors confessed his superiority. He was also well versed in the exact sciences and astronomy. The Chinese emperor employed him for thirty years as interpreter of the diplomatic correspondence with Russia, and in other important offices. Gaubil's learning was displayed in several profound works, the most remarkable of which is his translation of the "Shoo-King," (1771,) a canonical treasury of Chinese history and

tradition. He published a "History of Jengis Khan and the Mongol Dynasty," 1739. Died in Pekin in 1759.

See A. DE RÉMUSAT, "Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques;" G. PAUTHIER, "La Chine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gaubius. See GAUB.

Gaucher, gö'shà', (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1740. He wrote "Iconologie," a treatise on Allegories and Emblems, (4 vols., 1796,) and other essays on art. Died in 1804.

Gaucher de Chastillon. See CHASTILLON.

Gaucourt, gö'koor', (RAOUL,) a French commander, who fought for Charles VII. against the English. He was appointed grand master of France in 1450, and again in 1456.

Gau'den, (JOHN,) an English bishop and author, born at Mayland, Essex, in 1605. In 1640, being then favourable to the popular party, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, in consequence of which he obtained the deanery of Bocking. During the civil war and under the Commonwealth he kept his preferments, but ultimately joined the royalist party and wrote several tracts in its support. At the restoration he became, in 1660, chaplain to Charles II., and Bishop of Exeter; but, as this did not satisfy him, he was, in 1662, transferred to the see of Worcester. His death, which occurred in 1662, was thought to have been hastened by the refusal of the king to reward him with the rich bishopric of Winchester. In soliciting preferment and royal favour, he claimed to be the real author of the famous "Eikon Basilike," or "Portrait of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings," which was published a few days after the death of Charles I. and was generally supposed to have been written by that king. This book ran through many editions, and made so great an impression that the potent voice of Milton was invoked to counteract it. This question of authorship has been discussed at much length; and the majority of critics seem to be agreed that Gauden was the author of the above-named work, or at least had a share in its composition.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" "Biographia Britannica;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1826, (vol. xlv.)

Gaudentius. See GAUDENZIO.

Gaudentius, gaw-dén'she-us, SAINT, was chosen Bishop of Brescia about 387 A.D. He wrote the life of his friend Saint Philaster, and several discourses and sermons, which are still extant. Died about 420.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Gaudenzi, göw-dén'zee, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian poet, born at Forlì in 1749, removed to Padua in 1775. He wrote in 1781 "The Birth of Christ," ("La Nascita di Cristo,") which produced a vivid sensation and was much admired, and "La Campagna." He was endued with fine sensibility. Died in 1784.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" MENEGHELLI, "Elogio storico di P. Gaudenzi," 1811.

Gaudenzio, göw-dén'ze-o, [Lat. GAUDEN'TIUS,] (PAGANINI,) an eminent savant and writer, born at Poschiavo, in Switzerland, in 1596, exchanged in youth Calvinism for the Catholic faith. From 1628 to 1648 he taught belles-lettres in the University of Pisa, then the most flourishing in Italy. He wrote, in Latin, many orations, and dissertations on philosophy and antiquities, among which his "Rise and Progress of Philosophy among the Romans" (1643) is esteemed the best. Died in 1648.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gaudichaud-Beaupré, gö'de'shō' bō'prà', (CHARLES,) a French botanist, born at Angoulême in 1780. He served as botanist of Freycinet's scientific expedition of 1816-20, and wrote the botanical part of the work which was the result of that voyage. In 1836-37 he made a voyage around the world in the Bonite. Among his works are "Researches on Organography, Physiology, and Organogeny," (1841,) and "The Botany of the Voyage around the World in the Bonite." Died in Paris in 1854.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" E. PASCALLET, "Notice biographique sur M. Gaudichaud-Beaupré," 1844.

Gaudin, gō'dān', (JEAN,) a French grammarian and Jesuit, born in Poitou in 1617, published a "Latin Grammar," and a "Dictionary of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages," (1680.) Died about 1690.

Gaudin, gōw-dēn', (LUIŒ PASCAL,) a Spanish painter of history, born at Villa-Franca in 1556; died in 1621.

Gaudin, (MARC ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) a French chemist, born at Saintes in 1804. He invented in 1827 an air-pump which compresses air or reverses that process at will, and discovered a method to convert beef into a substance like milk. Among his works are a "Practical Treatise on Photography," (1845,) and one on the "Grouping of Atoms," etc., (1847.)

Gaudin, (MARTIN MICHEL CHARLES,) Duke of Gaeta, an able French minister of finance, born at Saint-Denis, near Paris, in 1756. He was one of six commissioners of the treasury appointed by the Assembly in 1791, and was minister of finance from November 10, 1799, until April, 1814. This protracted official career was almost without example among French financiers. He was created Duke of Gaeta in 1809. The restoration of the national credit is ascribed to him. He was governor of the Bank of France from 1820 to 1834. He published several treatises on finance. Died in 1844.

See his "Mémoires, Souvenirs," etc., 2 vols., 1826; A. PORTALIS, "Essai sur la Vie et l'Administration du Duc de Gaète," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gaudy, gōw'dee, (FRANZ BERNHARD HEINRICH WILHELM,) BARON OF, a German poet and *littérateur*, of Scottish extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1800. He published a number of popular lyrics and tales, and made translations from the Polish writers Mickiewicz and Niemcewicz. Died in 1840.

Gauermann, gōw'er-mān', (FRIEDRICH,) a German landscape-painter, born near Guttenstein, in Austria, in 1807. He exhibited in 1834, at Vienna, "The Labourer," which was very successful. He was also a skilful painter of animals. Died in 1862.

Gauermann, (JAKOB,) a German landscape-painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born near Stuttgart in 1772. His best works represent scenes in the Tyrol, which are greatly admired.

Gauffier, gō'fe-ā', (LOUIS,) a French painter, born at Rochelle in 1761. He gained the first prize at Paris in 1784, and went with a royal pension to Rome, where he painted "Achilles recognized by Ulysses," and "The Roman Ladies offering their Jewels to the Senate." Died at Florence in 1801.

Gauli or **Gaulli**. See BACICCIO.

Gaullyer, gōl'yā', (DENIS,) born at Cléry, in France, in 1688, was a professor in the University of Paris. He published "Poetical Rules drawn from Aristotle and others," (1728.) Died in 1736.

Gaulmin, gōl'mān', (GILBERT,) a French philologist and linguist of great learning, was born at Moulins in 1585. He became a councillor of state, and a partisan of Mazarin. He wrote Latin epigrams, odes, and elegies, and published an edition of the romance of "Ismene and Ismenias," with a Latin version, (1618.) He is highly praised by Baillet and Colomiers. Died in 1665.

See BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants," tomes ii. and iv.

Gault, gō, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French priest, born at Tours in 1595. He was appointed Bishop of Marseilles about 1640. Died in 1643.

See SENAULT, "Vie de J. B. Gault," 1647.

Gauthier, gō'te-ā', [Lat. WALTE'RUS,] an able French theologian and statesman, born at Orléans, was bishop of that place in 876. Died in 892 A.D.

Gautier, gō'te-ā', (ALOYSIUS ÉDOUARD CAMILLE,) ABBÉ, born of French parents in Italy in 1744, was noted for his benevolence and his zealous efforts to improve the method of education. For this purpose he invented games for children and wrote many popular school-books. During the Revolution he took refuge in England, whence he returned to Paris about 1802. Died in 1818.

Gautier, (CHARLES,) a French advocate, noted for his eloquence and powerful sarcasm, was born in Paris in 1590; died in 1666. Boileau, in his Ninth Satire, says,

"Dans vos discours chagrins plus aigre et plus mordant
Qu'une femme en furie ou Gautier en plaidant."

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes."

Gautier, gōwl'teer, (LEONARD,) a German engraver, born at Mentz in 1552. His master-piece is "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo.

Gautier or **Gautier de Lille**, gō'te-ā' dēh lèl, (PHILIPPE,) born at Lille, in Flanders. He wrote a Latin heroic poem, entitled "Alexandreis," on the exploits of Alexander the Great, which was once in great vogue. Died about 1200. One of his verses has become proverbial:

"Instabile est regnum quod non clementia firmat."*

Gautier (or **Gautier**) **de Coutances**, gō'te-ā' dēh koo'tōnss', [Lat. GUALTE'RUS DE CONSTAN'TIIS,] an English or Norman prelate and statesman, acted an important part in the affairs of his time, and became Archbishop of Rouen in 1184. Under Richard I. he enjoyed great credit as a minister of state. Died in 1207.

Gaupp, gōwp, (ERNST THEODOR,) a German jurist, and professor of law at Breslau, born in Lower Silesia in 1796.

Gaurico, gōw-ree'ko, (LUCA,) [Fr. LUC GAURIC, lük gō'rèk',] an Italian astrologer, born at Gifoni in 1476. He obtained eminence as a fortune-teller, and professed mathematics at Ferrara in 1531. In 1545 he was chosen Bishop of Civitata. He wrote treatises on astronomy, astrology, and geometry. Died in 1558.

Gaurico, [Fr. GAURIC, gō'rèk',] (POMPONIO,) an Italian poet, brother of the preceding, was born at Gifoni. He wrote a treatise on sculpture, and one on the Poetic Art, (1541;) also epigrams, elegies, songs, and other verses. He was supposed to have been murdered about 1530, as he disappeared and was never found.

Gauss, gōwss, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a profound German mathematician, born at Brunswick on the 30th of April, 1777, was educated at Göttingen. He published in 1801 a remarkable work on transcendental arithmetic, entitled "Arithmetical Disquisitions," ("Disquisitiones Arithmeticae,") which made an epoch in the history of the science. He increased his reputation by his calculations of the elements of the planets Ceres and Pallas, for which the French Institute awarded him a medal in 1810. In 1807 he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory at Göttingen. He published in 1809 his celebrated work, "Theory of the Motion of the Celestial Bodies," ("Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium,") in which he developed an improved method for calculating the orbits of planets and comets. He invented the heliotope, which he used in a triangulation between Göttingen and Altona about 1822. About 1832 he associated himself with Weber in researches in terrestrial magnetism. They contributed greatly to perfect this science, and published "Results of the Observations of the Magnetic Society, (Verein,) 1837-40." Gauss was author of other works. He had a remarkable facility in learning languages. Laplace is reported to have called him "the greatest mathematician of Europe." Died at Göttingen in February, 1855.

See WALTERSHAUSEN, "Memoir of Gauss," (in German:) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gausen, gō'sōn', (ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Nîmes, became professor of philosophy at Saumur in 1651, and of theology in 1655. He wrote several Latin works, that were highly esteemed, among which is "De Ratione Studii theologicæ," (1670.) Died at Saumur in 1675.

Gaussin, gō'sān', (JEANNE CATHERINE,) a celebrated French actress, born about 1713, made her début in Paris in 1731 with unanimous applause. Voltaire confided to her the rôle of "Zaïre" in his tragedy of that name, the success of which was ascribed to her by the public, and even by the author. She was most successful in parts characterized by fine and artless sensibility. She retired from the stage in 1763, and died in 1767. Her father's name was GAUSSEM.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" ARSÈNE HOUSSEAVE, "Philosophers and Actresses."

Gau'ta-mā [Hindoo pron. gōw'ta-mā] or **Gō'ta-mā**, called also **Gautama Booddha** or **Buddha**, † (bōōd'ā,) i. e. "Gautama the Sage," **Sākya Muni**, (sāk'yā mōō'nī,) "Sākya the Sage," and **Sākya Sinha**, "Sākya the Lion,"

* "That kingdom which clemency does not establish is unstable."
† Booddha (Gautama) is called Fo by the Chinese, and BOODDO by the Japanese.—The name, in French, is GAOUTAMA BOUDDHA.

the name of a celebrated Hindoo reformer, commonly supposed to have been the founder of Bōddhism. Respecting the time that he lived, the greatest diversity prevails among the different Bōddhistic authorities, several maintaining that he was born more than a thousand, and some not less than two thousand, years before the Christian era. Recent European writers, however, appear to have adopted approximately the date given by the Ceylonese Bōddhists, from whom we have the fullest and, on the whole, the most satisfactory account, both of Gautama and his doctrines, that can anywhere be found. According to the Ceylonese writers, Gautama was born in 624 and died in 543 B.C.* He was of the Kshatria or warrior caste, of the Sākya† family or tribe, and the son of Sudhōdāna,‡ King of Māghada, of which the chief city was Kapilavastu, supposed to have been situated near the modern Bahar. In early life he was commonly called Siddhārta, (sīd-hār'ta,§)

The Bōddhistic legends surpass in extravagance everything that can elsewhere be found in the records of human invention. Yet not only is some knowledge of these legends indispensable to a just appreciation of the spirit and genius of Bōddhism, but it is through them alone that we can reach the few scattered germs of historic truth existing in the various accounts of Gautama which have come down to us.||

According to the legends respecting Gautama, his birth was attended with great wonders: the earth quaked, the sun, moon, and stars stood still, the blind saw, the lame walked, etc. When he reached the age of sixteen, his father, fearing lest he might become a priest, was anxious to have him married. The young Siddhārta made out a long list of qualities, personal and moral, which he considered it necessary that his wife should possess. With this list the court priest went from house to house through Kapilavastu, and at length found a maiden fulfilling all the requisitions; but her father insisted that Siddhārta, before marrying her, should give proof that he was skilled in all knightly accomplishments, as well as in learning and wisdom. At a public trial he came off victorious over all competitors. We are told that he was examined in botany and zoology as well as in mathematics and philosophy. According to another legend, of which the boundless extravagance suggests a much later date, Sudhōdāna sent to certain of the neighbouring kings to obtain their daughters as wives for his son; they refused, on the ground that the young prince was inexperienced, and especially that he was unacquainted with the arts of war, and could not, therefore, defend himself against the powerful enemies by whom he was surrounded. Piqued at this answer, Siddhārta resolved to give public proof of his strength and skill. A day having been fixed for that purpose, in the presence of a vast concourse of kings and warriors, he carelessly took up a bow requiring the strength of a thousand men to bend it. By merely thrumming the string he produced a sound louder than the loudest thunder, filling the inhabitants of distant provinces with terror. He then placed four plantain-leaves at each corner of a square, and with a single flight of his arrow pierced them all. Even in the dark he could send an arrow with an aim so unerring as to divide a hair. By his ready answers to the most difficult and abstruse questions, he showed that his wisdom was not inferior

to his strength or skill. The neighbouring kings were abundantly satisfied; and not long after, no fewer than forty thousand princesses were sent to be the inmates of Siddhārta's palace.* Later accounts give the young prince eighty-four thousand concubines, besides two or three lawful wives. For a time the son of Sudhōdāna lived in the enjoyment of every pleasure that youth and power could bestow.

At length a feeling of the utter vanity of all earthly things took possession of his mind; a divine influence brought to him some dim remembrance of the innumerable sacrifices he had made in previous transmigrations in order to attain the Bōddhaship and to free all living beings from the pains of existence. (See BOODDHA.) His father, warned by dreams and prophecies, tried to keep Siddhārta confined in his seraglio and in total ignorance of the world around him. But once, as the young prince happened to walk out, he saw an old man, with bent body, wrinkled face, bald head, and trembling limbs. Astonished at the sight, he asked his attendant what it was. The latter simply answered, "It is an old man." But when, on further inquiries, Siddhārta learned that decrepitude and misery were the lot of all in advanced age, he returned to his home full of sorrow. "What," thought he, "can pleasure or power avail me if at last I must come to this?" On another occasion he saw one afflicted with incurable leprosy and covered with sores, without a guide or helper. He exclaimed, "Alas! for youth which is destroyed by age, and for health which is undermined by every form of disease!" At length he met a beggar, who was a religious devotee, and whose whole appearance betokened inward composure and peace. Siddhārta at last decides to renounce the world; he now remembers that he is a Bōdhisattva, or Bōdhisat, (an aspirant to the Bōddhaship), and, in spite of the most determined opposition from his father, he resolves to devote his life to teaching mortals how to escape from the miseries of their changeful existence. According to the doctrine of the Bōddhists, Siddhārta did not owe his wonderful gifts or his spirit of self-sacrifice to the mere accident of his having been born with a happy intellectual and physical constitution; but the merit which he had acquired in innumerable previous existences caused him, by an unerring, inevitable law, to be thus wonderfully endowed in his last and most perfect birth. (See BOODDHA.) That power or principle which causes any being to be born in a condition corresponding to the merit or demerit acquired in previous transmigrations, is termed Kārmā, (or Kūrma), a Sanscrit term signifying "work" or "action." It may be regarded as the combined result of all one's previous acts, whether good or evil. "Destiny (*Schicksal*) in its Bōddhistic acceptance," says Köppen, "is the product of the merit and the guilt of living (*beseelten*) creatures. . . . Every deed, whether good or evil, operates through endless periods, on and on, and bears, even after a hundred thousand kalpas,† its inevitable fruit, until its effect is destroyed through perfect sinlessness." (See "Religion des Buddha," p. 285.)

Siddhārta having, by his perseverance in acts of benevolence and self-sacrifice performed through innumerable previous transmigrations, accomplished everything necessary to make him a supreme Bōddha, he acquired, at last, unlimited intelligence and power. But, after resigning the pleasures and splendours of royalty, it was necessary for him to pass through various trials and to overcome the opposition of powerful enemies—among others, that of Mārā, a mighty dēva (or deity)—before he could attain to complete deification.

We are told, in true Oriental style, that, in his great contest with Mārā, the latter, accompanied by all the powers of evil, came to the conflict riding on an elephant one hundred and fifty miles high. Mountains of immeasurable size are hurled at the Bōdhisattva; but the moment they touch him they are changed into wreaths and

* Köppen, after a careful and thorough examination of the subject, comes to the conclusion that the death of Sākya Muni should be placed, in round numbers, about two centuries before Asoka, (Açōka,) and that he (Sākya) was very probably the contemporary of Darius Hystaspes, or Xerxes.

† Written Sākja and Çākja in German.

‡ Written also Çudhōdāna and Çoudhodana.

§ Siddhārta or Siddhārtha (written also Sidharta) is an abbreviation or corruption of SARVĀRTHASIDDHA, i.e. the "fulfilment of every wish."

|| The intelligent reader need scarcely be informed that nothing deserving the name of history, as this word is understood among the nations of the West, is to be found in the literature of any portion of India, excepting only the little kingdom of Cashmere. The Hindoo mind, indeed, though gifted with extraordinary intelligence and rare sagacity in some departments of thought, would seem to be wholly incapable of appreciating the value of historic truth. It is not the probability or truth, but the grandeur, of a statement, which carries conviction to the minds of the people of India; and their religious teachers are too wise or too sympathetic not to meet the popular demand.

* It would appear that both in ancient and modern times it has been customary in the East to measure the splendour and dignity of a sovereign by the number of his wives. Akbār, the greatest of the Mogul emperors, is said to have had more than five thousand, each lady having a separate apartment for herself.

† Kālpā (a day and night of Brahma) is a period of 4320 millions of our years.

festoons of flowers; at the same time the poison, which is spit upon him by his demoniac foes, becomes a halo of glory round his head. Having at last come off victorious over all his enemies, he becomes possessor of boundless wisdom and knowledge, and not only remembers with perfect distinctness all his experiences in his innumerable previous existences, but he also knows the exact circumstances of all the beings who have ever existed in the infinite worlds, and receives that divine vision which enables him to see the remotest parts of the universe as distinctly as if they were close at hand. "Then the beings of all the infinite sakwalas (or worlds) who had not before enjoyed that privilege, saw a supreme Booddha, and rejoiced in the rays of many-coloured light which proceeded from his person." Among the characteristics of beauty belonging to Booddha are mentioned curly locks and a golden-coloured complexion: accordingly, we always see his statues represented with curly hair; and generally, if not invariably, they are of a yellow colour.* The person of Booddha, it is said, was ordinarily only twelve cubits in height; but, when he willed to do so, he could enlarge himself beyond the limits of the highest heaven.

The followers of Gautama believe that throughout myriads of ages he voluntarily endured the severest privations, and often the most dreadful sufferings, in order that he might at last save the inhabitants of the different worlds from the miseries of existence. Millions of centuries ago he had acquired sufficient merit to enter Nirvāna or Nirvāna, (the supreme beatitude of the Booddhists;) but he preferred to suffer through countless ages, that he might become the benefactor of all beings.

The Booddhists believe that in the universe the worlds (sakwalas) are beyond all computation. Each sakwala includes an earth, with its continents, islands, and oceans, as well as a number of heavens and hells, and is inhabited in its different parts by various beings, such as animals, men, demons, dévas, and brahmas. The dévas (dā'vas) are a sort of inferior deities. The brahmas are an order of godlike beings, who hold the highest rank among all the inhabitants of the universe, a Booddha alone excepted. Their state of passionless repose strongly reminds us of Lucretius's description of the gods of Epicurus, from whom they differ, however, in not possessing absolute immortality:

"Omnis enim per se Divam natura necesse est
Immortali zvo summā cum pace fruatur,
Semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longē;
Nam privata dolore omni, privata periculis,
Ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri,
Nec bene promeritis capitur, nec tangitur irā."†

De Rerum Naturā, lib. i.

One of the abodes of the dévas is termed a dévalōka, and an abode of the brahmas is called a brahmalōka. The ages of the different inhabitants of the universe vary according to the lōka which they occupy. The most short-lived of the dévas live nine millions of our years; while those who enjoy the greatest longevity live more than nine thousand million years. The life-term of the brahmas also varies greatly; but it would be almost impossible to express in figures the age even of those whose lives are the briefest. Some of the Booddhistic writers, however, have endeavoured to convey an idea of those immeasurable periods in the following manner. There is fabricated in India a species of cotton cloth unequalled in the delicacy of its texture; it is sometimes called "woven wind," (in Latin, "ventus textilis.") Now, were

* See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon," p. 229. It appears that before Gautama's appearance as supreme Booddha, the putting on of a yellow garment was an indication that the wearer had renounced the world and become an ascetic. (See KÖPFEN, pp. 83 and 85.) Whether Booddha's golden complexion may have been given to him in commemoration of his former character as an ascetic, we are unable to say; but it is still a prevailing, if not universal, custom, among the Booddhist priesthood, in many parts of the world, to wear a yellow dress.

† The following, by Dr. Good, though very imperfect, is perhaps the best poetical translation into English that has been made of the above passage:

"Far, far from mortals and their vain concerns,
In peace perpetual, dwell the immortal gods,
Each self-dependent and from human wants
Estranged forever. There nor pain pervades,
Nor danger threatens; every passion sleeps;
Vice no revenge, no rapture virtue prompts."

one to touch with this material, ever so lightly, once in a hundred years, a mountain of solid rock sixteen miles high and as many broad, the mountain would at length be completely worn to dust. But the time required for this would not amount to the thousandth part of the life-term of the greater number of the brahmas.

There is also an endless variety of beings of a less exalted order, and of various forms. Some of these, called Nāgas, appear as serpents, but are in fact demi-gods. The Garundas are like immense birds, and are represented as the mortal enemies of the Nāgas. The Asuras, (or Asurs,) who hold so prominent a place in the Brahmanical mythology, are too important to be omitted from a system of exaggeration designed to throw all the fictions of the Brahmas into the shade. Accordingly, we have them in all their glory. Rāhu, (rā'hōo,) one of the Asur chiefs, is expressly stated to be 76,800 miles high, and 19,200 miles across the shoulders. The Prētas (prā'tas) are unhappy beings, of immense size, but so wasted and thin as to resemble a dry leaf.

Respecting the doctrines taught by Gautama himself, we cannot safely affirm anything positively. There seems, however, to be no reason to doubt that the primitive Booddhists were atheists. Those of Ceylon, (who have confessedly departed the least from the primitive doctrines of Booddhism,) as well as the most ancient sect of Nepal, (the Swābhāvīkās,) are, strictly speaking, atheists, since they do not recognize any infinite self-existent Spirit who is the original source of all forms of being. They teach that an infinite multitude of separate finite souls have always existed. Some sects maintain that nothing exists in the universe except matter, which is endowed with certain inherent, inseparable properties, causing it to arrange itself in forms of beauty and order, and, consequently, that the souls of living beings are material. While thus teaching that existence had no beginning, they maintain not only that under every form it is an evil, but that, except where it is voluntarily endured, as in the case of the aspirants to the Booddhship, it is invariably associated with demerit. If any being, whether man, déva, or brahma, had sufficient merit, he would at once enter Nirvāna and cease to have any separate existence.

We have already spoken of the Karma (that power or destiny that determines the condition in which any being is to be born) as the combined influence or result of all one's previous actions, whether good or evil. In assigning to any one a place or condition according to the aggregate of the actions of his past existence, the Karma is held to be absolutely unerring, and irresistible as the decrees of fate. (To this, however, there is one exception: a candidate for the Booddhship may voluntarily relinquish a superior condition for one far inferior, in order to gain more merit.) Nothing except severe penance and blameless conduct, continued through immeasurable periods, can suffice to change an evil Karma for a good one. The very shortest period that any of the inhabitants of Naraka (or hell) remain in torment is nine millions of our years. The great object for which a supreme Booddha is manifested is not only to encourage the various beings burdened with existence to enter the paths which lead to Nirvāna, but also to facilitate their progress therein. The Booddhists do not hold that a supreme Booddha is able to deliver any being from the evils of existence by his own direct power; but in various ways he can afford them opportunities of acquiring merit. Through his divine knowledge he can point out to them the true "paths," and by his divine eloquence he can often prevail upon the most reluctant to enter the way leading to Nirvāna. The preaching (*bana*, or "word") of Gautama is said to have exerted an astonishing influence upon the minds of his hearers. "It was," to adopt the language of his enthusiastic votaries, "as a divine charm to cure the poison of evil desire; a sovereign medicine to heal the disease of anger; a lamp in the midst of the darkness of ignorance; an all-consuming fire to destroy the evils of repeated existence; a meridian sun to dry up the mud of covetousness; a great rain to quench the flame of sensuality," etc. etc.

There are five great commandments, called "pū'cha seel," (or *pancha sil*), i.e. the "five duties or ordinances,"

which are especially binding on all the followers of Booddha, laymen as well as priests, viz. : 1. Do not kill; 2. Do not violate the law of chastity; 3. Do not steal; 4. Do not lie; 5. Do not drink intoxicating liquors. The transgressor of any one of the above commands is liable—unless there be important extenuating circumstances—to suffer in Naraka for myriads of ages. It may be observed that the Booddhistic idea as to what constitutes a lie differs materially from that entertained by European nations: according to the former, there must not only be an intentional misstatement with a purpose to deceive, but there must also be the *discovery by the person deceived* that what has been told him is untrue. (Hardy's "Manual of Buddhism," p. 469.)

In regard to all classes of transgression, the degree of sin depends greatly upon the attending circumstances, and especially upon the character or condition of the person sinned against. Thus, to steal from a skeptic is a comparatively small offence; to steal from a priest is a grievous sin; but to steal from the associated priesthood is a crime of the blackest dye.

The Booddhist priesthood are required to observe not merely the five great precepts above mentioned, but a multitude of other ordinances, of the most stringent character, among which are the following. The priest must live on alms, and, if in good health, must himself carry the alms-bowl from house to house. He must not only observe the strictest celibacy, but he must (unless in company with other men) avoid as far as possible the presence of women: he must not sit on the same seat with one in any private place, nor may he accompany a woman on a journey even from one end of a village to the other. He must eat his food "meditatively," not for the pleasure it gives him, but merely for the purpose of warding off untimely death. He must in no case eat food after mid-day. A priest who has entered one of the paths leading to Nirvâna is called a Rahat (râh'hât) or Ar'hat, (written also Archat.) The common term for the system of doctrines and precepts of Gautama is Dhamma, (or, as it is more usually written, Dharma,) (pronounced dūr'ma,) that is, the "law," "virtue," "duty." The followers of Booddha are commonly called, in India, BAUDDHAS, (bōwd'has.)

The Booddhists believe that all living creatures are homogeneous in their essence, the only difference being accidental and caused solely by a difference of merit. Hence a worm or insect may be as truly our brother, according to the profoundest and most essential laws of relationship, as a human being. Booddhism cannot, therefore, properly be said to teach the brotherhood of mankind, but rather the brotherhood of all creatures. It teaches that not merely all animals, including the vilest insects, have souls, but that the seeds of plants have souls also. And this may furnish the reason why a priest is required to live on alms, since in no other way could he escape the responsibility of taking life. If he caused grain to be ground, he would disembody the souls of innumerable beings; but by living on offal he merely uses for his sustenance that which would otherwise be thrown aside and wasted. In regard to the relationship subsisting between different creatures, "with the exception," says Hardy, "of those beings who have entered one of the four paths leading to Nirvâna, there may be an interchange of condition between the highest and the lowest. He who is now the most degraded of demons may one day rule the highest of the heavens; he who is at present seated upon the most honourable of the celestial thrones may one day writhe amid the agonies of a place of torment; and the worm which we crush under our feet may in the course of ages become a Supreme Budha." ("Manual of Buddhism," p. 36.)

The highest element of Booddhism was a feeling of benevolence and sympathy for other men or other creatures,—unquestionably the highest and noblest of human impulses. It was called into action by what was probably the most oppressive and fearful tyranny under which any great people ever suffered. It was not the tyranny of one or of a few tyrants, from which there might be some hope of escape by flight or concealment, but the tyranny of a multitudinous class,—of a class generally believed to be necessary to the very existence not merely

of the state, but of the separate individuals composing the nation, (see "Institutes of Manu," i. 101; see, also, ix. 313-319,) and penetrating with its terrible and all-but omnipotent arms every ramification of society. As the vapours in the interior of the earth, exasperated by volcanic fires, will sometimes force aside or burst asunder the superincumbent mountains, so at length the masses of the Hindoo nation, maddened by their sufferings and rendered irresistible by their very despair, shook off the frightful incubus which pressed upon them. In this, as in all other cases of religious tyranny, the deliverance came through skepticism and denial of the prevailing dogmas. And, as was to be expected, the power and extent of the reaction were in proportion to the power of the tyranny under which the masses of the people had suffered. The revolution which accompanied the rise of Booddhism appears to have closely resembled, in its more important features, the French Revolution; but, as it was a reaction against a more terrible oppression, it was followed by more extensive and more permanent results. As the oppression had been chiefly if not wholly religious in its origin, so the reaction, we have every reason to suppose, was accompanied and followed by a deeper spirit of denial and by a more universal unbelief. The reformers began with repudiating the authority of the Brahmins, and ended with not merely rejecting the sacred books of the priesthood, (the Vedas,) but in denying the very existence of those Higher Powers from which the Brahmins claimed to derive their authority. The reformation took a humanitarian direction, and at the same time carried the levelling principle to its utmost possible limits. It rejected absolutely all prescriptive claims, whether human or divine. It assumed that all beings in the universe stood exactly on the same ground, the only difference being made by the difference of conduct. But, as the religious sentiment found in all nations demanded something to satisfy it, men, deified by their merits, were made use of to supply this demand.

It will thus be seen (if, as there seems every reason to believe, the foregoing views are correct) that Booddhism originated in almost total unbelief, and owed its influence principally, if not wholly, to a great political revolution. The corner-stone of the building is atheism, the copestone (Nirvâna, or annihilation) is absolute despair. But between these terrible extremes there is a kindly human element, which is the only redeeming feature of the system, and to which is doubtless due whatever of vitality it possesses. But the influence of this humanity is greatly impaired and, indeed, rendered all-but nugatory by its impracticable and extravagant character. By teaching that we must not only spare the lives of vermin, (these being really our brethren,) but the lives of the seeds of plants, which form the sustenance of so large a portion of the human race, there is nothing left for the truly devout votary of Booddhism, as we have already seen, but thriftless indolence and helpless beggary.

As it is impossible for any people wholly to change their previous habits of thought, we need not be surprised to discover many points of resemblance between Booddhism and the Brahmanical system which it for a time displaced. First, as the basis of both, we find the doctrine of Metempsychosis, or the continued existence of the same being under various outward forms; secondly, both teach alike a belief in accumulative merit, by which the meanest creature may, by a course of penance continued through successive ages, rise to the possession of godlike intelligence and power; thirdly, they agree substantially in regarding Nirvâna, or the cessation of a distinct and separate existence, as the greatest blessing to which any being can attain,*—not to mention other points of less importance. (See BRAHMANISM.)

* With the primitive or orthodox Booddhists, Nirvâna is simply annihilation, while with the Brahmins it is absorption into the essence of Brahma, the supreme, self-existent Spirit. The etymology of Nirvâna is very obscure. It is supposed by some to be derived from the Sanscrit *nir*, "without," "not," and *van*, to "sound," to "blow as a flute." It may possibly have allusion to the exceedingly transitory character of every form of being, comparing it to the breath or sound of a musical instrument, which passes away we know not whither, Nirvâna would then imply the absence or cessation of that fitful, changeful existence which, with us, has been compared to a passing vapour.

They differ, on the other hand, with respect to caste, which the Brahmans make the corner-stone of their system, but which Gautama totally rejected.* Among the votaries of Brahmanism the priests could be chosen from the highest caste only, and it is regarded as a serious offence even to teach the Vedas (sacred books) to a Śoḍra (a person of the lowest of the pure castes) or to a woman. Among the Booddhists, on the contrary, all classes, including women and even the lowest outcasts, are freely admitted to the priesthood; none are rejected, except the deformed, or diseased, or those who are servants. It is considered that a servant cannot give himself to the priesthood, because he cannot give what is the property of another. They differ, also, totally with respect to the Vedas, which the Booddhists entirely reject, while the Brahmans regard them as the most sacred and excellent of all writings.

Again, the principal deities of the Brahmans are incarnations from Brahm, the supreme, eternal, self-existing Spirit. The principal deity of the Booddhists (strictly so called) is always a mortal, and may have begun his career as the most pitiful insect, though he always ends it as a deified man, in which form, however, he has but a brief existence, and soon dies, leaving the universe without even the semblance of a ruler.

The remarkable success of Gautama as a reformer was doubtless owing chiefly, if not entirely, to the democratic character of his doctrines; and we should probably not err in considering him to have been far more a political than a religious reformer. His doctrine of the impartial equality of all classes, dignified and rendered sacred by his twofold character of saint and sage, and promulgated at a time when the irksome and oppressive restrictions of caste, joined to the arrogance of the Brahmans, had become intolerable to a large majority of the people, was, we may confidently conjecture, eagerly, passionately welcomed by all, the dominant class alone excepted. So rapid was the spread of the new doctrines that only about two centuries after the death of Gautama we find Chandragupta, (the Sandracottus of the Greek historians,) a man of low caste, raised to the most powerful throne in Northern India. This event is the more remarkable because he does not appear to have been a believer in or a supporter of Booddhism, showing that it was a political rather than a religious revolution which placed him on the throne; although, as already intimated, the doctrines of the new religion may have powerfully co-operated with the new political principles in bringing about that result. His grandson, however, Asōka, (Aṣōka or Ashoka,) became a devoted follower of Gautama, and succeeded, it would appear, in establishing the new religion in every part of his widely-extended dominions. He is said—with Oriental hyperbole, no doubt—to have erected eighty-four thousand monasteries (vihārs) in honour of the eighty-four thousand discourses of Booddha. (See the "Bhilsa Topes," by Cunningham, p. 99.) His son Mahendra (or Mahindo) introduced Booddhism into Ceylon, which is still one of its principal seats. The persecutions to which the new religion was subjected in India in the early centuries of our era contributed undoubtedly to its diffusion among the neighbouring nations, but resulted at last in its almost total extirpation from the land wherein it had its origin.

Booddhism appears to have been first introduced into China in the latter part of the third century before Christ. From Ceylon it extended to Farther India and Cochinchina. It is supposed to have been permanently established in Japan in the sixth century. Nepal has long been one of its principal seats, whence it extended to Thibet and the country of the Mongols, receiving greater or less modifications from the peculiar genius of the various nations by whom it was adopted.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to explain satisfactorily how Booddhism, after it had once obtained such an ascendancy among the people of India, could be so soon and so completely displaced by the old religion. But, if we regard the movement which for a time overthrew

the Brahmanical domination to have been due in a great measure to political causes, among which the tyranny of caste was probably the chief, we may suppose that when the pressure of those causes was removed the popular mind came gradually to look with less and less aversion, and perhaps at last with affectionate reverence, on the religion of their ancestors, a change of feeling which was probably much accelerated by the austere ordinances and comfortless, despairing doctrines of the new faith,—a faith which makes annihilation the final and highest reward for ages of self-denial, privation, and suffering. We may well believe that these doctrines never had any place in the popular affections, and that they were only accepted at all because they were accompanied by great ameliorations in the political and social condition of the people. We may conjecture that the Brahmans, taught by past experience, were very careful, at least for a time, not to repress, by any undue rigour or offensive assertions of superiority, the returning affections of the people.

There are some general and obvious points of resemblance between Booddhism and Christianity which can scarcely fail to strike one at first sight; such, for example, as the importance which each attaches to the practice of self-denial, and that regard for the welfare of others, however humble their condition, which forms so essential a feature in the ethical system of both. But, if we examine them more closely, and consider their deeper relations, we shall find that the difference between them is not only great, but absolutely immeasurable. It would, we feel assured, be a grave error to suppose (as some recent writers appear to do) that this difference is a mere divergence, though a very wide one, from a common principle or starting-point; for they are essentially and wholly different in their very origin. We need only allude to the remarkable difference between the accounts of the two systems that have come down to us,—the one filled with the wildest fables, which, from their very nature, must destroy, in every truth-loving mind, all confidence and everything deserving the name of belief; the other characterized by an unpretending and touching simplicity, which furnishes the strongest internal evidence of the entire sincerity and truthfulness of the writers.* But we refer more particularly to the character of the systems themselves,—the one owing its origin, as there is every reason to suppose, to an utter and almost universal unbelief, and being, like the worship of the goddess of Reason in France, a mere device to appease rather than satisfy the cravings of the religious instinct of the people; the other having for its foundation the highest and fullest belief ever presented to the world,—the belief in a Being, infinite in power and love, whose paternal care extends to the very humblest of his creatures. The one system, built upon atheism, has for its final scope annihilation: in other words, it is the religion of despair. The other, based upon a belief in God's infinite perfections and his boundless love to man, (see John iii. 16,) becomes the unending source of an infinite hope,—a hope not only of endless happiness, but of eternal progress towards perfection.

See KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," Berlin, 1857; R. SPENCE HARDY, "Manual of Buddhism," London, 1853; B. H. HODGSON, "Literature and Religion of the Buddhists," 1841; J. BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE, "Le Bouddha et sa Religion," Paris, 1862; GUIGNAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825; MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" STANISLAS JULIEN, "Histoire de la Vie de Hiouen-Tsang," etc., 1853; and the continuation of the same, under the name of "Mémoires sur les Contrées occidentales," 1857-58.

Gautherot, gō'tō', (CLAUDE,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1769, was a pupil of David. Among his chief works are "Marius at Minturnæ," and "The Funeral of Atala," (1800.) Died in 1825.

Gauthey, gō'tā', (EMILAND MARIE,) an eminent French civil engineer, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1732, was employed from 1783 to 1791 in constructing the Canal du Centre. In 1791 he was appointed inspector-general. He wrote a "Treatise on the Construction of Bridges and Navigable Canals," (3 vols., 1809.) Died in 1806.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

* This internal evidence alone is such as not only to command the assent of multitudes of intelligent readers, but even sometimes to overcome the skepticism of the most gifted and critical minds. (See Niebuhr's "Letters," vol. i., Letter 148.)

* "There is caste," observes Hardy, "among the Budhists of Ceylon; but this is contrary to the tenets of the founder of their religion." ("Manual of Buddhism," p. 78.)

Gauthey, gō'tā', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss Protestant teacher, born in the canton de Vaud in 1795. He published, besides other works, a treatise on education, "De l'Éducation," etc., (1854.)

Gauthier, gō'te-ā', surnamed SANS-AVOIR, (sōn-zā'vwār'), a Norman knight, who took a prominent part in the first crusade. He was killed in battle by the Turks near Nicea, in Asia, in 1097.

Gauthier, (FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French priest and able negotiator, born near Falaise. He lived many years in London, and was employed in secret negotiations, which resulted in the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Died in 1720.

Gauthier, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French theologian, born at Louviers in 1685. He published several works against the Jesuits and infidels. Died in 1755.

Gauthier, (PIERRE,) a French architect, born at Troyes in 1790. Among his works is a monument to Fénelon at Cambrai. Died in 1855.

Gautier. See GAULTIER, Gauthier, and WALTER. **Gautier**, gō'te-ā', (AMBROISE GEORGES JOSEPH,) a French jurist, born at Chevreuse in 1776, wrote "Studies on Commercial Jurisprudence," (1829.) Died in 1829.

See ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES DUPIN, "Notice sur la Vie de Gautier," 1829.

Gautier, (ARNAUD ÉLOY,) a French artist, son of J. Gautier-Dagoty, noticed below. He began to issue in 1752 "Periodical Observations on Natural History and the Arts, with Coloured Plates," which, after his death, was continued by Rozier, (1771-85.)

Gautier, (JOSEPH,) a French abbé and *littérateur*, born in Lorraine about 1714. He wrote, besides other works, a refutation of Rousseau's Essay on the question, "Do Sciences and Arts contribute to the Promotion of Morality?" (1751.) Died in 1776.

Gautier, (THÉOPHILE,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born at Tarbes about 1810. He produced "Albertus," and other poems, and an immoral romance called "Mlle. Maupin," (1835.) About 1836 he became assistant editor of the "Presse," for which he wrote criticisms on the drama and fine arts until 1854. After that date he had charge of the same department of the "Moniteur." Among his works is a book of travels in Spain, etc., entitled "Tras los Montes," (1843.) He has been extolled as an original and brilliant writer.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1868.

Gautier-Dagoty, gō'te-ā' dā'gō'te', (ÉDOUARD,) a grandson of the following, was an engraver of Paris, where he published, about 1780, coloured engravings of twelve paintings in the Royal Gallery. Died in 1784.

Gautier- (or **Gauthier-**) **Dagoty**, (JACQUES,) a French anatomist and engraver, born at Marseilles, was remarkable for mental activity. He claimed to be the inventor of the art of producing coloured engravings, in which he used four colours. He published several works on anatomy, with coloured plates, and "Observations on Physics, Natural History, and Painting," (6 vols., 1752-55,) which was the origin of the "Journal de Physique," the first French journal of physical sciences. Died in 1758.

His son, JEAN BAPTISTE, was an engraver in colours. He published the "Galerie Française," a series of twelve portraits, (1770, unfinished.) Died in 1786.

Gautier de Metz, gō'te-ā' deh mās, a French poet, who lived about 1230, is supposed to have written a didactic poem called "The Image of the World," ("L'Image du Monde.")

Gautieri, gōw-te-ā'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Novara in 1769. He was appointed in 1808 inspector-general of woods and forests under the then kingdom of Italy. He retained this position twenty-two years. He wrote interesting works on forests and natural history, among which is a "General Treatise on the Science and Administration of Forests." Died in 1833.

Gautruche or **Gaultruche**, gō'trūsh', (PIERRE,) a French priest, born at Orléans in 1602, published a "Poetic History," ("Histoire poétique," 1658,) and a "Sacred History," (1672.) Died in 1681.

Gauzlin, gō'lān', a French prelate, reputed one of the most learned men of his time, was the natural son

of Hugh Capet. He was made Archbishop of Bourges in 1013. Died in 1029.

Gavanti, gā-vān'tee, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian friar, born at Monza about 1570, was general of the Barnabites. He wrote, besides other works, "Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum," a commentary on the rubrics of the missal and the breviary of the Roman Church. Died in 1638.

Gavard, gā'vār', (HYACINTHE,) an eminent French anatomist, born at Montmélian in 1753, was a successful teacher of surgery in Paris. He published several treatises on anatomy. His "Splanchnologie" (1800) is said to be superior to anything before printed on that subject. Died in 1802.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Gavarni, gā-vār'nee, the pseudonym of PAUL CHEVALIER, a very popular French caricaturist, born in Paris in 1801. In 1835 he began to issue a satirical journal called "Les Gens du Monde," in which he presented spirited pictures of Parisian society. Many of these designs were reproduced in the "Charivari," which owed to Gavarni a great part of its success. His works are remarkable for fidelity to nature. Died in 1866.

Gavaret, gā'vār', (LOUIS DENIS JULES,) a French physician, born in 1809. He graduated in 1843, and in the same year became professor of medical physics. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Treatise on Electricity," (1857.)

Gavazzi, gā-vāt'see, (Padre ALESSANDRO,) an Italian priest and political agitator, born at Bologna in 1809. He became professor of rhetoric in Naples, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and liberal principles. He was chaplain of the army of volunteers which Pius IX. sent against the Austrians in 1848, and excited the enthusiasm of the people by his harangues. He continued to support the popular cause after the pope had recalled his army and changed his policy. In 1849, as chaplain-general of the republican army, he distinguished himself by his zeal in the siege of Rome. After Rome had been captured by the French, (1849,) he became an exile, and lectured against popery in England and the United States.

See a "Life of Father Gavazzi," London, 1851.

Gaveaux, gā'vō', (PIERRE,) a French composer and singer, born at Béziers in 1761. His "Léonore" (1798) furnished to Beethoven the subject of his opera "Fidelio." Died in 1825.

Gāv'es-ton, de, [Fr. pron. gā'vēs'tōn'] (PIERS, or PIERRE,) the favourite of Edward II. of England, was descended from a Gascon family. He appears to have acquired influence over the young prince by his vices, wit, and personal accomplishments. In 1300 he was banished by Edward I. Edward II., having come to the throne, recalled Gaveston, and made him Earl of Cornwall, and chief minister. His pride and insolence excited a conspiracy of the nobles, who attacked him in his castle and put him to death in 1312.

See "Life and Death of Piers Gaveston," 1740; HUME, "History of England."

Gavinès, gā've'ne-ēs', (PIERRE,) a French musician, born at Bordeaux in 1726. He is regarded as the chief of the French school of violinists. He composed "Matinées" for the violin, (1794.) Died in 1800.

See FAYOLLE, "Notices sur Corelli, Tartini, Gavinès," etc., 1810.

Gavirol, gā-ve-ro', (SOLIMAN BEN,) a noted Rabbi, born in Málaga, Spain, excelled in grammar, philosophy, and other sciences. He wrote, in Arabic, two admired works on morality. Died about 1070.

Gay, gā, (CLAUDE,) a French botanist and traveller, born at Draguignan in 1800. He spent about twelve years in the exploration of the botany and zoology of Chili between 1828 and 1841, during which he received aid from the Chilean government. Having returned to Paris, he published, in Spanish, his excellent "Physical and Political History of Chili," ("Historia física y política de Chile," 24 vols., 1843-51.) Eight volumes of this treat on botany. He was admitted into the Institute in 1856. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gay, (DELPHINE.) See GIRARDIN.

Gay, (EBENEZER,) D.D., an American divine, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1696, graduated at Harvard in 1714, and from 1718 till his death, in 1787, was pastor in Hingham. He published numerous sermons, one of which, delivered on his eighty-fifth birthday, was entitled "The Old Man's Calendar."

Gay, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Barnstable in 1688. He became secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth in 1712. His first production, called "Rural Sports," (1711,) was dedicated to Pope, who became his constant friend. By his amiable disposition, his wit and poetic talents, he made many friends among literary men and the higher classes. He wrote comedies, farces, fables, ballads, etc., which were received with favour. "The Beggar's Opera," (1728,) and the farce "What d'ye call It?" were especially popular; though but little can be said in favour of their moral tendency. His fables are admired for ingenious reflections and for a graceful sprightly style. In "The Shepherd's Week," (1714,) a series of pastoral poems, he successfully describes the manners of English peasants. He wrote, also, "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," (1715.) In the latter part of his life the Duke of Queensberry received him into his house, and treated him kindly. He died in 1732, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Johnson remarks that "he had not in any degree the *mens divini*, the dignity of genius." Hazlitt thought his pastorals pleasing and poetical, and that his fables possess "great merit, both as to the quantity of invention implied, and the elegance and facility of the execution."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" SPENCE, "Anecdotes;" "Biographia Britannica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Gay, (JOSEPH JEAN PAUL,) born at Lyons, in France, in 1775, obtained the title of architect to his native city. Died in 1832.

Gay, (MARIE FRANÇOISE SOPHIE Nichault de Lavalette—ne'shō' deh lā'vā'let'), a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1776, was the mother of Delphine Gay Girardin. She was married to M. Gay about 1800, after which she was intimate with Pauline Bonaparte. Among her numerous works are "Laure d'Estel," (1802,) "Léonie de Montbreuse," (1813,) "Celebrated Saloons," ("Les Salons célèbres," 2 vols., 1837,) and "Ellénore," (4 vols., 1846.) Her style is commended for its elegance. Died in 1852.

Gay, (WICKWORTH ALLAN,) an American landscape-painter, noted for his skill in mountain and coast scenery, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1821.

See TUCKERMAN'S "Book of the Artists."

Gay de Vernon, gā' deh vē'r'nōn', (LÉONARD,) a French revolutionist and priest, born in Limousin in 1748. He was chosen constitutional Bishop of Haute-Vienne about 1790, and a member of the Convention in 1792. He acted with the Jacobins, and was one of the Council of Five Hundred, 1795-98. Died in 1822.

Gay de Vernon, (SIMON FRANÇOIS,) a French engineer, and professor in the Polytechnic School, brother of the preceding, was born in 1760. He wrote an "Elementary Treatise on the Art of War and Fortification," (2 vols., 1805,) which was adopted in many military schools of Europe. Died in 1822.

Gay-Lussac, gā'lū'sāk', (JOSEPH LOUIS,) an eminent French chemist and natural philosopher, born at Saint-Léonard (Haute-Vienne) on the 6th of December, 1778, was educated in the school afterwards called L'École Polytechnique. He was a pupil and protégé of Berthollet. In August, 1804, under the auspices of the Institute, MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac made a memorable ascent in a balloon, in order to ascertain the intensity of the magnetic force, and reached a height of thirteen thousand feet. This was the first ascent ever made for scientific objects. Gay-Lussac ascended alone in the ensuing month to the height of 7016 metres,—23,040 feet,—or about four and one-third miles above the level of the sea, and there made observations which tend to prove that the magnetic force diminishes very little with the elevation. He ascertained that the air of that region is identical in composition with that found near the surface of the earth. The temperature at the height

of 7016 metres was 148.9 above zero of Fahrenheit, while that of the surface was 82° of Fahrenheit. He wrote in 1804 a memoir which announced that in the composition of water one hundred volumes of oxygen unite with two hundred volumes of hydrogen. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences about 1806, soon after which he discovered the law by which air and gases are expanded uniformly by increase of temperature. In 1808 Gay-Lussac and Thénard were directed to make experiments with a colossal voltaic pile constructed by order of Bonaparte. The important results of their labours were published in the "Recherches physico-chimiques," (2 vols., 1811,) and in several memoirs on boracic acid and fluoric acid read at the Institute, 1808-09. He was appointed professor of practical chemistry at the Polytechnic School in 1809, and professor of physics at the Sorbonne. Among his most remarkable discoveries is that of cyanogen, in 1815. He made important contributions to nearly every branch of chemical and physical science. He wrote many valuable memoirs, which appeared in the "Mémoires" of the Society of Arcueil, and in the "Annales de Chimie," of which he was an editor. In 1831 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes in 1832, and was made a peer of France in 1839. Died in Paris in May, 1850.

See ARAGO, "Éloge de Gay-Lussac," in his "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; GARDEUR LE BRUN, "Notice sur M. Gay-Lussac," 1851; DR. F. HOEFER, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. Gay-Lussac, par un Homme de Bien," 1841.

Gayangos, de, dà gā'āng'gōs, (PASCUAL,) an eminent Spanish Orientalist, born at Seville in 1809, studied in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy. He resided some years in England, where he published (in English) a "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties of Spain," from the Arabic of Al-Makkari, with notes, (2 vols., 1840-43.) He wrote articles for several English Reviews. In 1843 he became professor of Arabic at Madrid, and produced, with Vedia, a Spanish version of Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," (1851-56.) He gave important aid to Prescott in the collection of materials for his "History of Philip II."

Gayarré, gā'ā'rā', (CHARLES ARTHUR,) an American historian and lawyer, born in Louisiana in 1805. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Johnson, of Louisiana, and filled that office about seven years. He published, besides other works, a "Histoire de la Louisiane," (2 vols., 1847,) and "Louisiana: its History as a French Colony," (2 vols., 1851-52.)

Gayot de Pitaval, gā'yō' deh pe'tā'vāl', (FRANÇOIS,) a mediocre French compiler, was born at Lyons in 1673. He worked for the booksellers of Paris, and published "Sallies of Wit for Conversation," (2 vols., 1732,) and "Celebrated Trials," ("Causes célèbres," 20 vols., 1734-43.) Died in 1743.

Gayrard, gā'rār', (RAYMOND,) a French sculptor and engraver of medals, born at Rodez in 1777, gained distinction by two medallions engraved on the occasion of the marriage of Napoleon, 1810.

Gay'ton, [Lat. DE SPECIOSA VILLA,] (EDMUND,) an English humorous writer, born in 1609. According to Anthony Wood, "he lived in London, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife." His best-known work is "Festivous Notes on Don Quixote," (1654.) Died in 1666.

Gay'wood, (ROBERT,) an eminent English engraver, who lived about 1650, was a pupil and imitator of Hollar.

Gaza, gā'zā, written also **Gazis**, (THEODORE,) an eminent Greek scholar, born at Thessalonica about 1400. He emigrated to Italy soon after the capture of that city by the Turks, (1429,) and taught Greek for some time at Ferrara. About 1450 he removed to Rome, where he was patronized by Pope Nicholas V. He wrote an excellent Greek Grammar, (printed in 1495,) and translated into Latin many Greek works, among which are Aristotle's "History of Animals," (1476,) and Theophrastus's "History of Plants," (1483.) He was an excellent Latin scholar, and contributed much to the revival of classical learning. Died in Italy about 1478.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HODV, "De Græcis illustribus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gazæus. See GAZET.

Gazan de la Peyrière, gā'zōn' dəh lā pā're-air', (HONORÉ THÉOPHILE MAXIME,) COUNT, a French general, born at Grasse, in Provence, in 1765. He became a general of division in 1799, after which he gained successes over the Austrians at Marcelllo, and other places in Italy. He distinguished himself at Jena, (1806,) Saragossa, (1809,) and Albuera, (1811.) Died in 1844.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gazan Khan. See GHAZAN KHAN.

Gazee- (or **Gazi-**) **Hassan,** gā'zee hās'san, grand admiral and prime minister of the Ottoman Empire, raised himself from the lowest rank. He went to Constantinople in 1760, and entered the navy. In 1769, in the war between Russia and the Porte, Hassan was a vice-admiral. In 1771 he forced the Russians to raise the siege of Lemnos, and was promoted to the rank of capudan-pasha, (grand admiral.) Sultan Selim in 1789 appointed him grand vizier; but, as he failed to secure either peace or victory, he was deprived of office and of life in 1790.

Gazet, gā'zè', [Lat. GAZÆUS,] (GUILLAUME,) a French historian and priest, born at Arras in 1554. He wrote, besides other superficial works, an "Ecclesiastical History of the Low Countries," (1614.) He is considered an injudicious and credulous writer. Died in 1611.

Gazi, gād'zee, [Lat. GA'ZIUS,] (ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born about 1450. His treatise on hygiene, entitled "Florida Corona Medicinæ," (1491,) was often reprinted. Died in 1530.

Gazis. See GAZA.

Gazius. See GAZI.

Gaznevides, (or **Ghaznevides,**) gaz'ne-vidz, (sing. **Gaznevide,** gaz'ne-vid,) written also **Ghasnevides** and **Gasnevides,** [Fr. pron. gāz'nā'ved'; Ger. GHASNEWIDEN, gāz-neh-wēe'den; Lat. GAZNEVIDÆ and GAZNEVITÆ,] the name of the first Mohammedan dynasty which ruled in India. It was founded by Sebaktegen about 980, and named from Gaza, or Ghiznee, the seat of his empire. His son Mahmood, by far the most powerful and most famous of all the Gaznevide sultans, overran a large part of Northern India, whence he returned with untold riches, the fruit of his vast conquests, to Gazna. (See MAHMOOD.) Khosroo-Malek, (or -Melek,) the last sovereign of this dynasty, was taken and put to death by the Ghaurian conqueror in 1186.

Gazola, gād'zo-lā, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born at Verona in 1661. In 1692 the emperor Leopold employed him as one of his medical attendants. In 1697 he returned to Verona, where he practised with success till his death. He wrote a popular work, called "Il Mondo ingannato da falsi Medici," ("The World deceived by False Physicians," 1716.) Died in 1715.

Gazon-Dourzigné, gā'zōn'door'zēn'yā', (SÉBASTIEN MARIE MATHURIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Quimper-Corentin, wrote a poem entitled "Antenor, or the Republic of Venice," (1748,) a Critique on Voltaire's Dramas, (1767,) "The Gardens," a poem, (1772,) and several other works. Died in 1784.

Gazzaniga, gāt-sā-nee'gā, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer of operas, born at Verona about 1745; died about 1815.

Geary, gā're, commonly called gee're, (JOHN W.,) an American general, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He commanded a regiment in the Mexican war, (1846-47,) and was appointed Governor of Kansas in July, 1856, which position he resigned about March, 1857. He became a brigadier-general early in 1862, fought at the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, and commanded a division of the army of General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta in the summer of 1864. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the Republicans in 1866, and again in 1869. Died in 1873.

Gebauer, gā-bōw'ēr, (GEORG CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Breslau in 1690. He became first professor of law at Göttingen in 1734, wrote many valuable legal works, and published an edition of the "Corpus Juris." Died at Göttingen in January, 1773.

See C. G. HEVNE, "Programma de Vita et Meritis G. C. Gebauer," 1774; GOESCHEN, "Vita G. C. Gebaueri," 1837.

Gebelin. See COURT DE GEBELIN.

Geber, gēb'ēr or gā'bēr, sometimes written **Giaber**, a distinguished Arabian chemist and alchemist, lived in Mesopotamia in the eighth century. His real name was ABOO-MOSSAH-JAAFAR-AL-SOFEE. Some writers have erroneously attributed to him the invention of algebra. He was the author of several works on alchemy and kindred subjects. He was classed by Cardan among the twelve most subtle intellects of the world. According to Dr. F. Hoefer, "he deserves to be placed in the first rank among the chemists or alchemists anterior to Van Helmont. Geber is for the history of chemistry what Hippocrates is for the history of medicine." (See "Histoire de la Chimie.")

See, also, BOREL, "Bibliotheca Chimica," ABULFEDA, ii.

Gebhard Truchsess, gēp'hârt trōōk'sēs, Elector and Archbishop of Cologne, was born near Waldburg in 1547. Having become a Protestant and married the Countess Agnes of Mansfeld about 1582, he was involved in a contest with the Catholic party, which resulted in his being compelled to surrender his electorate to the Archbishop of Bavaria. Died in 1601.

See J. D. KOELER, "Dissertatio de Actis et Fatis Gebhardii Truchsessii," 1745; JÜCHER, "Supplementum Historiæ Gebhardi Truchsessii."

Gebhardi, gēp-har'dee, (JOHANN LUDWIG LEVIN,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1699. He was professor of theology, logic, and mathematics at Lüneburg for many years. He published an important "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Royal and Imperial Houses of Europe," (1731,) and other works. Died in 1764.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750-1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Gebhardt, gēp'hârt, or **Geb-har'dus,** (JANUS,) a Dutch scholar, of German extraction. He wrote notes on Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius. Died in 1632.

Gebler, gēb'lēr, (TOBIAS PHILIPP,) a German poet and dramatist, born in 1726, was a councillor of state in the reign of Maria Theresa, and became a member of the privy council in 1782. Died in 1786.

Gechter, zhēsh'tair', (JEAN FRANÇOIS THÉODORE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1796. Among his works are colossal statues of the Rhine and Rhone, which adorn the Place de la Concorde, Paris. Died in 1844.

Ged, géd, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish goldsmith and artist, born probably in Edinburgh about 1690. He invented, about 1725, a method of printing by a plate cast in a mould of plaster. He published an edition of Sallust thus printed in 1744. The term "stereotype" was first applied to this process by Firmin Didot. Died in 1749.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ged'deſ, (ALEXANDER,) a learned Roman Catholic biblical critic and translator, was born in the county of Banff, Scotland, in 1737. He removed to London about 1780, and undertook a translation of the Bible, (for the use of Roman Catholics,) of which he published two volumes, (1792-97.) These contain the books from Genesis to Chronicles inclusive, with notes and critical remarks which gave offence to Christians generally. He was deposed from his priestly functions by the apostolic vicar for his attack on the divine authority of the Scriptures, and his version remained unfinished. He doubted or denied the miracles ascribed to Moses. Died in 1802.

See "Life of A. Geddes," by JOHN MASON GOOD, 1803.

Geddes, (ANDREW,) a Scottish painter, born in Edinburgh about 1789. He painted portraits of Dr. Chalmers and David Wilkie, and historical pictures, among which was "Christ and the Woman of Samaria." Died in 1844.

Geddes, (JAMES,) a Scottish advocate and writer, born in 1710. He published an "Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," (1748.) Died in 1749.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Geddes, (MICHAEL,) a theologian, born in Scotland about 1640. He was chancellor of the diocese of Sarum, and published, besides other works, a "History of the Church of Ethiopia," (1696,) "Miscellaneous Tracts," (3 vols., 1702-06,) and "Tracts against Popery," (1715.)

His works were admired by Southey. Died about 1715.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gedike, gā'de-keh, or **Gedicke**, (FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born in the province of Brandenburg in 1755. He became in 1779 director of the Friedrichswerder Gymnasium at Berlin, and in 1795 of the Berlin Gymnasium, both of which institutions he raised to the highest prosperity by his excellent system of instruction. Died in 1803.

See FRANZ HORN, "F. Gedicke's Biographie," 1803; DANIEL JENISCH, "Einige Worte zum Andenken des F. Gedicke," 1803.

Gedoyin, zheh-dwān', (NICOLAS,) a French translator and abbé, born at Orléans in 1677. He became intimate with Ninon de Lençlos, who was his relative. In 1701 he obtained a canonicate in Paris. He produced in 1718 an elegant but rather free translation of Quintilian, which opened to him the French Academy. His other chief work is a version of Pausanias, (1731.) Died in 1744.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Gedoyin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geé, (JOSHUA,) a distinguished London merchant, published in 1729 a work entitled "The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Considered," which was once popular.

Geefs, gāfs or hāfs, (JAN JOSEPH,) a distinguished Belgian sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1811. Among his best works are "Adonis departing to the Chase," and "Metabus, King of the Volsci." Died in 1860.

Geefs, (WILLEM,) a celebrated Belgian sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in September, 1806, and studied under Ramey in Paris. Among his master-pieces are statues of Rubens and of Malibran, the monument to Count Frederick de Merode, the "Lion in Love," a group in marble, and "Francesca da Rimini." He obtained the title of first sculptor to the king. Died in 1883.

Geel, hāl, or **Gell**, gēl, (JAKOB,) an eminent Dutch classical scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1789. He became chief librarian at the University of Leyden in 1833, and was one of the founders of the "Bibliotheca Critica Nova," commenced in 1825. Among his chief works is a "Critical History of the Greek Sophists," in Latin, (1823.) He edited Theocritus, (1820,) the "Phœnissæ" of Euripides, and other Greek works.

Geel, van, vān hāl, (LOUIS,) a Belgian sculptor, born at Malines in 1789. He executed the colossal figure of a lion erected on the field of Waterloo. Among his master-pieces is a shepherd playing on a flute. Died in 1852.

Geer, de, deh hār or gār, (LODEWIJCK,) a Dutch or Swedish manufacturer, born in 1587. He was employed by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in the fabrication of arms, and in the reign of Queen Christina distinguished himself by the construction of a fleet. He rendered other important services to Sweden. Died in 1652.

See BURÉN, "Äminnelse öfver L. de Geer," 1790; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie," 1852; FRANZÉN, "Äminnelse-Tal öfver L. de Geer."

Geer, von, fon yār, (CARL,) BARON, a distinguished Swedish naturalist, born in 1720, was the owner of a large fortune. He was a pupil or friend of Linnæus, and attained the dignity of marshal of the court. His favourite study was entomology, on which he published an excellent work, "Mémoires to illustrate the History of Insects," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," 8 vols., 1752-78, with good figures.) He was author of other scientific works. Died in 1778.

See T. BERGMANN, "Äminnelse-Tal öfver C. de Geer," 1779; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Geeraerts. See GARRARD, (MARK.)

Geerts, hārts, (CHARLES HENRI,) a Belgian sculptor, born at Antwerp about 1808; died in 1855.

Geffrard, zhā'frār', (FABRE,) a native of Saint Domingo, born in 1806, entered the army at an early age, and was made a lieutenant-general in 1845. After the deposition of Soulouque, in 1859, Geffrard became president of the republic of Hayti.

Gefion, gā'fe-on or gēf'e-on, or **Gefione**, [etymology unknown,] in the Northern mythology, a virgin goddess,

who takes into her service all those who die virgins. For a fuller account of Gefion and the offices she is supposed to fulfil, see Petersen's "Nordisk Mythologi."

Gehema, von, fon gā'hā'mā, (JOHN ABRAHAM,) a Polish medical writer, born about 1660. He was physician to the Elector of Brandenburg and to the King of Poland.

Gehlen, gā'len, (ADOLPH FERDINAND,) a German chemist, born at Bütow in 1775, became a professor at Munich about 1807. He was editor of a "Journal of Chemistry," (5 vols., 1803-05,) and published several chemical memoirs. He died at Munich, a victim to an experiment with arsenical hydrogen gas, in 1815.

Gehler, gā'ler, (JOHANN KARL,) a German physician and writer, born at Görlitz in 1732, was professor of botany, anatomy, and chemistry at Leipsic. He wrote able treatises on obstetrics, and other works. Died in 1796.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" "Biographie Médicale."

Gehler, (JOHANN SAMUEL TRAUOGOTT,) a German jurist and savant, born at Görlitz in 1751. He published in 1787 a valuable "Dictionary of Physical Science," in 5 vols. Died in 1795.

Gehren, gā'ren, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a German preacher and writer on theology, born at Marburg in 1763; died in 1832.

See his "Selbstbiographie."

Geibel, gē'bel, (EMANUEL,) a celebrated German poet, born at Lubeck in 1815. Having accompanied the Russian ambassador Katakazi, as a family tutor, to Athens in 1838, he visited the most interesting parts of Greece and perfected himself in his classical studies. After his return to Germany he published, in 1840, a volume of poems, which were very well received; and in 1852 he became professor of æsthetics at Munich. He brought out in 1841 his "Voices of the Time," ("Zeitstimmen,") which was followed by "King Sigurd's Bridal Excursion," and the "Twelve Sonnets for Sleswick-Holstein," (1846.) His poetry is characterized by rich fancy, melodious versification, and deep religious feeling, and he ranks among the most popular German poets of the age. Died in 1884.

Geier, gē'er, (MARTIN,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic in 1614, was professor of Hebrew. He wrote Commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1681.

Geiger, gē'ger, (ABRAHAM,) a Jewish rabbi and Oriental scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1810. Among his principal works are a treatise entitled "What has Mohammed borrowed from Judaism?" (1833,) and "Studies on Moses ben Maimon," (1850.)

Geiger, gē'ger, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a distinguished painter on glass, born in Zurich in 1597; died in 1674.

Geijer or **Geyer**, vē'er, (ERIK GUSTAF,) an eminent Swedish historian and poet, born in the province of Wärmeland on the 12th of January, 1783. He studied at Upsal, where he became professor of history in 1817, and acquired great popularity by his lectures. In 1811 he had begun the publication of a journal entitled "The Iduna," in which his finest poems—"The Viking," "The Last Skald," etc.—appeared, and soon established his reputation. He represented the University of Upsal in the Diets of 1828 and 1840, and was twice offered a bishopric, which he refused. In 1822 he was appointed royal historiographer, and subsequently president of the Royal Academy. His "History of the Swedish Nation," ("Svenska Folkets Historia," 3 vols.,) esteemed his most important work, came out in 1832, and was soon after translated into English, French, and German. Among his other productions may be named his "Sketch of the Condition of Sweden from the Death of Charles XII. to the Reign of Gustavus III.," (1839,) "Life of Charles XIV., Jean," (Bernadotte,) (1844,) and "Reminiscences," ("Minnen," 1834,) left unfinished, containing an account of his early life and of his visit to England and Germany. Geyer was a member of numerous learned institutions, both of his own and other countries, and was in 1840 created Commander of the Polar Star. He was from his youth very intimate with the poet Tegnér, and numbered among his friends Frederika Bremer and other celebrated Swedish writers. He also possessed

superior musical talent, and composed several pieces for Jenny Lind. Died April 13, 1847.

See HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," 1852; X. MARMIER, "Histoire de la Littérature Scandinave."

Geikie, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scotch geologist, born at Edinburgh in 1835. He has published numerous treatises on geology and kindred sciences. In 1881 he was appointed director-general of the Geological Survey.

Geiler. See GEYLER, (JOHN.)

Geinitz, ġē'nits, (JOHANN BRÜNO,) a German geologist, born at Altenburg in 1814, became professor of mineralogy and geology at Dresden in 1850. He was author of many works, among which is a "Geological Description of Saxony," (1843.)

Geinoz, zhā'no', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss scholar and critic, born at Bulle in 1696. He became a resident of Paris in 1730, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1735. He was afterwards chief editor of the "Journal des Savants," and was distinguished as a Hellenist. Among his works are "Observations on the Text and Version of the First Book of Herodotus." Died in Paris in 1752.

Geladas. See AGELADAS.

Gélase. See GELASIVS.

Gelasius, je-lā'she-us, [Gr. Γελάσιος; Fr. GÉLASE, zhā'lāz',] became Bishop of Caesarea about the year 367. He was a member of the General Council of Constantinople. He wrote several works, among which is an "Ecclesiastical History." Died about 395.

Gelasius of Cyzicus [Fr. GÉLASE DE CYZIQUE, zhā'lāz' dēh se'zēk'] lived during the time of the emperors Basiliscus and Zeno, about 475 A.D. He wrote a "History of the Council of Nice," and some other works.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Gelasius I, SAINT, a native of Africa, was elected pope in 492. He died in 496, leaving several works, which are extant. The canonical books of Scripture were separated from the apocryphal in his pontificate.

Gelasius II, (originally GIOVANNI DI GAETA,) born at Gaeta about 1050, was elected pope in January, 1118. He was maltreated by some partisans of the emperor Henry V., who was his enemy, and who elected an anti-pope, Gregory VIII. Gelasius fled from Rome, and died at Cluny in 1119.

See PLATINA, "Vita Pontificum."

Geldenhauer, ġēl'den-hōw'er or hēl'den-hōw'er, or **Geldenhaur**, (GERARD,) a Dutch writer and Latin poet, born at Nymwegen about 1480, was sometimes called GERARD OF NYMWEGEN. He was in early life a friend of Erasmus and reader to Charles V. His talent for Latin poetry procured for him the crown of poet-laureate in 1517. He was converted to the Protestant faith about 1526. Among his works are "Satires," (1515), and a "History of Lower Germany," ("Germaniæ Inferioris Historia," 1532.) Died at Wittenberg in 1542.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Gelder, van, vān ġēl'der or hēl'der, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1645, was a pupil of Rembrandt. He distinguished himself in several branches of painting, designed correctly, and was a good colorist. Among his best works are "Christ before Pilate," a portrait of Peter the Great, and "The Toilet of the Jewish Bride." Died at Dort in 1727.

See STREET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres."

Gelée, (CLAUDE.) See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Gelée, zheh-lā', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1796, gained the grand prize in 1824, and a first medal at the *Salon* in 1842.

Ge-le-ni-us, [Ger. pron. gā-lā'ne-us,] or **Ghelen**, gā'len, (SIGISMUND,) a philologist and translator, born at Prague in 1477. He was a friend of Erasmus, who procured for him the place of corrector of the press under Froben at Bale. He translated into Latin the works of Josephus, Appian, Philo, and Justin Martyr, and published a dictionary of the Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonian languages, ("Lexicon Symphonum quatuor Linguarum," 1537.) Died in 1554.

Gelimer, ġēl'e-mēr or jēl'e-mēr, written also **Gil'imer**, [Gr. Γελλίμης,] the last king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded Hilderic in 530 A.D. He was defeated and taken

prisoner by Belisarius in 534, and then ceased to reign. The date of his death is unknown.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gelinek, gā-lee'nēk, (JOSEPH,) a Bohemian composer, born at Selez in 1757, was a friend or associate of Mozart. He acquired a wide but temporary reputation. Died at Vienna in 1825.

Gell, (JAKOB.) See GEEL.

Gell, (SIR WILLIAM,) an English scholar and antiquary, born in 1777, was a son of Philip Gell, of Hopton, Derbyshire. Being appointed one of the chamberlains to the Princess of Wales, he accompanied her to Italy in 1814. He published, among other works, the "Itinerary of Greece," (1810), "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," "Pompeiana," being a description of Pompeii, (1817), and the excellent "Topography of Rome," (3 vols., 1834.) He resided some years at Rome and Naples. Died at Naples in 1836.

Gellert, ġēl'ert, (CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT,) a German poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Hainichen, in Saxony, on the 4th of July, 1715. Having been educated in the University of Leipsic, he was appointed professor of philosophy there in 1751. His "Tales" and "Fables" obtained a popularity in Germany not surpassed perhaps by any other works of the kind, and, by their pure morality, exercised the most salutary influence on society. His "Sacred Songs" are also highly esteemed, and his romance entitled "The Swedish Countess" is a superior production. As a man, Gellert was eminently virtuous and amiable. He was loved and revered by all classes, and received signal marks of favour from Frederick II. and the princes royal. "Such," says Guizot, "are the literary titles of a man who will always possess the merit of having powerfully contributed to form the language and improve the minds of his countrymen." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in December, 1769.

See LESSING'S Critique on Gellert; JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Elogium C. F. Gellerti," 1770; JOHANN ANDREAS CRAMER, "C. F. Gellert's Leben und Briefe," 2 vols., 1774, (translated into English by MRS. DOUGLAS, 1805;) HEINRICH DÖRRING, "Leben C. F. Gellerts," 2 vols., 1833; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der poetischen National-Literatur der Deutschen;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" G. E. LEO, "Das fromme Leben C. F. Gellerts," 1845.

Gelli, jel'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian author and moralist, born at Florence in 1498, was a tailor by trade. He was one of the founders of the Florentine Academy, of which he was chosen president in 1548. He published in 1546 a collection of moral dialogues, entitled "I Capricci del Bottajo," ("The Whims of the Cooper,") and in 1549 a fable, or moral fiction, called "La Circe," which Ginguéné commends as original and piquant. Among his works are "The Basket," ("La Sporta,") a comedy, (1543,) and lectures on the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, (1551.) His writings are recognized as authorities in language by the Academy della Crusca. Died in 1563.

See NEGRI, "Scrittori Fiorentini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MICHELE CAPRI, "Orazione nella Morte di G. B. Gelli," 1563; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie."

Ġel'li-brand, (HENRY,) an English mathematician, born in London in 1597. He became professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1627, and wrote an "Epitome of Navigation," and several mathematical works. He completed Briggs's "Trigonometria Britannica," (1633,) at the request of the dying author. Died in 1636.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Ġel'li-us, (AU'LUS,) [Fr. AULU-GELLE, ō'lū' zhēl,] a Roman writer and grammarian, born at Rome in the early part of the second century. He became a resident of Athens, but returned to Rome and obtained the office of judge. He wrote a work called "Attic Nights," ("Noctes Atticæ,") which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes, arguments, and observations on a variety of subjects. It contains fragments of several lost works, and is highly prized. He informs the reader that he wrote the "Noctes Atticæ" to amuse his children. It was translated into English by Beloe, (1795.) He died in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

See BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römische Literatur."

Gellius, (CNEIUS), a Roman historian, who lived about 150 B.C. He wrote a "History of Rome from the Earliest Times," which is not extant.

Gelon [Gr. Γέλων] I. succeeded Hippocrates as King of Syracuse in 485 B.C. He had distinguished himself in fighting under Hippocrates, and was appointed by him general of the cavalry. About 480 B.C. the Carthaginians, under Hamilcar, made an attempt to recover their possessions held by Gelon, but were defeated at Himera with immense loss, estimated at 150,000 men. After this the Carthaginians sued for peace, which was granted on condition of their abolishing human sacrifices and on the payment of two thousand talents. He died in 478 B.C., deeply regretted by all his subjects.

See NIEBUHR, "Roman History;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Gelon II., a son of Hieron II., King of Syracuse, was born about 266 B.C. He was a patron of Archimedes. It is said that he was about to abandon the alliance of the Romans, defeated at Cannæ, when he died in 216 B.C., leaving a son Hieronymus. It appears that Gelon was associated as king with his father, who survived him.

Gemberlein. See GRAF.

Gémeau, zhá'mō', (AUGUSTE PIERRE Walbourg—vál'boor') a French general, born in Paris in 1790, became a general of division in 1845, and commander-in-chief of the army of occupation at Rome in 1850.

Gemelli, já-mel'lee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian educational writer, born in Calabria in 1757; died in 1835.

Gemelli-Carreri. See CARRERI.

Gemignano. See GIMIGNANO.

Geminiano, di San, de sán já-mèn-yá'no, (VIN-CENZIO), an Italian painter, born in Tuscany in 1490, was a pupil of Raphael. He was employed in the Vatican, at Rome. Died in 1530.

Geminiani, já-me-ne-á'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent composer and violinist, born at Lucca about 1680, or, as some say, about 1666. He studied under A. Scarlatti, Lunati, and Corelli. In 1714 he removed to London, where he performed with great success. He composed beautiful concertos and sonatas, which display much skill in harmony, and published a "Guide to Harmony," ("Guida armonica," 1742,) which was received with favour. His expensive habits kept him always on the verge of poverty. He lost a valuable manuscript treatise on music, through the treachery of a servant, about 1761. Died in Dublin in 1762.

See BURNEV, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gemí'nus, [Γεμίνος], a Greek astronomer, who lived in the first century B.C. He quotes Hipparchus in his works, some of which are lost. It is supposed he was a native of Rhodes. He wrote an elementary work on astronomy, "Εισαγωγή εἰς τὰ Φαινόμενα," which is extant. "This work," says Delambre, "is rather superficial, but simple and luminous, and the best of those which have come down to us from the Greeks."

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Gemís'tus, (GEORGE,) [Gr. Γεώργιος ὁ Γεμιστός; Fr. GÉMISTE, zhá'mést',] surnamed PLETHO, a Platonic philosopher, famous for his learning, was born at Constantinople. He was a deputy from the Greek Church to the Council of Florence in 1438. He was a zealous partisan of the philosophy of Plato, and an opponent of Aristotle. The prevalence of Platonism in Italy in the fifteenth century is ascribed to his efforts. He wrote many works on philosophy, history, etc., among which are a "History of Greece after the Battle of Mantinea," and "On the Difference between the Philosophy of Plato and that of Aristotle." He is said to have attained the age of one hundred years.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Appendix to CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" WILHELM GASS, "Gennadius und Pletho," Breslau, 1844; C. F. BOERNER, "De doctis Hominibus Græcis," Leipsic, 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gem'ma, [Dutch pron. hēm'mâ,] (CORNELIS,) a son of Reinier, noticed below, was born at Louvain in 1535. He became professor of medicine there about 1570. He wrote a learned work, "De Arte Cycloponica," (1569,) and a Latin poem entitled "Mentí rerum architectrici," etc. Died in 1577.

See CASTELLAN, "Vite illustrium Medicorum."

Gemma, [or **Gemma Frisius**, *i.e.* "Gemma the Frisian,"] (REINIER,) a Dutch physician and eminent astronomer, born at Dokkum in 1508. He was appointed professor of medicine at Louvain in 1541, and modestly declined the offer of Charles V., who invited him to his court. He published, besides other works, "The Principles of Astronomy and Cosmography," (1547.) Died at Louvain in 1555.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" VOSSIUS, "De Scientiis Mathematicis."

Gemmingen-Hornberg, von, fon gēm'ming-enhorn'bêrg, (OTTO HEINRICH,) BARON, born at Heilbronn in 1753, wrote several popular dramas, one of which was entitled "Der Deutsche Hausvater," on the model of Diderot's "Père de Famille." Died in 1836.

Gemusæus, gâ-moo-zâ'ús, or **Geschmauss**, gâ-shmôw'ss, (HIERONYMUS,) a German philologist, born at Mülhausen, in Alsace, in 1505. He published a good edition of Paulus Ægineta, (1538,) and wrote, in Latin, a Life of Galen. Died in 1543.

Gence, zhô'ns, (JEAN BAPTISTE MODESTE,) a French writer, born at Amiens in 1755. He obtained the office of archivist at the Dépôt des Chartes before the Revolution. He published a Latin edition of the "Imitation of Christ," (1826,) and wrote several treatises to prove that Gerson was the author of that work. This subject was his hobby during nearly all his life. Died in 1840.

See "Biographie littéraire de J. B. M. Gence," by himself; VIL-LENAVE, "Eloge de M. Gence," 1840.

Gendebien, zhôn'dêh'be-ân', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH SÉBASTIEN,) a Belgian politician and eloquent advocate, born at Mons in 1789. He was a member of the provisional government in 1830, and opposed the election of Leopold in 1831. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he supported liberal principles until he retired from public service in 1839.

Gendebien, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian legislator, father of the preceding, was born in 1753. He promoted the liberation of Belgium from Austria in 1789, and was a member of the French legislative body from 1802 to 1813. In 1830 he was president of the Congress of Belgium. Died in 1838.

Gendre. See LEGENDRE.

Gendrin, zhôn'drân', (AUGUSTE NICOLAS,) a French physician, born at Châteaudun in 1796. He received the Montyon prize of the Institute for his "Anatomical History of Inflammations," (1826.) Among his other works is a "Philosophical Treatise on Practical Medicine," (3 vols., 1838-41.)

Gendron, zhôn'drôn', (CLAUDE Deshais—dâ'zhâ'), born at Beauce about 1663, was physician to the Duke of Orléans, Regent of France. Died in 1750.

Génébrard, zhâ'nâ'brâr', (GILBERT,) a learned French prelate, born at Riom in 1537. He became professor of Hebrew at Paris in 1563. He was a partisan of the League against Henry IV. In 1592 he was appointed Archbishop of Aix by the pope. He published an edition of Origen's works, (1574,) a commentary on the Psalms of David, (1577,) and other works. Died in 1597.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" POSSEVIN, "Apparatus Sacer."

Genelli, gâ-nel'lee, ? (BONAVENTURA,) a German designer, born at Berlin in 1803, settled at Munich, where he produced, among other works, "Hercules playing on the Lyre," and "Jason and Medea."

Generali, já-nâ-rá'lee, (PIETRO,) an able Italian composer, born near Vercelli in 1783. His proper name was MERCANETTI. He composed many operas, among which is "I Baccanali di Roma." Died in 1832.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Genès, zhêh'nêss', (written also **Genest**,) SAINT, sometimes called GENÈS OF ROME, was originally a comedian. It is said that as he was playing, in the presence of the emperor, a piece in derision of the Christians, he was miraculously converted to the new faith, for which he was beheaded by order of Diocletian.

Ge-ne'si-us, (JOSEPH,) a Byzantine historian, flourished about 950 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a history of Leo the Armenian, Michael II., Theophilus, and Michael III., (or, as some say, Basil I.)

Genest. See CAMPAN, (MADAME,) and GENÈS.

Genest, zhèh-ná', or **Genêt**, (Abbé CHARLES CLAUDE), a French poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1639. He gained in 1673 the prize of poetry offered by the French Academy, into which he was admitted in 1698. He expounded the Cartesian philosophy in a poem called "Principles of Philosophy," ("Principes de Philosophie," 1716,) which, says Voltaire, "demonstrated his patience rather than his genius." He wrote a mediocre drama entitled "Pénélope." Died in 1719.

See VOLTAIRE, "Catalogue des Écrivains du Siècle de Louis XIV.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Genest or Genêt, (EDMOND CHARLES,) a French diplomatist, born at Versailles about 1765, was a brother of Madame Campan. He was sent as ambassador to the United States in December, 1792, and on his arrival was received with enthusiasm by the people. He used his influence to involve the United States in war against the British, and denounced Washington for his neutrality. At the request of Washington, he was superseded; but he remained in the United States. Died at Schodac, New York, in 1834.

Genêt, (EDMOND CHARLES.) See GENEST.

Genet, zhèh-ná', (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian and casuist, born at Avignon in 1640, became Bishop of Vaison in 1685. He wrote "Moral Theology; or, A Solution of Cases of Conscience," (3d edition, 7 vols., 1682,) which was approved by many bishops. Died in 1707.

Geneva, (ROBERT DE.) See ROBERT OF GENEVA.

Geneviève, jèn'èh-veev', [Fr. pron. zhen-ve'áv',] Patron Saint of Paris, was born at Nanterre, in France, in 423 A.D., and took the veil when she was fifteen. It is said that when Attila, King of the Huns, menaced Paris, Geneviève assured the inhabitants of their safety, upon which they scoffed at her as a pretended prophetess; but, as the prediction was verified, they ever afterwards held her in great esteem. When Paris was besieged, she afforded the city great relief by the abundance of provisions which she procured. It has also been stated that she performed many miracles, and was the means of converting King Clovis. Died in 512.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints," etc.; MÉZÉRAY, "Histoire de France;" MRS. JAMISON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" LE NAIN DE TILLEMONT, "Vie de S. Geneviève, Patronne de Paris," 1823; J. BARTHÉLEMY, "Vie de S. Geneviève," 1852.

Geneviève of Brabant, wife of the palatine Siegfried, is supposed to have lived in the eighth century. Being falsely accused of adultery, she was condemned to death; but the penalty was commuted to exposure in a forest. After five years, she was recognized by her husband when hunting, and her innocence acknowledged.

See "Vie admirable de Geneviève de Brabant," Paris, 1842; GÖRRES, "Deutsche Volks-Bücher."

Genga, jèn'gá, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian architect, born at Cesena in 1518, was a son of Girolamo, noticed below. He was appointed intendant of public buildings by the Duke of Urbino. Among his works was the church of San Pietro de Mondovì. Shortly before his death he went to Malta to put that island in a state of defence. He traced the plan of Valetta, and designed several churches there, but died before they were finished, in 1558.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Genga, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian anatomist, born in the duchy of Urbino about 1650. He wrote "Surgical Anatomy," (1672,) and other works. Died in 1734.

Genga, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent painter and architect, born at Urbino about 1476, was a pupil of Perugino and a friend of Raphael. He worked at Sienna, Rome, and Urbino. He excelled in perspective, and in the distribution of the effects of light. Among his masterpieces is an oil-painting of the "Resurrection of Christ" at Sienna. He was the architect of a ducal palace near Pésaro, and restored the archiepiscopal palace at Mantua. He wrote several treatises on the fine arts. Died in 1551. Pope Leo XII. is said to have been his descendant.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Genga della, (ANNIBAL.) See LEO XII.

Genghis Khan. See JENGIS KHAN.

Génin, zhá'nán', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur* and philologist, born at Amiens in 1803. He became one of

the editors of "The National," a daily paper of Paris, about 1837, and wrote for it spirited articles against the Jesuits. In 1845 the French Academy awarded a prize to his "Lexicon of the Language of Molière." He made successful researches in the origin of the French language and literature. Among his works are "The Variations of the French Language since the Twelfth Century," (1845,) and "Letters on French Philology," (1846.) Died in 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Génissieux, zhà'ne'se-uh', (J. J. V.), a French advocate and revolutionist, born in Dauphiné about 1740. As a member of the Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king. He was minister of justice for the first three months of 1796. Died in 1804.

Genlis, zhôn'lèss', (STÉPHANIE FÉLICITÉ DUcrest de Saint-Aubin—dú'krá' deh sánt'ó'bán',) Countess of, a celebrated French writer, born near Autun, in Burgundy, in 1746. Her talents, beauty, and skill in music introduced her at an early age into Parisian society. In her sixteenth year she was married to the Count de Genlis, who, having accidentally seen one of her letters, was so charmed with its style that he sought her acquaintance. Being appointed soon after governess to the children of the Duke of Orléans, one of whom, Louis Philippe, was afterwards king, she wrote a series of works for their instruction, the principal of which are "Les Annales de la Vertu," "Théâtre de l'Éducation," "Les Veillées du Château," and "Adèle et Théodore." She sympathized with the principles of the French Revolution, but was compelled in 1791—probably on account of her intimacy with the Duke of Orléans—to take refuge in England. She afterwards spent some time on the continent, and while in Belgium brought about a marriage between her adopted daughter Pamela and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. When Bonaparte became consul, Madame de Genlis returned to Paris, where she brought out many works in rapid succession. In her treatises entitled "On the Influence of Women on Literature," "Critical Observations towards the Literary History of the Nineteenth Century," and "The Dinners of Baron d'Holbach," she attacked a number of the most prominent French philosophers, as well as Madame de Staël and Madame Cottin. Her productions, which amount in all to more than eighty volumes, are written with great elegance, and display considerable talent; but their morality is not of a high order. When past eighty years of age, she wrote "Memoirs of the Eighteenth Century and the French Revolution," which, though containing much that is interesting, are disfigured by petty scandal and excessive and ludicrous vanity. In the words of a witty French writer, Madame de Genlis has in this work confessed everybody's sins but her own. Died in 1830.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" L. DE SEVELINGES, "Madame de Genlis en Miniature," etc., 1826; BACHAUMONT, "Mémoires secrets;" COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Genlisiana," 1820; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.

Gennade. See GENNADIUS.

Gen-ná'di-us [Gr. Γεννάδιος] was elected Bishop and Patriarch of Constantinople in 458. He wrote some ecclesiastical works. Died in 471 A.D.

Gen-ná'di-us, an ecclesiastic, whose original name was GEORGE SCHOLARIUS, advocated the union of the Greek and Latin Churches at the Council of Florence in 1438, but afterwards strenuously opposed that measure. He was chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 1453, after the capture of that city by the Turks, and abdicated about 1458. He left many theological works.

Gen-ná'di-us [Fr. GENNADE, zhá'nád'] OF MARSEILLES, a priest or presbyter, who lived about 470-500 A.D. He wrote a book "On Illustrious Men," ("De Viris illustribus,") which is regarded as a continuation of Saint Jerome's work of similar title, and a treatise on "Doctrines," ("De Dogmatibus,") both of which are extant. He has been charged with Semi-Pelagianism.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" WILHELM GASS, "Gennadius und Pletho, oder Aristotelismus und Platonismus in der Griechischen Kirche," 1844.

Gennari, jèn-ná'ree, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, about 1550. Among his chief works are "Saint Peter and Saint Paul," and "The

Repast of the Saviour with the Disciples at Emmaus." "His composition is simple and noble," says E. Breton, "his touch is easy, and his colour true." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") Died in 1610.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gennari, (BENEDETTO,) THE YOUNGER, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Cento in 1633. He was a pupil and nephew of Guercino, whom he imitated with success. Having visited England, he received the title of first painter to Charles II. and James II. His copies of certain works of Guercino can hardly be distinguished from the originals. Among his master-pieces are "Venus and Adonis," and "Saint Jerome." Died in 1715.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gennari, (CESARE,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1641, was a pupil of Guercino, and was a skilful painter of landscapes and history. He worked at Bologna, where he died in 1688.

Gennari, (ERCOLE,) a son of Benedetto the elder, was born at Cento in 1597. He married a sister of Guercino, and copied many works of that master. Died at Bologna in 1658.

Gennari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1721; died in 1800.

Gennaro, jên-nà'ro, (GIUSEPPE AURELIO,) an Italian juriconsult and ingenious writer, born at Naples in 1701. He published in 1731 "Republic of Jurists," ("Repubblica Juriconsultorum,") a history of law under a fictitious form, which was much admired and often reprinted. In 1748 he became a councillor of the king. He wrote "On the Vicious Manner of Defending Causes in Court," (1744.) Died in 1761.

See SPIRITI, "Elogio storico di G. A. Gennaro," 1762; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Genneté, zhên'tà', (CLAUDE LÉOPOLD,) a French mechanician, born near Nancy in 1706. He wrote a work "On the Construction of Chimneys warranted not to Smoke," (1760.) Died in 1782.

Genod, zhêh-no', (MICHEL PHILIBERT,) a French painter of history and genre, born at Lyons in 1795.

Genoels, gâ-nools', [Dutch pron. ha-nools',] (ABRAHAM,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1640. He worked in Paris and Rome, whither he went about 1674. He painted the backgrounds of Lebrun's "Battles of Alexander," and several views in the vicinity of Rome. Died about 1722.

See BRYAN'S "Dictionary of Painters."

Genoude, zhêh-nood', (ANTOINE EUGÈNE,) a noted French journalist, born at Montélimart in 1792. He became editor in 1821 of the "Gazette de France," a legitimist journal of Paris, in which post he displayed considerable ability, but, owing to his fondness for polemics, was involved in numerous difficulties. He wrote "Considerations on the Greeks and Turks," "The Life of Jesus Christ and the Apostles, drawn from the Gospels," (1836,) a "History of France," (16 vols., 1844-47,) and other works. Abbé Genoude took holy orders in 1835, after the death of his wife. Died in 1849.

See CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, "Histoire de M. de Genoude et de la Gazette de France," 1843; "Biographie de M. de Genoude," anonymous, Paris, 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Genoux, zhêh-noo', (CLAUDE,) a Savoyard writer and traveller, born in 1811, made the tour of the world twice, and published "Memoirs of a Savoyard Boy," (1844.) He wrote a "History of Savoy," (1852,) and other works.

Genovesi, jâ-no-vâ'see, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian philosopher and political economist, born near Salerno in 1712. He was ordained a priest in 1736, and became professor of metaphysics at Naples in 1741. He published "Elements of Metaphysics," (in Latin, 1st vol., 1743,) and a treatise on logic, "Elements of Logico-Critical Art," ("Elementa Artis logico-criticæ," 1745.) In these two works he combined the principles of Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz, and Locke. He was the first occupant of the chair of political economy founded in 1754 at Naples. His lectures on that subject were very popular, and gave a great impulse to the study of the same. They were published by him under the title of "Lectures on Commerce or Civil Economy," ("Lezioni di Commercio o di Economia civile," 2 vols.) His "Logic for

Youth" ("Logica per i Giovannetti," 1766) is highly commended. Died at Naples in 1769.

See "Life of Genovesi," prefixed to his Works; G. M. GALANTI, "Elogio storico del Signor Abate A. Genovesi," 1772; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gen'ser-ic, [Gr. Γένερικος; Lat. GENSERICUS OR GIZERI'CUS,] a famous king of the Vandals, born at Seville about 406 A.D., was a son of King Godigisidus or Modigisudus. In 429 he crossed from Spain into Africa with a large army, was joined by many Donatists, and gained victories over the Roman general Bonifacius. His army committed great atrocities and devastation. He captured Carthage in 439, made himself master of Northern Africa, and, according to some writers, formed an alliance with Attila the Hun. He had a powerful fleet, which was a great scourge to the Romans. In 455 he was invited by the empress Eudocia, or Eudoxia, to fight against the usurper Maximus. He accordingly marched against Rome, which he sacked, and carried Eudoxia with many other Romans as captives to Carthage. His fleet defeated that of the emperor Majorian in 457. In religion Genseric was an Arian. Died in 477 A.D.

See PROCOPIUS, "Bellum Vandalicum;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Gensonné, zhôn'so'nà', (ARMAND,) a French lawyer, and one of the leaders of the Girondists, born at Bordeaux in 1758, was one of the most energetic promoters of the Revolution. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792. He opposed the execution of the king, and exerted himself for the welfare of the dauphin and his sister. In the struggle that followed between the Girondists and Jacobins, Gensonné was one of the most prominent and eloquent champions of his party. One day, in the tribunal, as he was picturing the horrible excesses that had been committed, and was in bold terms denouncing the perpetrators, some one cried, "But they have saved the country." "Yes," answered Gensonné; "as the geese saved the Capitol." When the Jacobins had obtained full power, he was arrested, and condemned to death, with twenty-one of his colleagues, in October, 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," book xlvii.; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gen't, jënt, ? (THOMAS,) an English printer and antiquary, born in York in 1691. He wrote several works, among which is "An Ancient and Modern History of the Famous City of York." Died in 1778.

See the "Life of Thomas Gen't," by himself.

Gentil. See LEGENTIL.

Gentil, zhôn'tè' or zhôn'te'ye, (ANDRÉ ANTOINE PIERRE,) a French writer on agriculture, was born in Franche-Comté about 1728. He produced an "Essay on Agronomy," ("Essai d'Agronomie," 1777.) Buffon expressed a high opinion of his talents and character. Died in Paris in 1800.

Gentil, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French officer and historical writer, born at Bagnols in 1726. He went to India in 1752, fought several campaigns against the British, and entered the service of Sujah Dowlah. He made a rich collection of medals, manuscripts, etc., which he presented to the Royal Library and Museum of Paris. He returned to France in 1778, and died in 1799, leaving in manuscript a "History of the Mogul Empire," and other works. In 1822 M. Didot published his "Mémoires d'Indostan."

See "Précis sur J. B. J. Gentil," etc., Paris, 1814; MILL, "History of British India."

Gentile, jên-tee'là, (LUIGI PRIMO,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Brussels about 1606. He worked many years at Rome, and painted some historical pictures. He is called an excellent colorist. Died about 1670.

Gentile da Fabriano. See FABRIANO.

Gentile Gentili, jên-tee'là jên-tee'lee, [Lat. GENTI'LIS DE GENTIL'IBUS,] surnamed FULGINAS, a celebrated Italian physician, was born at Foligno. He was the author of several medical works. Died in 1348.

See G. GIROLAMI, "Discorso storico-critico sopra Gentile da Foligno," 1844.

Gentileschi. See LOMI, (ORAZIO.)

Gentilis. See GENTILE.

Gen-ti'lis, (or jên-tee'lèss,) (ALBERICO,) an Italian jurist of high reputation, born in the March of Ancona in 1551. Having become a Protestant, he emigrated to England, found a patron in the Earl of Leicester, and obtained in 1587 the chair of civil law at Oxford. Among his numerous works the most important is "Three Books on the Law of War," ("De Jure Belli Libri tres," 1589,) which is said to contain sound principles on the law of nations. He died at Oxford in 1611.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes."

Gentilis, (GIOVANNI VALENTINO,) a Socinian theologian, born at Cosenza, in Italy, about 1520. He fled, to avoid persecution, to Geneva, and thence to Poland. Having been banished from Poland, he was tried at Berne for heresy, and beheaded, in 1566.

See ARETIUS, "Valentini Gentilis Historia."

Gen-ti'lis, (ROBERT,) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1590, was a son of Alberico Gentilis, noticed above. He translated "The History of the Inquisition" from the Italian of Fra Paolo, and made other translations from the Italian and Spanish. Died about 1654.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gentilis, (SCIPIO,) a Protestant and jurist, born in the March of Ancona in 1563, was a brother of Alberico, noticed above. He became eminent as professor of law at Altorf, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1616.

See G. KÖNIG, "Leichpredigt auf S. Gentilis," 1617; G. MONTECHIARI, "Elogio storico di S. Gentili," 1816.

Gentillet, zhôn'te'yâ', (INNOCENT,) a French jurist and Protestant, born at Vienne. He wrote, in Latin, "Anti-Machiavel," (1576,) an "Apology for the French Christians of the Reformed Religion," (1578,) and other works. Died at Geneva about 1595.

Gentiliotti, jên-te-lot'tee, (GIOVANNI BENEDETTO,) a learned ecclesiastic, born in the Tyrol in 1672, was keeper of the Imperial Library of Vienna from 1707 to 1723. He became Bishop of Trent in 1725, and died the same year.

Gentius, gên'te-ús, (GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born at Dahme in 1618. He published a Latin version of Saadi's "Gulistan," (1651.) Died in 1687.

See A. BEYER, "Historia Vitæ, etc. Georgii Gentii," 1733.

Gen'tleman, (FRANCIS,) a dramatic writer and actor, born in Dublin in 1728. He wrote, besides dramas, "Royal Fables," in verse, (1766.) His best work is the "Dramatic Censor," (2 vols., 1770,) in which he criticised the dramas and actors of his time. Died in 1784.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Genz, von, fon gên'ts, (FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German publicist, born at Breslau in 1764, became in 1802 imperial councillor in the state chancery at Vienna. He was an ardent opponent of the French Revolution. As head secretary, he was present at the Congress of Vienna, and at the conference of ministers at Paris in 1815. He was the principal contributor to the "Historical Journal," (1799,) and wrote a treatise "On the Political Condition of Europe before and after the French Revolution." He also translated Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." Died in 1832.

See VARNHAGEN, "Biographische Skizze über Genz;" SCHLESIER, "Schriften von F. von Genz," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1807, and January, 1863.

Geoffrey, jêf're, (GAIMAR,) an English poet of the twelfth century, wrote a "History of England" in Anglo-Norman verse.

Geoffrey of MON'MOUTH, surnamed ARTU'RUS, or ARTHUR, an English historian, was Bishop of Saint Asaph. His principal work is a "History of the Britons," which is generally believed to contain more romance and fable than true history. He also translated Merlin's "Prophecies" into Latin prose. Died in 1154.

Geoffrin, zho'frân', (MARIE THÉRÈSE Rodet-ro'dâ'), MADAME, a French lady, distinguished as a patroness of learning and the fine arts, born in Paris in 1699. She was on intimate terms with many celebrated characters, among whom were Montesquieu and Count Stanislas Poniatowski. The latter, on ascending the throne of Poland, invited her to visit Warsaw, where she was received with great honours. Died in Paris in 1777.

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" GRIMM and DIDEROT, "Correspondance;" A. MORLLET, "Portrait de Madame Geoffrin," 1777.

Geoffroi, zho'frwâ', surnamed LE BEL, Duke of Anjou, called afterwards PLANTAGENET, (because he wore the plant named genêt, or *genista*,—a species of broom,—on his helmet,) was born in 1113. He married Matilda, a daughter of Henry I. of England, in 1129. He waged war against Stephen of Blois for the possession of Normandy. His son became Henry II. of England. Died in 1150.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroi II., Duke of Bretagne, surnamed THE BEAUTIFUL, the third son of Henry II. of England, was born in 1158. He married Constance, daughter of Conan IV., and thus became the Duke of Brittany. He was the father of the unfortunate Prince Arthur who was assassinated by order of his uncle, John, King of England. In early youth he distinguished himself in the wars of Philippe Auguste against the dukes of Burgundy and others. Died in 1186.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroi, [Lat. GEOFFRI'DUS,] Abbé de Vendôme, a powerful French cardinal, born at Angers; died in 1132.

Geoffroi de Beaulieu. See GALFRID DE BEAULIEU.

Geoffroy, zho'frwâ', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a chemist and pharmacist, a brother of Étienne François, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1685. He wrote, besides other works, "Observations on the Essential Oils," (1707.) Died in 1752.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Geoffroy, (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French physician, born in Paris in 1672. In 1709 he became professor of medicine and pharmacy in the College of France. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Among his works is a "Treatise on Materia Medica," ("Tractatus de Materia Medica," 1741,) which was translated into English, French, German, and Italian, and had a European reputation. Died in 1731.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Geoffroy," prefixed to his "Traité de Matière médicale;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroy, (ÉTIENNE LOUIS,) a French physician and entomologist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1725. Among his works are a valuable "Abridged History of the Insects which are found near Paris," (1762,) "Dissertations upon the Organ of Hearing in Man, in Reptiles, and in Fishes," (1778,) and "Hygiene sive Ars Sanitatem conservandi; Poema," (1771.) This poem is commended by several French critics for its elegance and other merits. He died in 1810.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Geoffroy, (JULIEN LOUIS,) ABBÉ, a celebrated French critic and editor, born at Rennes in 1743. He became, in 1776, professor of rhetoric in the College of Navarre, Paris, and editor of the "Année littéraire," founded by Fréron. He wrote able critical articles for this periodical during fifteen years. In 1790-92 he edited a royalist journal. In 1800 he became an assistant editor of the "Journal des Débats," for which he wrote dramatical criticisms with great success. He indulged in bitter sarcasm and virulence against Voltaire and other authors. Died in 1814. His critiques in the "Journal des Débats" were published in 5 vols., (1819-20.)

See PASSERON, "Observations sur le Caractère et le Talent de feu Geoffroy," 1826; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroy (or **Geoffroi**) d'Auxerre, zho'frwâ' dô'sair', a French abbot, was a disciple of Abelard, and afterwards of Saint Bernard. He wrote numerous ecclesiastical works, one of which was an "Epistle on Transubstantiation." Died about 1180.

Geoffroy (or **Geoffroi**) de Vinsauf—vân'sôf', [Lat. GALFRIDUS DE VINOSAL'VO,] a Latin poet of the twelfth century, was a native of England. He wrote a treatise on the Art of Poetry, entitled "Nova Poetria."

Geoffroy-Château, zho'frwâ' shâ'tô', (MARC ANTOINE,) a brother of Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, was born at Étampes in 1774. He served with distinction in Egypt as an officer, and in the campaign against Austria in 1805. Died in 1806.

Geoffroy-Martel, zhó'frwá' má'r'tél', Count of Anjou and Poitou, was born in 1006. For the great energy and bravery that he displayed in the feudal wars, and for his victories over the Saracens, he received the surname of MARTEL, ("hammer," or "mallet.") Died in 1061.

Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, zhó'frwá' sán' te'lair', (ÉTIENNE), a distinguished French naturalist, born at Étampes (Seine-et-Oise) on the 15th of April, 1772. He was educated in the College of Navarre, Paris, and became a favourite pupil of Haiüy. In 1793 he was appointed professor of zoology in the Museum of Natural History. He was one of the savants who accompanied Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt in 1798, and returned about the end of 1801 with a rich collection of animals, of which he wrote descriptions. He propounded his celebrated theory of the unity of organic composition (which may be said to have laid the foundation of philosophical anatomy) in several memoirs, which opened to him the doors of the Institute in 1807. In 1809 he was appointed professor of zoology (or anatomy) at the Faculty of Sciences. He published an important work, entitled "Anatomical Philosophy," ("Philosophie anatomique," 2 vols., 1818-22,) which excited a great controversy between the author and Cuvier. They differed in regard to the doctrine of final causes and the immutability of species, both of which were maintained by Cuvier. "We have a powerful ally in Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," said Goethe, (1830.) "The synthetic method of looking at nature, initiated by him in France, can no more retrograde." Among his numerous works are one "On the Principle of the Unity of Organic Composition," (1828,) a "Natural History of the Fishes of the Nile and Reptiles of Egypt," published in the great work of the Egyptian Commission, (1808-29,) and a "Natural History of Mammiferae," (with F. Cuvier, 4 vols., 1820-42.) Died June 19, 1844.

See I. GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE, "Vie, Travaux, etc. d'Étienne Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," 1847; FLOURENS, "Mémoire de Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," (and English translation of the same, in the Smithsonian Report for 1861;) MERSEMAN, "Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, son Caractère, ses Découvertes," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1854.

Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, (ISIDORE), a distinguished French zoologist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris, December 16, 1805. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1833, and afterwards became successively inspector-general of the University, member of the council of public instruction, (1845,) and professor of zoology, (1850.) Among his principal works are "Essays on General Zoology," (1840,) "Natural History of Insects and Molluscs," (1841,) and "General Natural History of the Organic Kingdoms," (1852.) Died in November, 1861.

See DE QUATREFAGES, "Mémoire d'Isidore Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," (and English version of the same, in the Smithsonian Report for 1862.)

George, [Ger. GEORG, gá'ORG,] Duke of Saxony, surnamed THE BEARDED, was born in 1471. He began to reign in 1500, and opposed the Reformation initiated by Luther. Died in 1530.

George, a learned Eastern physician and Nestorian of the eighth century, was the confidential friend and medical adviser of Al-Mansoor, the Caliph of Bagdad. He wrote a "Treatise on Medicine," in Syriac.

George (LEWIS) I, King of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and Sophia, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, who was a sister of Charles I. of England. He was born at Osnaburg in May, 1660, and married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, the daughter of the Duke of Zell, in 1682. In 1698 he succeeded his father (originally Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg) as Elector of Hanover. In 1701 the English Parliament passed the Act of Settlement, excluding the son of James II. and her Catholic claimants, and entailing the crown on the Electress Sophia of Hanover, as the nearest Protestant heir, in case neither the reigning king nor the princess Anne should leave issue. Sophia died in May, 1714, and on the death of Queen Anne, August 1 of the same year, the son of Sophia was proclaimed as George I.

He selected his cabinet almost exclusively from the Whig party, giving his chief confidence to Lord Townshend, who was secretary of state. The Tories were re-

garded by him with strong suspicion and dislike. In 1715 the partisans of the Pretender, headed by the Earl of Mar, raised a rebellion in Scotland, and were defeated at Sheriffmuir. Another army of Jacobites surrendered at Preston, and the rebellion was suppressed early in 1716. In 1717 Townshend was dismissed from power, and Mr. Stanhope and the Earl of Sunderland became the principal ministers. War was declared against Spain in 1718, and, after a few battles, was ended by a peace in the next year. In 1720 the ministry received an important accession in Robert Walpole, who ingratiated himself with the Prince of Wales and effected a reconciliation between him and the king. (See next article.) About this time the famous South Sea scheme exploded, and thousands of families were reduced to beggary in a moment. Stanhope having died in 1721, Walpole became prime minister, with Townshend as his principal colleague. In 1725 a treaty of defensive alliance was signed between England, France, and Prussia, and the former was involved in a war against Spain; but no important battles were fought by these powers. George I. died at Osnaburg in June, 1727, and was succeeded by his son, George II. George I. was ignorant of the English language, and was deficient in popular qualities. He was steady in his friendships, and is said to have had more virtues than accomplishments.

See E. PUFENDORF, "Vita et Res gestæ Georgii I. Regis Magnæ Britanniaë," 1728; P. H. LIEMIERS, "Mémoires du Règne de George I.," 5 vols., 1729-31; LINGARD, "History of England."

George (AUGUSTUS) II, King of Great Britain, was the only son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea, and was born at Hanover in 1683. In 1705 he married the princess Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach. He displayed courage at the battle of Oudenarde, (1708,) where he fought against the French. On his father's accession to the throne, he accompanied him to England, and was created Prince of Wales in September, 1714. The king was jealous of his heir-apparent, who was a rather undutiful son. In 1718 the latter assumed the attitude of open opposition, and kept his own court. They were reconciled in 1720, by the mediation of Walpole.

George II. ascended the throne in June, 1727. By the influence of Queen Caroline, Walpole was retained in office as prime minister, and but little change was made in the cabinet, which was composed of Whigs and supported by a large majority in Parliament. A treaty of peace was concluded with Spain in November, 1729. The ascendancy of Walpole was confirmed by a general peace, which lasted ten years, and by the growing prosperity of the country. About 1736, Frederick, Prince of Wales, quarrelled with his father, and became the chief of the opposition, which included William Pitt and other Whigs. In 1739 public opinion or popular clamour compelled Walpole to renew the war against Spain on the question of maritime right. The question of the Austrian succession produced in 1740 a general European war, in which the English ministry became an ally of Maria Theresa of Austria against Prussia, Spain, etc. In January, 1742, Walpole was forced to resign by an adverse majority in the House, (though he still retained the favour of the king,) and was succeeded by Lord Wilmington as first lord of the treasury. Lord Carteret, however, soon became, through royal favour and his own merit, the most influential minister. George II. gained a victory over the French at Dettingen, (1743,) the last battle in which a king of England appeared at the head of his troops.

About the end of 1743, Henry Pelham was appointed first lord of the treasury, or premier. In the summer of 1745 the Pretender Charles Edward Stuart landed in Scotland, and raised a formidable rebellion. His army took Edinburgh, and defeated the royal troops at Prestonpans. He pursued his victorious march towards London as far as Derby, whence he retreated to Scotland, followed by the royal army. In April, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the insurgents at Culloden, after which they were unable to renew the contest. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the European war was terminated, or rather suspended. In 1755 the English and French were again embroiled by the question of the American Boundary,

and the former became the ally of Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war, 1756-62. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) in June, 1757, became the master-spirit of an administration perhaps the most glorious that had presided over the destinies of the nation. (See PITT, WILLIAM.) A series of brilliant victories over the French, in Canada, India, and at sea, illustrated the last years of George the Second's reign. He died on the 25th of October, 1760, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. "He had scarcely one kingly quality," says Lord Mahon, "except personal courage and justice. Of acquired knowledge he had little, professing great contempt for literature."

See LORD MAHON, "History of England;" LORD HERVEY, "Memoirs of the Reign of George II.," 1843; HORACE WALPOLE, "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.," 4 vols., 1822; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1822; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868; THACKERAY'S "Lectures on the Georges."

George (WILLIAM FREDERICK) III., King of Great Britain, born on the 4th of June, 1738, was the eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and a grandson of George II. His mother was Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha. His education was directed by Lord Harcourt as governor, and the Bishop of Norwich as preceptor, until 1752. He was brought up in strict seclusion by his mother. In 1751 he was created Prince of Wales. Before his accession his groom of the stole, Lord Bute, acquired an almost unbounded influence over him, and instilled Tory principles into his mind. He ascended the throne on the 25th of October, 1760, being the first sovereign of the house of Hanover who was a native of Great Britain. He had received from nature a strong will and mental capacities which qualified him to become a good man of business. His age, his appearance, and his moral character prepossessed the nation warmly in his favour. Lord Bute, who still retained his ascendancy over the king, was appointed secretary of state, and several of his partisans were introduced into the cabinet. Pitt, who was then prime minister, finding himself overruled, resigned in October, 1761, and was succeeded by Bute. For the first time since the accession of the house of Hanover, the Tory party came into power. In 1761 George III. married the princess Charlotte, a daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. War was declared against Spain in January, 1762. The treaty of Paris, in February, 1763, restored the peace of Europe and recognized the right of England to Canada and Florida. In April of the same year the nation was amazed by the sudden resignation of Bute, and George Grenville became first lord of the treasury. "We are inclined to think," says Macaulay, "that the worst administration which has governed England since the Revolution was that of Grenville. His public acts may be classed under two heads,—outrages on the liberty of the people, and outrages on the dignity of the crown." He offended the king by insisting that no secret adviser (alluding to Bute) should have access to the royal ear; but he was kept in office, because the king had no choice except between him and the Whigs. In 1765 Grenville proposed and enacted a bill for imposing stamp-duties on the North American colonies,—“the effects of which,” says Macaulay, “will long be felt by the whole human race.” The ministers became so intolerable to George III. that he sent for Pitt and solicited him to form a ministry; but Pitt was impracticable, and at last the king reluctantly called the Whigs into his council. The Marquis of Rockingham became prime minister in July, 1765, and the Stamp Act was repealed in the next session. But the new ministry was not cordially supported by the king, and was assailed and obstructed by the king's friends at every turn. The court having secured the services of Pitt by lavish promises and caresses, Rockingham was dismissed in 1766, and Pitt, now created Earl of Chatham, was appointed prime minister. But diseases of body and mind soon rendered him unable to attend to business. New taxes imposed on the Americans in 1767 provoked violent opposition. Lord Chatham resigned in October, 1768. Lord North was prime minister from January, 1770, until March, 1782, during which period the revolted colonies resisted with success the British armies, and

were finally separated from the empire. (See WASHINGTON.) In 1778 England was involved in war with France, which had become the ally of the United States.

The resignation of Lord North was followed by the brief ministries of Rockingham, Shelburne, and Portland. Peace was concluded between England on one hand, and the United States, France, and Spain on the other, by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. In December, 1783, William Pitt commenced his long and eventful Tory administration. "With more power than any minister ever possessed," says Lord Brougham,—“with a friendly court, an obsequious Parliament, a confiding people,—he held the supreme place in the public councils for twenty years, and, except the Union with Ireland, (1800,) he has not left a single measure behind him for which the community whose destinies he so long swayed has any reason to respect his memory.” (See PITT, WILLIAM.) The most important event of his administration was the war against the French republic and Bonaparte, which began in 1793. Naval victories were gained by Lord Howe in 1794, and by Nelson, at the battle of the Nile, in 1798. In March, 1801, Pitt resigned, and Addington became premier. The war was suspended by the treaty of Amiens, in March, 1802, and renewed in May, 1803. Mr. Pitt was restored to power in 1804, and died in January, 1806, when a Whig ministry was formed by Fox and Lord Grenville. After the death of Fox, in 1807, Mr. Percival and Lord Liverpool were successively the prime ministers. George III. having become insane in 1810, his son George was appointed regent. Among the important events of this reign were the victory of Trafalgar, 1805, the American war, 1812-14, and the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The mental malady of the king continued until his death, in January, 1820, when he was succeeded by his son, George IV. George III. was the father of nine sons and six daughters. His reign of sixty years' duration was the longest and one of the most eventful in the annals of Britain. "Few princes," says Lord Brougham, "have been more exemplary in their domestic habits or in the offices of private friendship. But the instant that his prerogative was concerned, or his bigotry interfered with, or his will thwarted, the most bitter animosity, the most calculating coldness of heart, the most unforbearing resentment, took possession of his whole breast, and swayed it by turns."

See ADOLPHUS, "History of England from the Accession of George III. to 1783;" MACFARLANE, "History of the Reign of George III.," 2 vols., 1770-96; "George the Third, his Court and Family," 1820; BROWN, "Memoirs of George III.," JOHN AIKIN, "Annals of the Reign of King George III.," 2 vols., 1820; LORD BROUGHAM, "Historical Sketch of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.," LINGARD, "History of England;" "Georgiana, or Anecdotes of George III.," 1820; "Correspondence of King George III. with Lord North from 1768 to 1783," London, 1867; "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George III.," by J. HENEGAGE JESSE, London, 1867.

George (AUGUSTUS FREDERICK) IV., King of Great Britain, the eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born on the 12th of August, 1762. His education was confined in 1771 to Lord Holderness as governor, and Markham, Bishop of Chester, as preceptor, who both resigned in 1776. Their places were supplied by the Duke of Montague and Dr. Hurd. His natural abilities were above mediocrity, but were not diligently or wisely improved. In his youth he became an object of his father's invincible aversion, and by a natural consequence attached himself to the Whig party, who were also treated as enemies by the king. He exhausted prematurely the resources of sensual indulgence, and was deeply involved in debt by gaming and extravagance. About 1786 he married privately Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Roman Catholic lady, who was the object of his most lasting attachment. This marriage was illegal, and when the subject was broached in Parliament, was publicly disowned by the Prince of Wales. The pressure of pecuniary difficulties rendered a regular marriage necessary, as the king refused to supply his extravagant wants except on condition that he should marry. In 1795 he married his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, who became the mother of the princess Charlotte in 1796, and whom he treated with studied neglect, if not contempt. A final separation

took place in 1796, and scandalous reports against her honour were circulated.

The king having become, through insanity, incompetent for the duties of royalty, the Prince of Wales was appointed regent in February, 1811. He retained in office the Tory ministry of Mr. Percival, abandoning his former political friends, who accused him of ingratitude. The foreign policy of the prince regent was the same as that of George III. The war against the French was prosecuted with vigour and success in the Peninsula. In June, 1812, war was declared against the United States, with which a treaty of peace was concluded in December, 1814. Lord Liverpool succeeded Percival as prime minister in 1812. The only child of the prince regent, the princess Charlotte, died in 1817. On the death of his father, George IV. ascended the throne, on the 29th of January, 1820. Great excitement was produced by the process instituted by the ministry in 1820 against Queen Caroline, for alleged infidelity to her husband. The majority for the ministers on this question in the House was so small that they abandoned the case. (See CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH.) The prime minister, Lord Liverpool, having been prostrated by apoplexy, was succeeded by Mr. Canning in April, 1827. On the death of Canning, in August of the same year, Viscount Goderich became premier. In January, 1828, a new ministry was formed, under the Duke of Wellington. A bill for the relief of Roman Catholics from political disabilities was passed, after a long contest, in April, 1829. George IV. died in June, 1830, and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Clarence, as William IV. George IV. had no public virtues, and took little interest in the affairs of government.

See WALLACE, "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George IV.;" COBBETT, "History of George IV.;" MACKINTOSH, "History of England.;" LLOYD, "George IV.: Memoirs of his Life," 1830; REV. GEORGE CROLY, "Life and Times of George IV."

George I., King of Georgia, of the dynasty of Pagratides, ascended the throne in 1015. He reigned over a great extent of territory besides that included in Georgia, and was one of the most powerful Christian monarchs of his time. He revolted against Basil II., Emperor of Constantinople, who ravaged Georgia with fire and sword and compelled George to sue for peace. Died in 1027.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

George II., grandson of the preceding, was crowned King of Georgia in 1072. He carried on an unsuccessful and disastrous war against the Sultan of Persia, to whom he was forced to become a tributary. Died in 1089.

George III. usurped the throne of Georgia in 1156, when the true heir to the crown was his nephew Temna. George waged several long and successful wars against the Persian and Turkish Moslems. Died in 1180.

George IV. ascended the Georgian throne in 1198, and added fresh glory to the arms of the Georgians by his brilliant victories over his Mohammedan neighbours. In 1220 the Moguls invaded and laid waste a great part of Georgia. George attacked them, and was defeated; but one of his generals soon after succeeded in driving the invaders from the country. Died in 1223.

George VI. succeeded his cousin George V. For the ability that he exhibited in quelling the civil disturbances in Georgia, and the successful efforts he made to repair the effects of long and fierce wars, he received the title of "Most Illustrious." Died in 1346.

George VII. ascended the throne of Georgia in 1394. His father, Bagrat V., had been compelled to submit to Tamerlane and embrace the Moslem faith; but George determined to yield neither his freedom nor his religion to the conqueror. Tamerlane invaded Georgia twice for the purpose of subduing the Georgian monarch and spreading the Mohammedan religion; but he did not succeed. After the second invasion, George collected all his forces, recaptured the fortresses that had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and compelled all Mussulmans to leave Georgia. Died in 1407.

See VON HAMMER, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

George I., VLADIMIROVITCH, written also **Juri** or **Jouri**, Grand Duke of Russia, ascended the throne in 1149. He was the son of Vladimir Monomachos, who

married Gyda, daughter of Harold, the last Saxon king of England. On account of his ambitious and grasping character, George received the surname of DOLGOROOKI, (Long-Handed.) He founded the city of Moscow, and in various ways promoted the civilization of his country. Died in 1157, and was succeeded by his son Andrew.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

George II., USEVOLODOVITCH, grandson of George I., became Archduke of Russia in 1212. He was soon after compelled to abdicate by his brother Constantine, who, however, on his death-bed, 1219, named George as his successor. In 1224 Russia was invaded by the troops of Jengis Khan, who defeated an army of one hundred thousand Russians, and ravaged the country as far as the Dnieper, and then suddenly retired. In 1237 the Moguls reappeared, with three hundred thousand men, and took and destroyed Moscow, and the capital Vladimir. George was killed in 1238, while bravely resisting the invaders.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de l'Empire de Russie," translated by DIVOFF; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

George, Duke of Clarence, a younger brother of Edward IV. of England, was born in 1449. He married Isabella, a daughter of the Earl of Warwick, "the King-maker," and aided the latter to dethrone Edward IV. about 1470. Soon after that date he deserted Warwick and joined the army of Edward; but, having again offended his royal brother, he was accused of treason, and was found dead in the Tower in 1478. (See Shakespeare's "Henry VI., Part III.")

George of CYPRUS, a learned writer, who became Patriarch of Constantinople in 1283 and abdicated in 1289. He wrote, besides other works, an autobiography, "Vita Georgii Cypri," (Venice, 1763.) Died in 1290.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

George of DENMARK, PRINCE, a younger son of Frederick III., was born in 1653. He married Anne, daughter of James II. of England, in 1683, and was a privy councillor in the reign of his father-in-law. In November, 1688, in company with the Duke of Ormond, he deserted James II. at Andover, and joined the party of the Prince of Orange. "The impenetrable stupidity of Prince George," says Macaulay, "served his turn on this occasion better than cunning would have done. It was his habit, when any news was told him, to exclaim, in French, 'Est-il possible?' 'Is it possible?' This catchword was now of great use to him. 'Est-il possible?' he cried, when he had been made to understand that Churchill and Grafton were missing." He was created Duke of Cumberland in 1689, and, on the accession of his wife as queen, received nominally the chief command of the army. Died in 1703.

See MACAULAY, "History of England.;" BURNET, "History of his Own Time."

George DANIELOVITCH, Grand Duke of Russia, was a rival of his uncle Michael, against whom he waged war. He was assassinated by a son of Michael in 1328.

George of TREBIZONDE, [Gr. Γεώργιος Τραπεζούντιος,] a celebrated scholar, born in the isle of Crete in 1396. About 1430 he became professor of Greek at Venice, and was afterwards appointed secretary to Pope Eugenius. He wrote, besides many other works, a "Commentary on the Philippics and other Orations of Cicero," and a "Comparison between Plato and Aristotle," (in Latin.) He also translated many Greek books into Latin, among which were Aristotle's "Rhetoric and Problems." Died in 1486.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca.;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium.;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires.;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

George, [Γεώργιος,] SAINT, of CAPPADOCIA, a celebrated ecclesiastic of the fourth century, rose, through the influence of the Arians, whose doctrines he professed, to be Archbishop of Alexandria in 354. Having, by his rapacity and his persecutions of both orthodox and pagans, incurred the hatred of the people, he was imprisoned, and, while awaiting his trial, taken away by force and murdered by the mob. He was canonized by Pope Gelasius about 494. During the first crusade he was chosen by the English soldiers as their patron, and about the time of Edward III. was generally regarded

as the guardian saint of England. He was designated among the Greeks by the name of "Tropæophoros," (the "Trophy-bearer," or the "Victorious,") and was famed for having destroyed a terrible dragon, (supposed to be that mentioned in the book of Revelation.) Some writers have conjectured that there was another person of the same name to whom this achievement should be attributed.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xxi.; T. LOWICK, "History of the Life and Martyrdom of Saint George;" PETER HEYLIN, "Historie of that famous Saint and Soldier of Jesus Christ, Saint George," 1631; JOHN MILNER, "Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of Saint George," 1795.

George Acropolita. See ACROPOLITA.

George, (HENRY,) an American socialist, born at Philadelphia in 1839. Many years of his life have been spent in California. The best known of his writings is "Progress and Poverty," (1881.)

George Pachymeres. See PACHYMERES.

George Pis'i-dēē, [Gr. Γεώργιος Παϊδής,] a Greek writer, lived in Constantinople in the seventh century. He was the author of a poem of three thousand verses on the Creation, and several works of a historical and ecclesiastical character.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

George Sand. See SAND.

George Scholarius. See GENNADIUS.

Georgel, zhor'zhèl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Lorraine in 1731. He was secretary of embassy at Vienna in 1772, and soon after became grand vicar of Cardinal Prince Rohan, whose defence he managed in the affair of the diamond necklace. He died in 1813, leaving historical memoirs, which were published in 1817, (6 vols.)

See "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1818.

Georges, gâ-or'gēs, (KARL ERNST,) a German lexicographer, born at Gotha in 1806. He published, in 1834, a "German-Latin Hand-Lexicon."

Georges-Weymer, zhorzh vâ'mair', (MARGUERITE,) one of the most celebrated French actresses of recent times, born at Bayeux about 1787, performed in Paris (1802) and other cities of Europe with brilliant success.

Georgi. See GIORGI.

Georgi, gâ-or'gēe, (CHRISTIAN SIGISMUND,) a German biblical critic, born at Luckau in 1702, became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1743. He published many dissertations on the sacred text. Died in 1771.

Geppert, gēp'pērt, (KARL EDUARD,) a meritorious German philologist and critic, born at Stettin in 1811. He published, besides other works, "De Versu Glyconeo," ("On the Glyconian Verse," 1833,) a "Chronicle of Berlin," (3 vols., 1837-42,) and "On the Origin of the Homeric Poems," (2 vols., 1840.)

Geraldini, jâ-râl-dee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian prelate, born in 1455, entered the service of Isabella of Spain, was appointed preceptor of the Infantas, and was afterwards ambassador to several European courts. He exerted his influence to promote the great enterprise of Columbus. He became Bishop of San Domingo in 1520. Died in 1525.

See B. DE LAS CASAS, "Historia general de las Indias."

Geramb, zheh-rôn', (FERDINAND,) BARON, a noted adventurer, of Hungarian extraction, born at Lyons in 1770. After fighting against the French in Austria and in Spain, he fell into the power of Napoleon, by whom he was imprisoned in 1812. On his release, in 1816, he became a monk of La Trappe, and rose to be procureur-général of the order. In 1831 he made a pilgrimage to Palestine, of which he published an account, written in French, (1844, 3 vols.) It has been translated into German, Italian, and Spanish. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerando, de, often written **Degerando,** deh zheh-rôn'do', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a distinguished French metaphysical philosopher, born at Lyons in 1772. He entered the army about 1798, and in 1799 gained the prize of the Institute for an essay on the question, "What is the Influence of Signs on the Formation of Ideas?" He published this essay, with additions, with the title of "Des Signes et de l'Art de Penser," (1803,) and an im-

portant work, called "A Complete History of Systems of Philosophy considered in Relation to the Principles of Human Knowledge," (3 vols., 1803,) which opened to him the Academy of Inscriptions. He was appointed secretary-general of the ministry of the interior in 1804, master of requests in 1808, and member of the council of state in 1811. Under the restoration he retained the last-named office. He gained a high reputation for philanthropy by his labours and writings, one of which is entitled "On Public Beneficence," ("De la Bienfaisance publique," 4 vols., 1839.) He was called to the Chamber of Peers in 1837. Died in Paris in 1842.

See E. F. JOMARD, "Discours sur la Vie et les Travaux du Baron Degerando," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" OCTAVIE MOREL, "Essai sur la Vie de J. M. Baron Degerando," 1846; "North American Review," April, 1861.

Gerard. See GIRARD.

Gerard', (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish author and divine, born in the county of Aberdeen in 1728. In 1760 he became professor of theology in Marischal College, and in 1771 was appointed to fill the same chair in the University of King's College. Among his various works we may cite an "Essay on Taste," (1759,) for which a gold medal was awarded him by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and "Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity," (1766.) Died at Aberdeen in 1795.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gerard, (Captain ALEXANDER,) son of Gilbert Gerard, noticed below, was born at Aberdeen about 1795. He spent many years in scientific explorations among the Himalayas. He died in 1840, leaving an "Account of Koonawur in the Himalaya," which was published in 1841.

Gérard, zhâ'râ'r', (BALTHASAR,) a Catholic fanatic, and a native of Franche-Comté, in France, is notorious as the assassin of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. He was executed in July, 1584, a short time after he committed the deed; and Philip II. of Spain ennobled his family.

Gérard, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent painter of the French school, was born at Rome in 1770. He studied in Paris under David, and about 1795 produced his picture of "Belisarius." His "Battle of Austerlitz," painted at the request of Napoleon, is of immense size, (thirty feet wide by sixteen high,) and an admirable work of its kind. Among his other productions are "The Entrance of Henry IV. into Paris," "Saint Theresa," "Corinna at the Cape of Miseno," and "Thetis with the Armour of Achilles." Gérard was created by Napoleon an officer of the legion of honour, chevalier of Saint Michael, and a member of the Institute, and was afterwards made a baron by Louis XVIII. Besides the works above mentioned, he painted a great number of portraits, including those of the Bonaparte family and other distinguished persons. As a painter of history and portraits, he ranks among the greatest European artists of recent times. Died in Paris in 1836.

See CHARLES LENORMANT, "F. Gérard, Peintre d'Histoire; Essai de Biographie et de Critique," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gérard, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Nancy in 1786, served with distinction in the campaign of 1814, and rendered important services to the Greek cause in 1829. In 1848 he became general of division. Died in 1856.

Gerard, (GILBERT,) a distinguished scholar and theologian, son of Dr. Alexander Gerard, was born at Aberdeen. He was the author of "Institutes of Biblical Criticism." Died in 1815.

Gerard, (JAMES,) a surgeon and traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1795. He explored Hindostan, Thibet, and the Himalayas, in company with his brother Alexander, between 1818 and 1835. He died in Bengal in 1835.

Gérard, (JEAN IGNACE ISIDORE,) an eminent French artist and caricaturist, who assumed the name of GRANDVILLE, was born at Nancy in 1803. He brought out in 1828 the first of a series of humorous sketches, entitled "Metamorphoses of the Day," which were exceedingly admired and at once established his reputation. After the passage of the law prohibiting political carica-

mres, he made illustrations for La Fontaine's and Florian's Fables, Béranger's Poems, "Gulliver's Travels," and other popular works. His "Speaking Animals," ("Animaux parlants,") in which he has represented animals with human physiognomies, is unsurpassed in its comic power and keen and delicate satire. His works are very numerous, and rank among the most perfect of their kind, both in conception and execution. He died in 1847, of grief caused by the sudden death of a favourite child.

See "Dictionnaire de la Conversation."

Gerard or **Gerarde**, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and botanist, born at Nantwich in 1545. He had a large botanical garden in London, and was one of the first who introduced exotics. He wrote a general "History of Plants," (1597,) which was highly esteemed. Died about 1607.

Gérard, (JULES,) a French officer, surnamed "the Lion-Killer," born at Pignans in 1817. Having entered the army, he went to Africa in 1842, and became distinguished as a hunter. It is stated that he killed his twenty-fifth lion in 1855. He published an account of his exploits, "The Lion-Hunt," ("La Chasse au Lion," 1855.) Died in 1864.

Gérard, (LOUIS,) a French botanist, born at Cotignac in 1733. He published in 1761 his "Flora Gallo-Provincialis," said to be the first work in which plants are arranged according to a natural system. Died in 1819.

Gérard, (MAURICE ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, marshal and peer of France, born at Danvilliers in 1773. For his bravery at Austerlitz he was made a commander of the legion of honour on the field of battle, and was afterwards intrusted by Bernadotte with the command of the Saxon cavalry at Wagram. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he displayed signal courage at the taking of Smolensk and the passage of the Berezina. He had a principal share in the victory of Bautzen in 1813. Being severely wounded at Leipsic, he was obliged for a time to quit the army. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, Gérard obtained the command of the army of the Moselle. When the battle of Waterloo was taking place, on the 18th of June, he urged Marshal Grouchy to advance towards the scene of action. After the accession of Louis Philippe, he was created marshal and peer of France, and minister of war, but, owing to infirm health, soon resigned this post to Marshal Soult. In 1835 he was made grand chancellor of the legion of honour. He died, according to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," in 1855.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français," etc.; J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Notice sur le Maréchal Gérard," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Gérard, (PHILIPPE LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1737, wrote a moral fiction called "The Count of Valmont, or the Wanderings of the Reason," (1774,) and "Study of the French Language, Rhetoric, and Philosophy." Died in 1813.

Gérard de Nerval. See NERVAL.

Gérard de Nimeguen. See GELDENHAUR.

Gérard de Rayneval. See RAYNEVAL.

Gerard Groot. See GROOT.

Gerard of Cre-mo'na, [Lat. GHERAR'DUS CREMONEN'SIS; It. GHERARDO CREMONESE, gâ-rar'do krâ-mo-nâ'sà; Fr. GÉRARD DE CRÉMONE, zhâ'râr' dèh krâ'mon'], an Italian translator, was born at Cremona, in Lombardy, about 1114. He translated, it is said, seventy-six different works from the Arabic into Latin, chiefly relating to mathematics and medicine. Of these we may mention "Theory of the Planets," and the "Ars Parva" of Galen. Died in 1187.

See BONCOMPAGNI, "Della Vita, etc. di Gherardo Cremonese," etc.

Gérard Thom, zhâ'râr' tòn, or **Tenque**, tònk, the founder and first grand master of the knights of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, was born about 1040, on an island near the coast of Provence. He went to Jerusalem when quite young, and was appointed superior of a hospital built for the benefit of pilgrims. Here he was held in great esteem, even by the Saracens, before the crusades began. The Moslems, suspecting Gerard of aiding the crusaders, put him in prison; but he was liberated by Godfrey of Bouillon. In 1100 he founded that

order of warrior monks which afterwards became so celebrated. Died in 1121.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" BOSIO, "Histoire de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean-de-Jérusalem;" D. ARBAUD, "Dissertation historique sur le B. Gérard Tenque," 1851.

Gerardi. See GHERARDI.

Gerbais, zhêr'bâ', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born near Rheims in 1629; died in 1699.

Gerbel, gèr'bèl, [Lat. GERBE'LUS,] (NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist, professor at Strasburg, born at Pforzheim, wrote "The Rise and Progress of the Anabaptists," and other works. Died in 1560.

Gerber, gèr'bèr, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German organist and writer on music, born at Sondershausen in 1746. He published a valuable "Historical and Biographical Lexicon of Musicians," (2 vols., 1790-92, and a more complete work, entitled "Neues historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler," (4 vols., 1810-14.) Died in 1819.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gerberon, zhêr'b'ròn', (GABRIEL,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Saint-Calais (Maine) in 1628. He became a zealous Jansenist, and was imprisoned for his opinions at Vincennes from 1706 to 1710. He wrote, besides many other works, a "History of Jansenism," (3 vols., 1700.) Died in 1711.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerbert. See SYLVESTER II.

Gerbert, gèr'bèrt, (MARTIN,) Baron von Hornau, (hor'nôw,) a learned German priest and writer on music, who became Prince-Abbot of Saint-Blaise, was born at Horb, in Würtemberg, in 1720. His principal works are a history of church music, entitled "De Cantu et Musica sacra," (1774,) and "Ecclesiastical Writers on Sacred Music," ("Scriptores ecclesiastici de Musica sacra," etc., 3 vols., 1784,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1793.

See J. B. WEISS, "Trauerrede auf den Fürst-Abbt M. Gerbert," 1793; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gerbet, zhêr'bâ', (OLYMPHE PHILIPPE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1798. He wrote, among other works, a "Sketch of Christian Rome," ("Esquisse de Rome chrétienne," 1844-50.) In 1853 he became Bishop of Perpignan.

Gerbier, zhêr'be-â', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lawyer and orator, born at Rennes in 1725, was advocate to the Parliament of Paris. Died in 1788.

Gerbier d'Ouvilly, zhêr'be-â' doo'vè'ye', (Sir BALTHASAR,) a Flemish architect and painter, born at Antwerp about 1592, visited England at an early age, and was successively patronized by James I., Charles I., and Charles II. He was employed by James to negotiate the marriage of Prince Charles with the Spanish Infanta. Among his best works is a portrait of the Duke of Buckingham on horseback. Gerbier designed the triumphal arches for the reception of Charles II. Died in 1667.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerbillon, zhêr'be'yôn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born in 1634. In 1686 he went as a missionary to China, where, on account of his medical skill, he was received with great favour by the emperor. He wrote a "Relation" of eight journeys into Grand Tartary, the "Elements of Geometry," and "Geometry, Practical and Speculative." The last two were written in Chinese. Died at Peking in 1707.

See MICHAULT, "Mélanges historiques et philologiques."

Gerbo, zhêr'bo', (LOUIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1761, worked some years in Paris, where he died in 1818.

Gerd, Gerda, or Gerde. See FREY.

Gerdès, gèr'dès, (DANIEL,) a meritorious German Protestant minister, born at Bremen in 1698. He became professor of theology at Groningen (one account says at Utrecht) in 1735. His chief work is a "History of the Reformation," (in Latin, 4 vols., 1744-52.) Died in 1767.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Gerdil, jêr-dèl' or jêr-dèl', (GIACINTO SIGISMONDO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Savoy in 1718. He became professor of philosophy at Turin, (1749,) and preceptor to the Prince of Piedmont, afterwards Charles

Emanuel IV. He was made a cardinal in 1777, and, soon after, prefect of the Propaganda. He wrote, besides other works in Latin, French, and Italian, "The Immateriality of the Soul demonstrated against Locke," etc., (1747,) and "Anti-Émile, or Reflections on the Theory and Practice of Education, against the Principles of J. J. Rousseau," (1763.) Died in 1802.

See FONTANA, "Elogio letterario del C. G. S. Gerdil," 1802; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gerdy, zhêr'de', (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French physician and surgeon, born at Loches (Aube) in 1797. Among his works are "Physiology of the Sensations and Intelligence," (1846,) and "Practical Surgery," (3 vols., 1850-55.) Died in 1856.

Geree, gē-ree', ? (JOHN,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He preached at Saint Alban's and in London. Died in 1649.

Gerhard, gēr'hârt, (EDUARD,) a German archaeologist, born at Posen in 1795. In 1822 he visited Rome, where he resided many years, and had a share in Platner's "Description of Rome," which was conducted by Baron Bunsen. In conjunction with the latter and other savants, he founded at Rome the Institute for Archaeological Correspondence. After his return, about 1837, he was appointed professor in the University of Berlin, and archaeologist at the Royal Museum. Among his numerous treatises on ancient works of art, we may name "Greek and Etruscan Drinking-Cups," (1843,) "Vases of Apulia," and "Antique Sculpture," (1827-44.) He died in 1867.

Gerhard, (EPHRAIM,) a German philosopher, born in Silesia in 1682. He wrote, in Latin, "Delineation of Rational Philosophy." Died in 1718.

Gerhard, (JOHANN,) a learned Lutheran theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1582, became professor of divinity at Jena in 1616, and was employed in missions by several princes. His "Meditationes Sacræ" (1627) were often reprinted, and translated into several languages. He wrote other works, and was chief editor of the Bible of Weimar. Died at Jena in 1637.

See E. R. FISCHER, "Vita J. Gerhards," 1723; ARNOLD, "Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historie."

Gerhard, (JOHANN ERNST,) a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1621, was an Orientalist, and professor of history in his native city. He wrote "Harmony of Oriental Languages," and other treatises. Died in 1688.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gerhard, (KARL ABRAHAM,) a German mineralogist, born in 1738, wrote an "Essay of a History of the Mineral Kingdom," (Berlin, 2 vols., 1781.) Died in 1821.

Gerhard Groot. See GROOT.

Gerhardt, zhâ'râr' or gēr'hârt, (CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French chemist, born at Strasbourg in 1816. He was professor of chemistry from 1844-48 at Montpellier, and removed thence to Paris, where he devoted himself to experiments on homologous series, the theory of types, and anhydrous acids. He proposed an improved classification of organic chemistry, and published an important "Treatise on Organic Chemistry," (4 vols., 1854-56.) In 1855 he became professor of chemistry at Strasbourg. Died in August, 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerhardt or **Gerhard**, (PAUL,) a German Protestant divine and poet, born in Saxony about 1606. He was the author of a collection of hymns, which are greatly esteemed. He preached in Berlin and at Lübben. Died at Lübben in 1675.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ERNST G. ROTH, "P. Gerhard nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1829; LANGBECKER, "P. Gerhard's Leben und Lieder," Berlin, 1841; WILDENHAHN, "P. Gerhard; kirchengeschichtliches Lebensbild," etc., 2 vols., 1845, (translated into English by MRS. STANLEY CARR, London, 1846.)

Géricault, zhâ're'kô', (JEAN LOUIS THÉODORE ANDRÉ,) a French painter, born at Rouen in 1790, studied under Vernet and Guérin, and about 1819 produced his master-piece, "The Shipwreck of the Medusa." His pictures of horses are greatly admired. Died in 1824.

See ÉMILE COQUATRIX, "Géricault, Prose et Vers," 1846; C. BLANC, "Géricault," Paris.

Gericke, gâ'rîk-keh, (PETER,) a German physician and writer, born at Stendal in 1683; died in 1750.

Gering, gâ'ring, (ULRIC,) a Swiss printer, who, with his associates, Crantz and Friburger, introduced the art of printing into France in 1469. The first work which they printed was the "Epistles of Gasparini Barzizza," Paris, (1470.) Died in Paris in 1510.

See GRESWELL, "Parisian Typography;" LACAILLE, "Histoire de l'Imprimerie," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (by A. F. DIDOT.)

Gerini, jâ-ree'nee, (GERINO, jâ-ree'no,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia, lived about 1530. He was a pupil of Perugino, whose manner he adopted. Among his works is "The Miracle of the Loaves."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Gerlach, gēr'lâk, (BENJAMIN GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born at Liegnitz in 1698, wrote an essay "On the Portable Chinese Temple," ("De Templo Sinensi portatili," 1739.) Died in 1756.

Gerlach, (FRANZ DOROTHEUS,) a German philologist, born in Gotha in 1793, published editions of Sallust, and of the "Germania" of Tacitus, and wrote several historical treatises. He became professor of Greek at the University of Bâle in 1820.

Gerlach, (STEPHEN,) a German Protestant divine, born in Württemberg in 1546, was chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople for five years, (1573-78.) He left a "Journal of the Embassy," (published in 1674,) and several theological works. Died in 1612.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gerlache, de, deh zhêr'lâsh', (ÉTIENNE CONSTANTIN,) BARON, a Belgian historian and statesman, born in Luxembourg in 1785. He became a member of the Belgian Congress in 1830, president of the Chamber of Representatives in 1831, and president of the court of cassation in 1832 or 1833. He wrote several historical works, the most popular of which is a "History of the Kingdom of the Netherlands from 1814 to 1830," (2 vols., 1839.) He belonged to the Catholic conservative party.

Gerle, zhârl, (DOM CHRISTOPHE ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Auvergne in 1740, became an adherent of the fanatic Catherine Théot. Died about 1805.

Germain. See GERMANUS.

Germain, zhêr'mân', (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French political orator, born at Narbonne about 1770. He was an ultra-republican in the Revolution, and became a strenuous opponent of the Directory, by whom he was banished in 1797. Died in 1835.

Germain, (MICHEL,) a French antiquary, born at Péronne in 1645; died in 1694.

Germain, (PIERRE,) a distinguished carver on metals, born in Paris in 1647, was patronized by Louis XIV. Died in 1682.

Germain, [Lat. GERMA'NUS,] SAINT, OF AUXERRE, was born at Auxerre, France, about 380 A.D. He was of illustrious birth, and was created duke of several French provinces by the emperor Honorius. He afterwards embraced an ecclesiastical life, and, on the death of Saint Amator, became Bishop of Auxerre. In 428, Germain was sent to Britain, where, meeting with great success in suppressing Pelagianism and promoting education, he remained nearly eighteen years. Died at Ravenna in 448.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Germain, (SOPHIE,) a French lady, distinguished for her knowledge of mathematics, was born in Paris in 1776. In 1815 she obtained the prize offered by the Institute for the best essay on the vibration of elastic plates. She wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Theory of Elastic Surfaces," (1821.) Died in 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Germain, (THOMAS,) an architect and sculptor, a son of Pierre, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1673. He studied under the painter Boullongne, and subsequently at Rome, where he was principally employed in executing ornamental work in gold for different European monarchs. Died in 1748.

Germain de Paris, zhêr'mân' deh pâ're', SAINT, born in Paris, of which city he became bishop in 554. He was distinguished for his great zeal for religion, and wrote some ecclesiastical works. Died in 576 A.D.

See DUPLESSY, "Histoire de Saint-Germain," 1841; GAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Ger-man'i-cus, (CÆSAR,) a celebrated Roman general, born in 14 B.C., was the oldest son of Drusus Nero Germanicus, and brother of Claudius, who afterwards became emperor. At the request of Augustus Cæsar, Germanicus was adopted by his uncle Tiberius. When he was twenty years of age, he fought in Dalmatia and Pannonia with such distinction that he obtained a triumph on his return to Rome. In 12 A.D. he became consul, and soon after received from Augustus the command of the legions on the Rhine. The news of the death of this emperor caused several of the legions of the Lower Rhine to break out in a dangerous mutiny while Germanicus was absent. On his return the soldiers desired to raise him to the imperial power; but he refused to accede to their wishes, and succeeded in restoring discipline. He immediately marched against the Germans, whom he defeated in several battles, repulsed the great German leader Arminius, and penetrated to the place where the legions of Varus had been destroyed. The next year he was victorious in two important battles fought against Arminius. Germanicus wished to remain in Germany another year, in order to complete its subjugation; but Tiberius, who was very jealous of the popularity of the conqueror, ordered him to return to Rome, where he was honoured with a brilliant triumph in 17 A.D. He was again chosen consul for the year 18, with Tiberius as his colleague, and was sent to quell some serious disturbances which had broken out in the East. Having brought this expedition to a successful issue, he died at Antioch in the year 19, it is supposed from the effects of poison administered to him by the orders of the emperor and of Cneius Piso, Governor of Syria. Germanicus was greatly beloved by the Romans; and even the nations whom he vanquished regarded him as a noble and generous foe. He left, by his wife Agrippina, granddaughter of Augustus, several children, one of whom was the notorious Caligula. His daughter Agrippina became the mother of Nero.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" LOUIS DE BEAUFORT, "Histoire de C. Germanicus," 1741; LAGERLOEF, "Vita C. Germanici," Upsal, 1698; J. HILLEBRAND, "Germanicus," 2 vols., Frankfurt, 1817.

Germanus. See GERMAIN.

Ger-mā'nus [Fr. GERMAIN, zhêr'mân'] I., Patriarch of Constantinople, was an enemy of the Iconoclasts, and had a contest respecting the worship of images with the emperor Leo, by whom he was deposed in 730 A.D. Died about 740.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Germanus II. was elected Patriarch of Constantinople about 1224. He left numerous writings. Died about 1250.

Germanus III. became Patriarch of Constantinople about 1265. He resigned in 1266 or 1267.

German y Llorente, HÊR-mân' e lo-rên'tà, (BERNARDO,) a distinguished Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1685. His chief work was a picture of the Virgin represented as a shepherdess. After this work, Murillo gave him the surname of "the Painter of Shepherdesses." Died in 1757.

Germany, EMPEROR OF. See William.

Germar, gêr'mâr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Glauchau, in Saxony, in 1786, was appointed chief councillor of mines at Halle in 1844. He wrote a treatise "On the Petrifications of the Coal Formation of Wettin," etc.

Germon, zhêr'môn', (BARTHÉLEMI,) a French Jesuit, born at Orléans in 1663, distinguished himself in a controversy with Mabillon, and other Benedictines, in regard to ecclesiastical diplomatics. He wrote several works on this subject. Died in 1718.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Germonio, jêr-mo'ne-o, (ANASTASIO,) an Italian canonist, born near Parma in 1551. In 1608 he was appointed Archbishop of Tarantaise. He was the author of numerous ecclesiastical works. Died in 1627.

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes anciens et modernes."

Germyin, hêr-min', (SIMON,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Dort about 1650; died in 1719.

Gerner, gêr'ner, (HENDRIK,) a Danish author, born at Copenhagen in 1629, became Bishop of Viborg in

1693. He published a "Translation from Hæsioid into Danish Verse," and an "Epitome of Danish Philology." Died in 1700.

Gerner, (HENDRIK,) a naval architect, born at Copenhagen in 1742, wrote "Songs for the Amusement of Danish Sailors." Died about 1800.

Gerning, gêr'ning, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist, born at Frankfort in 1746; died in 1802.

Gérôme, zhâ'rôm', (JEAN LÉON,) a French painter, born at Vesoul (Haute-Saône) in 1824, was a pupil of Delaroche. He received a medal of the second class at the Paris Exposition of 1855, and was appointed a commander of the Legion of Honour in 1878. Among his works are "The Augustan Age," (1855), "La Sortie du Bal masqué," "The Gladiators," "The Plague at Marseilles," and "L'Éminence Grise," (1874.)

Gerrard, OF HAARLEM, a Dutch oil-painter, born at Haarlem in 1460; died in 1488.

Gerrards, van, (G. P.), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1607. Died in 1667.

Gerritsz, gêr'rits, (DIRCK OR DIRK,) a famous Dutch navigator, born at Enkhuisen about 1555. He made a voyage to China, the coasts of which he is said to have explored. He commanded one of the five vessels which in 1598 sailed to the South Sea and discovered land about 64° south latitude. Died about 1602.

Ger'ry, (ELBRIDGE,) an American statesman, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1744, graduated at Harvard in 1762. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1772, and soon became a prominent political leader. Having been chosen a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and was placed on several important committees. He became chairman of the treasury board in 1780, and was a member of the convention which, in 1787, formed the Federal Constitution. About 1790 he was again elected to Congress, from which he retired in 1795, and was sent on a mission to France in 1797 with General Pinckney and Mr. Marshall. He was invited to remain when his colleagues were ordered by the French Directors to leave France; and he did remain. He joined the Democratic party, by which he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1810. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1812, when Madison was chosen President. Died in November, 1814.

See J. T. AUSTIN, "Life of Elbridge Gerry;" GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Gersdorf, gêrs'dorf, (JOHANN,) a German physician and surgeon, practised at Strasburg about 1520-40. He published a "Manual of Surgery," (1517.)

Gersdorf, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German general, born at Lobau in 1765. After the alliance of Saxony with France, he fought for Napoleon in the campaigns of 1809, 1810, and 1812. Died in 1829.

Gerson, de, dezhêr'sôn', (JEAN CHARLIER—shâr'-le-â'), surnamed THE MOST CHRISTIAN DOCTOR, was born at the village of Gerson, near Rheims, in 1363. Soon after completing his studies he became chancellor of the University of Paris and canon of Notre-Dame. Having boldly denounced the assassins of the Duke of Orléans, he was persecuted by the Duke of Burgundy, his house was pillaged by a mob, and he saved his life only by concealing himself. He was one of the most energetic members of the Council of Pisa, which deposed the rival popes Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. and elected Alexander V. He afterwards exerted a great influence at the Council of Constance, which deposed Pope John XXIII. Gerson sat in this council as the ambassador of the French king and the representative of the Church of France and of the University. While at this place, he had a fierce disputation with John Huss. Gerson always maintained that the Church had the right to make any reforms, even without the consent of the pope. Owing to the enmity of the party of the Duke of Burgundy, he went from Constance to Bavaria disguised as a pilgrim. After remaining in Germany several years, he returned to France, and entered a convent at Lyons, where he died in 1429. He wrote a treatise "On the Consolation of Theology," ("De Consolatione Theologiæ,") and is supposed by some to have been

the author of the "Imitation of Jesus Christ," which has generally been attributed to Thomas a Kempis.

See LÉCUV, "Essai sur la Vie de J. Gerson," 1832; VON DER HARDT, "Gersoniana;" THOMASSY, "Jean Gerson," 1843; C. SCHMIDT, "Essai sur Gerson," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerstäcker or **Gerstaecker**, gĕr'stĕk'kĕr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German traveller and writer, born at Hamburg in 1816. In 1837 he visited the United States, where he spent six years, and after his return published "Wanderings and Hunting Excursions through the United States of North America," "The River-Pirates of the Mississippi," and other works of fiction. Died at Vienna in 1872.

Gersten, or **Gerstein**, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German mathematician, born in 1701 at Giessen, where he became professor of mathematics in 1733. He was imprisoned twelve years (1748-60) for writing an offensive letter to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. Died in 1762.

Gerstenberg, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German *littérateur*, born at Tondern in 1737. He wrote a successful tragedy, entitled "Ugolino." Died in 1823.

Gerster, (ETELKA,) a Hungarian singer, was born in 1857. She has sung with immense success at Berlin, in Italy, Austria, Russia, England, and elsewhere. Her first appearance in London was in the part of "La Sonnambula," in 1877.

Gernstner, von, (FRANZ ANTON,) a German engineer, born at Prague in 1795, was appointed in 1818 professor of geometry in Vienna. In 1834 he laid the foundation of the railway from Saint Petersburg to Tsarkoe-Selo, the first made in Russia. Died in 1840.

Gerstner, von, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) an eminent German astronomer and mechanic, the father of the preceding, was born in Bohemia in 1756. He was professor of mathematics at Prague, and published, besides other works, a "Hand-Book of Mechanics," (3 vols., 1838-41.) Died in 1832.

See BOLZANO, "Leben des F. J. Ritter von Gerstner," 1837.

Gertrude, jĕr'trood, SAINT, Abbess of Nivelles, was born in Brabant about 626 A.D.; died in 659.

Gérusez or **Géruzez**, zhă'ri'zâ', (EUGÈNE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1799. He was the substitute (*suppléant*) of Villenain in the chair of literature at Paris from 1833 to 1852. He published a "Course of Philosophy," (1833,) which is commended, and "Essays on Literary History," (2 vols., 1853.)

Gervaise. See GERVASE.

Gervaise, zhĕr'vâz', (FRANÇOIS ARMAND,) a French writer, and abbot of the order of La Trappe, born in Paris about 1660. Among his works are the "Lives of many of the Christian Fathers," a "Life of Abelard and Héloïse," (2 vols., 1720,) and a "Life of Saint Paul," (3 vols., 1734.) Died in 1751.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" MARSELLIER, "Vie de l'Abbé de Rancé."

Gervaise, (NICOLAS,) a French ecclesiastic, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1662. When quite young, he went as a missionary to Siam, where he remained four years. In 1724 the pope appointed him Bishop of Horren, and soon after sent him to America, where in 1729 he and all his companions were massacred by the Caribs. Gervaise wrote a "Natural and Political History of the Kingdom of Siam," (1688.)

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gervase, jĕr'vas or jĕr-vâz', [Lat. GERVA'SIUS,] OF CANTERBURY, an English monk and historian of the thirteenth century, wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," and a "History of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Gervase [Fr. GERVAIS, zhĕr'vâ'; Ger. GERVA'SIUS] OF TILBURY, a historian of the thirteenth century, and marshal of the kingdom of Arles, in France, was born at Tilbury, in Essex. He is said to have been the nephew of King Henry II. of England. Among his works are a "History of Britain," and a history of the kings of England and France, entitled "Otia Imperialia."

See T. WRIGHT, "Biographia Britannica Literaria."

Gerville, de, deh zhĕr'vel', (CHARLES ALEXIS ADRIEN du Hérisier—dü hä're'se-â'), a French anti-

quary, born at Gerville, near Coutances, in 1769. He wrote treatises on French antiquities. Died in 1853.

Gervinus, gĕr-vee'nûs, (GEORG GOTTFRIED,) an eminent German historian and critic, born at Darmstadt in May, 1805. He became professor of history and literature at Göttingen in 1836, but was removed in 1837 because he signed a protest against the abolition of the constitution of Hanover. He published an important work, called "History of the National Poetic Literature of the Germans," (3 vols., 1835-38,) and, as a continuation or complement of the same, "Neuere Geschichte der poetischen National-Literatur der Deutschen," (2 vols., 1840-42.) He was chosen professor at Heidelberg in 1844. Among his works is an excellent critical essay on "Goethe's Correspondence," (1836,) a "Study of Shakspeare," (4 vols., 1850,) and a "History of the Nineteenth Century," (3 vols., 1858.) He was a leader of the Liberal party and member of the National Assembly at Frankfurt in 1848. He afterwards advocated republican principles.

See SAINT-RENÉ TAILLANDIER, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1856; and his "Études sur l'Allemagne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gĕr'y-on or **Gĕ-r'y'o-nĕs**, [Gr. Γηρύωνες,] a monster of classic mythology, represented as having three heads, or the bodies of three men united. One of the labours imposed on Hercules was to bring the oxen of Geryon from an island on which they were kept. Hercules accomplished the task, and slew Geryon.

Geselschap, hă'sel-skăp', (EDUARD,) a Dutch painter of history and genre, born at Amsterdam in 1814. Among his earlier productions are "The Adoration of the Magi," and "Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen." His later works represent scenes of German life, and display much imagination.

Gesenius, ġe-see'ne-us or gâ-ză'ne-ûs, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH WILHELM,) an eminent German Orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Nordhausen on the 3d of February, 1785. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of theology at Halle in 1811. He published a "Hebrew Grammar," "Hebrew and Chaldee Hand-Lexicon for the Old Testament," (1810-12,) which has been translated into English and Latin, "On the Origin, Nature, and Authority of the Samaritan Pentateuch," ("De Pentateuchi Samaritani Origine, Indole," etc., 1815,) "Critical History of the Hebrew Language and Writing," (1815,) and a translation of the prophet Isaiah, with a historical, critical, and philological commentary. He was also a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopaedie." As a theologian, Gesenius belonged to the philosophical and critical school. Died at Halle in October, 1842.

See "Gesenius, eine Erinnerung an seine Freunde," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gesenius, (WILHELM,) a German medical writer, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1760. He practised at Nordhausen. Died in 1801.

Ges'ner, (ABRAHAM,) M.D., a geologist of the present age, born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. He published a treatise "On the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," (1847.) He is said to have discovered kerosal gas. Died in 1864.

Gesner, ġes'ner, (ANDREAS SAMUEL,) a German teacher, born at Roth (Anspach) in 1690, was a brother of Johann Matthias, whom he aided in the "Thesaurus Linguae Latinae," ("Treasury of the Latin Tongue.") Died in 1778.

Gesner, (CONRAD,) a celebrated Swiss naturalist and scholar, whom Cuvier calls a "prodigy of application, learning, and sagacity," was born at Zurich on the 26th of March, 1516. He studied languages and sciences at Zurich, Bourges, Bâle, etc., and, after teaching Greek three years at Lausanne, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Bâle about 1540. He practised medicine at Zurich. In 1545 he published the first volume of his famous "Bibliotheca Universalis," the first great work on bibliography which the moderns have produced. The second volume, called "Pandectes," appeared in 1548.

From his youth he had conceived the plan of an extensive work on natural history, in prosecution of which he travelled in Germany and other countries. His "His-

tory of Animals" ("Historiæ Animalium") is perhaps the work by which he has gained the most durable reputation. The first part of it was published in 1551. "This work," says Cuvier, "may be considered as the basis of all modern zoology; copied almost literally by Aldrovandus, abridged by Johnston, it has become the foundation of much more recent works; and more than one famous author has borrowed from it nearly all of his learning. He deserved their confidence by his accuracy, his clearness, his good faith, and sometimes by the sagacity of his views."

Gesner also acquired celebrity as a botanist. He formed a botanic garden at Zurich, and designed or painted with his own hand more than fifteen hundred plants for a History of Plants which he projected and left unfinished. His engravings were used in the "Epitome Mathioli de Plantis," published by Camerarius in 1586. His botanical manuscripts were published by Schmedel in 1754. "He has the credit," says Hallam, "of having discovered the true system of classifying plants according to the organs of fructification, which, however, he does not seem to have made known, nor were his botanical writings published till the last century. Gesner was the first who mentions the Indian sugar-cane and the tobacco." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") In 1556 he published a valuable translation of the works of Ælian into Latin. His "Mithridates sive de Differentiis Linguarum" ("On the Differences of Languages") is an effort on a great scale to arrange the various languages of mankind by their origin and analogies. He died at Zurich in December, 1565, leaving a good reputation for piety and virtue.

See SIMLER, "Vita C. Gesneri," 1556; Life by SCHMIEDEL, prefixed to Gesner's botanical works; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica," NICÉRON, "Mémoires," J. HANHART, "C. Gesner, Beitrag zur Geschichte des wissenschaftlichen Strebens," etc., 1824.

Gesner, (JEAN), a Swiss botanist, born at Zurich in 1709. At the University of Leyden he formed a lifelong friendship with the great Haller. He taught mathematics and physics about forty years in the Academy of Zurich. Haller's "Description of Swiss Plants," says the "Biographie Universelle," was in great part the work of Gesner, who, through modesty, declined to attach his name to the work. He wrote another botanical work, the "Tabulæ Phytographiæ," which was published after his death, and is highly commended. Died in 1790.

See "Biographie Médicale," H. C. HIRZEL, "Denkrede auf J. Gesner," 1790; RUDOLPH WOLF, "J. Gesner, Freund von Haller," etc., 1846.

Gesner, (JEAN JACQUES), a Swiss antiquary, brother of the preceding, born at Zurich in 1707. He was professor of Hebrew at Zurich from 1740 until his death. His favourite study was numismatology. He wrote a work entitled "All Ancient Coins of Nations and Cities," ("Numismata antiqua Populorum et Urbium omnia," in which he attempted to present all Greek and Roman medals. It contains many errors. Died in 1787.

Gesner, (JOHANN MATTHIAS), an eminent German scholar, born near Nuremberg in 1691, became professor of eloquence at Göttingen, (1734.) He published excellent editions of Horace, Quintilian, Claudian, and the "Scriptores de Re Rustica," ("Writers on Agriculture,") also a compilation entitled "New Treasure of the Roman Language," etc., ("Novus Linguae et Eruditionis Romanæ Thesaurus," 4 vols., 1749.) Died in 1761.

See J. D. MICHAELIS, "Memoria J. M. Gesneri," 1761; JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Narratio de J. M. Gesnero," 1762.

Gessi, jês'see, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO), an Italian painter, called the "Second Guido," ("Guido Secondo,") was born at Bologna in 1588. He was a pupil of Guido, whose manner he imitated with success. He is said to have equalled that master in freedom and firmness of touch and in mellowness of colour. Among his works are a "Virgin and Child," and a "Repose in Egypt." He died in 1625, or, according to some writers, in 1649.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gessner, gês'sner, or Gesner, (SALOMON), a Swiss poet and artist, born at Zurich in 1730. In 1754 he brought out his poem of "Daphnis," which was followed by "Inkle and Yarico," and a volume of "Idyls," all of which were very favourably received, both in Germany

and France. His "Death of Abel," a kind of prose poem, appeared in 1758. As a landscape-painter, Gessner holds a high rank, and his engravings after his own pictures are of superior merit. His poetry, though distinguished for elegance of language and fine versification, gives unreal delineations of life, and no longer enjoys its former popularity. He died at Zurich in 1787.

See HOTTINGER, "S. Gessner," Zurich, 1796; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" FILIPPO MORDANI, "Elogio storico di S. Gessner," 1840; MEYER, "Denkmal S. Gesner's in Zurich," 1790; BERTOLA, "Elogio di S. Gesner," 1789.

Gestrin, yês-treen', (JOHN), a Swedish mathematician, who lived under the reign of Gustavus Adolphus.

Gesualdo, jà-soo-ál'do, (CARLO), Prince of Venosa, an Italian amateur musician, lived about 1580. He composed madrigals, which were published in 1595. He excelled in pathos.

Gē'ta, (SEPTIMUS ANTONINUS), Emperor of Rome, colleague and younger brother of Caracalla, and son of Septimus Severus, was born in Milan about 190 A.D. His disposition appears to have been as open and generous as that of his brother was treacherous and cruel. Caracalla, envious of the great popularity of his brother, and also being determined to reign alone, made several attempts to assassinate him. He accomplished this in 212, by concealing some centurions in the apartments of Julia, the mother of the emperors. Geta was holding a conference with his mother when the assassins killed him and wounded her while she endeavoured to shield him.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs Romains;" WM. MUSGRAVE, "Geta Britannicus, avec des Notes par Isaac Casaubon, Janus Gruter et Claude Saumaise," London, 1716.

Geth'in, (Lady GRACE), born in Somerset, England, in 1676, wrote a book entitled "Reliquiæ Gethinianæ," containing essays on love, friendship, death, courage, and several other subjects. Congreve has highly eulogized this work in one of his poems. She died in 1697. A beautiful monument was erected to her memory in Westminster Abbey.

See BALLARD, "Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain."

Geulincx, huh'links or zhuh'lânks', (ARNOLD), a learned Flemish Protestant theologian and Cartesian philosopher at Louvain, born at Antwerp about 1625. He wrote several philosophical and metaphysical works, one of which is called "Metaphysica vera," (1691.) Died in 1669.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Geuns, van, vãn HUNS, (STEPHEN JAN), a Flemish physician and naturalist, born at Groningen in 1767. He wrote several botanical and medical works, and enriched Gorter's "Flora of Holland" with two hundred species of plants. Died in 1795.

Geusau, von, fon goi'zõw, (LEVIN), a Prussian general, born near Eisenach in 1734, served with distinction in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1808.

Gevaerts. See GEVARTIUS.

Ge-var'ti-us or Gevaerts, gâ-vârts', (JAN KASPAR), a celebrated Belgian philologist, born at Antwerp in 1593. In 1611 he was created councillor of state, and historiographer, by the emperor Ferdinand III. of Germany. He wrote Latin poems, and other works. Died in 1666.

Geyer. See GEIJER, (ERIC GUSTAF.)

Geyer, gē'yer, (HENRY SHEFFIE), an American jurist, born at Fredericktown, Maryland, in 1790, settled at Saint Louis, Missouri, about 1812. He was elected to the legislature of Missouri several times, and took an important part in revising the statutes of that State in 1825. In 1851 he was chosen a Senator of the United States. Died in 1859.

Geyger. See GEIGER.

Geyler or Geiler, gē'ler, (JOHANN), a Swiss preacher, born at Schaffhausen in 1445; died at Strasburg in 1510.

Geyser, gē'zer, (CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS), a skilful German engraver, born at Görlitz in 1742. Among his most admired productions are landscapes after Wouwerman and Pynaker, and the vignettes of Heyne's edition of Virgil. Died about 1806.

Ge-ze'lli-us, [Sw. pron. yâ-zil'le-us,] (GEORG), a learned Swedish ecclesiastic, born in 1736. He pub-

lished a "Biographical Dictionary of the Illustrious Men of Sweden," (3 or 4 vols., 1776-78.) Died in 1789.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Gezelius, (JOHAN,) a prelate of Finland, born in 1615. He became professor of theology and Greek at Dorpat, in Livonia, and in 1664 was ordained Bishop of Åbo. He wrote a valuable "Commentary on the Bible" in the Swedish language, and several works in Latin. Died in 1690.

See ACHRELIUS, "Oratio in exequias J. Gezelii," 1690; J. J. TENGSTROEM, "Biskopen i Åbo Stift J. Gezelii den äldres Minne," 1825.

Gezelius, (JOHAN,) a son of the preceding, born in 1647. He became Bishop of Åbo in 1690, and finished his father's commentary or translation of the Bible. He also wrote "Nomenclator Adami." Died in 1718.

Gfrörer, gfrö'rer, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Calw, in Württemberg, in 1803, became in 1846 professor at the Catholic University of Freiburg. He published, among other works, a "Universal Church History," and "Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and his Times," (1835.)

Ghasnevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Ghasnevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Ghazan, gá'zán', (written also Kázán,) Khan, a Mongol sovereign of Persia, born about 1270, was a son of Argoon (Argoun) Khan. He began to reign while still very young, but met at first with much opposition. In 1294 he renounced Booddhism, after which many of the Mohammedan chiefs, who had previously opposed him, joined his cause. He extended his empire by conquest from the river Jihon to the Persian Gulf on the south and Syria on the west. He died in 1304. He was a man of great talents and rare acquirements. Few, if any, among his numerous subjects, were more thoroughly acquainted than he with the history of the ancient Mongols. His government, though severe, appears to have been, on the whole, just and enlightened. For a particular account of his reign, see the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ghaznevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Ghazzálee, (or Ghazzali,) Al. See ABOO-HAMID-MOHAMMED.

Ghedini, gá-dee'nee, (FERDINANDO ANTONIO,) an Italian naturalist and poet, born at Bologna in 1684; died in 1767.

Ghelen. See GELENIUS.

Gherardesca, gá-rár-dés'ká, a celebrated noble family of Tuscany, of the thirteenth century. They were opposed to the other families of nobles, and placed themselves at the head of the popular party.

Gherardesca, (FAZIO or BONIFACIO,) appointed chief of the republic of Pisa in 1329, threw off the yoke of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and concluded an honourable peace with the Guelphs. Died in 1340.

Gherardesca, (FILIPPO,) a distinguished Italian composer, born at Pistoia in 1730; died in 1808.

Gherardesca, (UGOLINO,) COUNT OF, an Italian soldier, who endeavoured to usurp the government of Pisa, but failed and was banished from that city. He then joined the army of Florence, which enabled him to succeed in his projects in 1284. He afterwards governed so despotically that a conspiracy was formed against him, with Ubal dini, the Archbishop of Pisa, at its head. Ugolino was attacked in his palace, where, after a brave defence, he was captured, with three sons and one grandson. By the archbishop's orders, they were all imprisoned in the tower, where they were starved to death, (1288.) This is the Gherardesca of Dante's "Inferno."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gherardi, gá-rár-dee, (ANTONIO,) a painter of the Roman school, born in Umbria in 1644; died in 1702.

Gherardi, (CHRISTOFANO,) called DOCENO, (do-chá'no,) a painter of the Florentine school, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1500. He assisted Vasari in his works. Died in 1556.

Gherardi, (FILIPPO,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1643, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. Among his works is the "Battle of Lepanto." Died in 1704.

Gherardi del Testa, gá-rár-dee dél tés'tá, (TOMMASO,) COUNT, an Italian dramatist, born near Pisa in 1818. He produced in 1845 a successful comedy, called "Mad Ambition," ("Una folle Ambizione.") He composed about forty dramas, and a popular poem, entitled "The Creator and his World," ("Il Creatore ed il suo Mondo,") with other poetical works.

Gherardini, gá-rár-dee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) a painter, born at Florence in 1655. A picture of the "Crucifixion" is called his master-piece. Died in 1723.

Gherardo da Sabbionetta, gá-rár'do dá sáb-be-onet'tá, a celebrated Italian physician and astrologer, born near Cremona between 1200 and 1250. He translated into Latin the works of Avicenna and Almansor.

See BONCOMPAGNI, "Della Vita e delle Opere di Gherardo da Sabbionetta;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ghesquière, de, deh gēs'ke-air', (JOSEPH,) a Jesuit and antiquarian writer, born at Courtrai, in Belgium, in 1736; died in 1802.

Gheyn, de, deh gēn or hīn, (JACOB,) THE ELDER, a noted Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1565; died in 1615.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Gheyn, de, (JACOB,) THE YOUNGER, an engraver, born at Antwerp about 1610; died about 1660.

Ghezzi, gēt'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born in 1634. He adorned several churches of Rome. Died in 1721.

Ghezzi, (PIETRO LEONE,) a painter and engraver, son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1674, and excelled in enamel-work and engraving on stones. He was employed by Pope Clement XI. His prophet Micah, in the church of San Giovanni Laterano, is commended. Died in 1755.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ghezzi, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter and architect, the father of Giuseppe, noticed above, was born near Ascoli about 1600; died about 1650.

Ghiberti, gē-bēr'tee, (LORENZO,) the greatest sculptor of his time, born at Florence in 1378, was also a painter. He received lessons in design from Bartoluccio, a goldsmith, and opened a new era in the art of sculpture by a restoration of the antique style. In 1400 he produced a design for a bronze gate of the baptistery of Saint John at Florence, which was preferred to those of his competitors, among whom was Brunelleschi. He spent twenty years on this bronze gate, which represents scenes from the New Testament. He afterwards executed for the same building another gate, superior to the first. Michael Angelo extolled one or both of these works as worthy to adorn the entrance to Paradise. Among his master-pieces were a statue of Saint Matthew, and the bas-reliefs of the shrine of San Zenobi. "These works," says the "Biographie Universelle," referring to the second gate of the baptistery and the shrine of San Zenobi, "are remarkable for the propriety of the composition, the truth of the attitudes, the accuracy and firmness of the outlines, and the vivacity and dignity of the expression." He was chosen a colleague of Brunelleschi in the erection of the Duomo of Florence. Died about 1455.

See AUGUST HAGEN, "Chronik seiner Vaterstadt von Lorenz Ghiberti," 1833; CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" GONELLI, "Elogio di L. Ghiberti," etc., 8vo, 1822.

Ghica or Ghicca. See GHICA.

Ghica, gē'ká, Ghica, or Ghicca, (GREGORY,) became Hospodar of Moldavia in 1662. He was deposed by the grand vizier Kuprili in 1673, and died about 1680.

Ghika or Ghica, (GREGORY,) a dragoman at the Ottoman Porte. Having been taken prisoner by the Russians, he was sent to Saint Petersburg. Through the influence of the empress Catherine II., he was appointed in 1774 Prince of Moldavia. He was assassinated in 1777, by order of the Sultan.

Ghika, (GREGORY,) was Hospodar of Moldavia and ruler of Wallachia for many years in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Ghika, (GREGORY,) Hospodar of Moldavia, born in Moldavia in 1807. He became hospodar in 1849, and adopted several liberal measures. He was removed by the Turkish Sultan in 1856. Died in 1857.

Ghilini, ġe-lee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian priest, born at Monza in 1589, published a work entitled "Theatre of Literary Men," ("Teatro d'Uomini letterati," (1633.) Died about 1670.

Ghingi, ġen'jee, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian gem-engraver, born at Florence in 1689. He executed a "Venus de Medici" carved from a piece of amethyst weighing eighteen pounds. This master-piece afterwards came into the possession of Augustus III. of Poland. His works are by some esteemed equal to the finest antiques. Died in 1766.

Ghini, ġee'nee, (LUCA,) an Italian botanist, born near Imola in 1500. He taught botany at Pisa, where he planted a botanic garden. Died in 1556.

Ghirlandaio, ġeer-lân-dî'o or ġêr-lân-dâ'yo, a celebrated painter, whose proper name was DOMENICO CORRADI or CURRADO, was born at Florence about 1450. He excelled in invention, and was the first Florentine who attained skill in aerial perspective. He painted many scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist. Among his chief works are "The Massacre of the Innocents," "The Death of Saint Francis," and "The Calling of Saint Peter and Andrew," which is still preserved in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. Michael Angelo was one of his pupils. Died in 1495. His brothers BENEDETTO and DAVID were painters of inferior ability.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Ghirlandaio, (RIDOLFO,) a skilful painter, son of the preceding, born at Florence in 1482. He was the master of a numerous school. "The Coronation of the Virgin" is one of his most admired works. His genius is said to have resembled that of Raphael, whose friendship he enjoyed. He had a talent for the imitation of nature, with the addition of ideal charms. Died in 1560.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Ghisi, (ADAMO.) See MANTUANO.

Ghisi, (DIANA.) See MANTUANA.

Ghisi, ġee'see, (TEODORO,) an Italian painter of the Mantuan school, was a brother of Giorgio Ghisi, surnamed MANTUANO, and lived about 1530-80. He was a pupil of Giulio Romano, some of whose works he finished.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Ghisleri. See PIUS V.

Ghisolfi, ġe-sol'fee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1624. He worked with success at Rome, Genoa, Milan, and Naples. Died in 1683.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Giaber. See GEBER.

Giacobbi, jâ-kob'bee, or **Giacobi**, jâ-ko'bee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1575. He excelled in sacred music, and composed several operas, said to have been the first performed in Europe. Died in 1650.

Giacomelli, jâ-ko-mel'lee, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian translator, born at Pistoia in 1695, became Archbishop of Chalcedon in 1761. He translated into Italian the "Electra" of Sophocles, (1754,) and other Greek works. His versions were highly esteemed. Died in 1774.

See A. M. MATANI, "Elogio storico di M. A. Giacomelli," 1775.

Giacinto or **Giaquinto**, jâ-kwên'to, (CORRADO, kor-râ'do,) an Italian painter, born at Molietta about 1695. He went to Madrid, and became first painter to the king about 1752. Died in 1765.

Giafar. See JAAFAR.

Giambelli. See GIANIBELLI.

Giamberti. See SAN GALLO.

Giambullari, jâm-bool-lâ'ree, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1450.

Giambullari, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1495. He wrote, besides other works, "Rules for Writing and Speaking the Tuscan Language," (1549.) Died in 1564.

Giampaolo, jâm-pôw'lo or jâm-pâ'o-lo, (PAOLO NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, born in the kingdom of Naples in 1757. He became a member of Joseph Bonaparte's council of state in 1807. His chief work is "Dialogues on Religion," (4 vols., 1815-28.) Died in 1832.

Gianibelli, jâ-ne-bel'lee, or **Giambelli**, jâm-bel'lee, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian mechanic and pyrotechnist, who lived about 1570-90. He was the projector of the "infernal machines" which did such fearful execution against the troops of Parma, near Antwerp, April, 1585.

See MOTLEV, "United Netherlands," vol. i. p. 189.

Giannettasio, jân-nêt-tâ'se-o, (NICCOLÒ PARTENIO—par-tâ'ne-o,) a Latin poet and Jesuit, born at Naples in 1648. He published in 1685 a didactic poem on navigation, entitled "Piscatoria et Nautica." The nobleness, facility, and harmony of his poetry are praised by Ginguene. He wrote other poems. Died in 1715.

Giannetti, jân-net'tee, (FILIPPO,) an able landscape-painter, born at Messina. He worked at Naples, where he died in 1702.

Gianni, jân'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and improvisator, born at Rome in 1759. He went to Paris about 1800, and obtained a pension from Bonaparte, whose victories he had celebrated. Died in Paris in 1822.

Giannini, jân-nee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born near Milan in 1773, published several valuable medical works. He practised at Milan. Died in 1818.

Giannone, jân-no'nà, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian historian, born at Ischitella, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1676. He studied law, and practised as an advocate at Naples. He devoted many years to the composition of a "History of the Kingdom of Naples," ("Storia civile del Regno di Napoli," 4 vols., 1723,) in which he attacked the temporal power of the pope and censured the abuses of the Roman Catholic Church. He was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Naples, and, to escape the violence of the clerical party, he retired to Vienna about 1723. He received from the emperor Charles VI. an annual pension of one thousand florins. Having in a subsequent work avowed opinions which were considered heterodox, he was deprived of his pension about 1734, and removed to Geneva in 1735. He wrote a work entitled "Il Triregno, ossia del Regno del Cielo, della Terra e del Papa," ("The Triple Kingdom, or the Kingdom of Heaven, of the Earth, and of the Pope,") which was never printed. In this work he opposed the Catholic dogmas of purgatory, the eucharist, etc. Having been enticed into Savoy by Joseph Guastaldi in 1736, he was arrested by the order of the King of Sardinia, and confined in prison until his death. He died at Turin in March, 1748.

See F. PANZINI, "Vita di P. Giannone," 1765; A. FABRONI, "Vita: Altorum doctrina excellentium;" CORNIANI, "Secoli della Letteratura Italiana;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Giannotti, jân-not'tee, (DONATO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1494, was elected secretary of the republic. His chief work is a history of Venice, called "Repubblica di Venezia," (1540,) which is commended for accuracy and elegance. Died in 1563.

Giannotti, (SILVESTRO DOMENICO,) an Italian sculptor in wood, born at Lucca in 1680; died in 1750.

See CRESPI, "Vita di S. Giannotti," 1770.

Giants. See GIGANTES and JÔTUNS.

Giardini, jar-dee'nee, (FELICE,) a celebrated Italian violinist and composer, born at Turin in 1716. Having performed with brilliant success in Germany, he visited London, where he was received with equal favour. He subsequently became one of the managers of the King's Theatre, which post he was forced to resign, after suffering a heavy pecuniary loss. He died, in great poverty, at Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1796. He was esteemed one of the best musicians of his time, and his compositions for the violin are also of great merit.

See FÉRTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Giattini, jât-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin writer, born at Palermo about 1600; died in 1672.

Gib, (ADAM,) a Scottish theologian, born in Perthshire in 1713, was one of the founders of the Secession Church in Scotland. On the division of this church (1746) he became the leader of the Anti-burghers. He wrote "Sacred Contemplations," (1786.) Died in 1788.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gibault, zhe'bô', (HIÉRÔME BONAVENTURE,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers; died about 1832.

Gibbes, gĭbz, (JAMES ALBAN,) a physician and medical writer, born of English parents at Rouen about 1616. He practised in Rome. Died in 1677.

Gibbes, gĭbz, (ROBERT WILSON,) an American physician, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1809. He wrote, besides several medical and scientific treatises, a "Documentary History of the American Revolution," etc., (3 vols., 1853 *et seq.*)

Gib'bon, (EDWARD,) one of the most distinguished of English historians, was born at Putney in 1737. At the age of twelve he was sent to Westminster School, where his feeble health prevented his making much progress in classical studies. When nearly fifteen, however, he became more robust, and entered Magdalene College; but the picture he has drawn of the Oxford professors and their discipline gives us anything but a favourable impression, and he speaks of the fourteen months he spent there as "the most idle and unprofitable of his whole life." About this time he was converted to the Catholic faith, in consequence of which his father sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, to reside with M. Pavillard, a Calvinistic divine, under whose teachings he was brought back to Protestantism. Here he lived five years in retirement, preparing himself by study and reflection for future eminence. He regarded his "banishment" as a fortunate circumstance, but for which "those important years so liberally improved in the studies and conversation of Lausanne would have been steeped in port and prejudice among the monks of Oxford." In 1758 he returned to England, and in 1761 published his first work, entitled "Essay on the Study of Literature," written in French, with which at that time he was better acquainted, as he himself states in his Autobiography, than with his native tongue. Soon after this he became a captain in the Hampshire militia, and engaged with much ardour in the study of military tactics; but, becoming weary of this pursuit, he gave it up, and in 1763 went to Paris. Leaving Paris, he repaired to Lausanne, and in a short time set out for Rome, where, he tells us, "as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to his mind." He did not, however, begin it until several years later. On his return to England he wrote a history of the Swiss Revolution; but this work was never published. In 1767 he began to publish, conjointly with his Swiss friend Deyverdun, a work called "Literary Memoirs of Great Britain." In 1770 appeared his first work written in English, "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid." In 1774 he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he supported Lord North's administration, in return for which he was made a commissioner of trade, with a salary of £800 a year. On Lord North's resignation, Gibbon gave up his place in Parliament and his "convenient salary." In 1776 the first volume of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" appeared, and proved a brilliant success. "The first impression was exhausted in a few days; a second and third edition were scarcely adequate to the demand." He was especially gratified by the praise of Hume and Robertson, and he says, in his Autobiography, "a letter from Mr. Hume overpaid the labour of ten years." The hostility of this work to the Christian religion, however, gave great offence to many, and it was severely attacked by several English divines, to only one of whom—Mr. Davis—he replied, "because he assailed not the faith, but the fidelity, of the historian." This charge, however, is generally thought to have been fully refuted. The second and third volumes were published in 1781; and in 1783 he again retired to Lausanne, where he gave himself up to literary pursuits and repose. Here he finished the three remaining volumes of his history, which appeared in 1788. He returned to England in 1793, and died in London, January, 1794. His great work has by common consent been placed in the very highest rank of the English classics. As a historian and man of learning, he merits, perhaps, all the praises he has received. As a man, though possessing many amiable traits, he had too little moral elevation and religious sentiment to appreciate the sublime courage of Christian martyrs;

and his political course shows far more regard for his personal interest than devotion to principle.

Mr. Prescott, after some excellent remarks on the qualifications demanded for a perfect historian, speaks of Gibbon as one of the most accomplished writers in this department of literature. He observes, however, that the author of the "Decline and Fall" is wanting in good faith: "his most elaborate efforts exhibit too often the perversion of learning and ingenuity to the vindication of preconceived hypotheses. He cannot, indeed, be convicted of ignorance or literal inaccuracy; but his disingenuous mode of conducting the argument leads precisely to the same unfair result. Thus, in his celebrated chapters on the 'Progress of Christianity' . . . he has often slurred over in the text such particulars as might reflect most credit on the character of the religion, or shuffled them into a note at the bottom of the page, while all that admits of a doubtful complexion in its early propagation is ostentatiously blazoned and set in contrast to the most amiable features of paganism. At the same time, by a style of innuendo that conveys 'more than meets the ear,' he has contrived, with Iago-like duplicity, to breathe a taint of suspicion on the purity which he dares not openly assail." (See "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies.") Porson, alluding to the "Decline and Fall," observes, "An impartial judge must, I think, allow that Mr. Gibbon's history is one of the ablest performances of the kind that has ever appeared. His industry is indefatigable; his accuracy scrupulous; his reading, which indeed is sometimes ostentatiously displayed, immense; . . . his style emphatic and expressive; his periods harmonious." The same able and impartial critic admits that Gibbon's bitter hostility to Christianity is a great blemish on his character as a historian, and adds, "He often makes, when he cannot readily find, an occasion to insult our religion, which he hates so cordially that he might seem to revenge some personal injury." Porson also justly stigmatizes "that rage for indecency which pervades the whole work, but especially the last volumes." (Preface to his "Letters to Travis.") "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." ("Lectures on Modern History.") Alison, the historian, calls the "Decline and Fall" "the greatest historical work in existence." For a fuller presentation of various critical opinions respecting Gibbon, the reader is referred to Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."

See GIBBON'S autobiographic "Memoirs of his Life and Writings," 1799; HENRY HART MILMAN, "Life of E. Gibbon," 1839; GUIZOT, "Notice sur Gibbon;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome viii.; J. B. CHRISTOPHE, "Étude sur l'Historien Gibbon," 1852; VILLEMMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle;" "Quarterly Review" for January, 1815, (vol. xii.) and January, 1834, (vol. i.)

Gib'bon, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1826, graduated at West Point in 1847. He obtained the rank of captain in 1859. He commanded a brigade at Antietam, September, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July, 1863. Having been appointed a major-general, he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbour, May-June, 1864.

Gib'bon's, (CHRISTOPHER,) a son of Orlando, noticed below, was a skilful musician and composer. He was organist of Westminster Abbey. Died about 1675.

Gibbons, (GRINLING,) a distinguished sculptor, of Dutch extraction, born in London (or, as some writers state, in Rotterdam) about 1650. He was appointed by Charles II. one of the directors of public works, and commissioned by him to ornament Windsor Castle with sculpture in wood and marble. Among the most exquisite specimens of his skill in wood-carving are the decorations of a room at Petworth. "There is no instance," says Horace Walpole, "of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers." He is said to have carved feathers which could not be distinguished from real ones. Died in 1721.

See CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Gibbons, (ORLANDO), an eminent English composer and musician, born at Cambridge in 1583. His anthems are regarded as master-pieces of the kind; and he also composed madrigals of great beauty. He was created Doctor in Music in 1622. Died in 1625.

See BURNBY, "History of Music."

Gibbons, (THOMAS), an English Calvinistic divine, born near Newmarket in 1720. He published a work entitled "Female Worthies; or, The Lives of Pious Women." Died in 1785.

Gibbs, (GEORGE), an American mineralogist, born in Rhode Island about 1780. He collected the valuable cabinet of minerals now owned by Yale College and purchased of him by that institution in 1825. Died in 1833.

Gibbs, (JAMES), a Scottish architect, born at Aberdeen about 1680. He studied in Holland and in Italy, and after his return built Saint Martin's Church and Saint Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. Died in 1754.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gibbs, (JOSIAH WILLARD), LL.D., an American philologist, born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1790. He graduated at Yale College, where he became in 1824 professor of sacred literature. He published, besides other works, a "Manual Hebrew and English Lexicon," abridged from Gesenius, (1828,) and "Philological Studies," (1857.) Died in 1861.

Gibbs, (Sir VICARY), an English judge, born at Exeter in 1752. He distinguished himself in the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, for treason, in 1794. He became solicitor-general in 1805, and attorney-general in 1807. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1813. Died in 1820.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Gibelin, zhèb'lân', (ESPRIT (ès'pre') ANTOINE), a French painter of history, born at Aix in 1739. He worked in Paris, chiefly in fresco, and wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1814.

Gibelin, (JACQUES), a physician and naturalist, brother of the preceding, was born at Aix in 1744; died in 1828.

Gibert, zhe' bair', (BALTHASAR), a French critic, of high reputation, born at Aix in 1662. He was professor of rhetoric at the Collège Mazarin, Paris, for more than fifty years, during which he instructed many who became eminent. His principal work is "The Judgment of Savants on the Authors who have treated on Rhetoric," (3 vols., 1713-19,) which is remarkable for power of analysis and judicious reflections. Died in 1741.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gibert, (CAMILLE MELCHIOR), a French physician, born in Paris in 1797. He wrote, besides other works, "Manual of Diseases pertaining to the Skin," ("Manuel des Maladies spéciales de la Peau," 1834.)

Gibert, (JEAN PIERRE), a writer on canon law, born at Aix, Provence, in 1660, was a cousin of Balthasar, noticed above. His "Institutions ecclésiastiques et bénéficiales" (1720) is called his best work. Died in 1730.

See GOUJET, "Éloge de J. P. Gibert," 1736.

Gibert, (JOSEPH BALTHASAR), a historical writer and antiquary, born at Aix in 1711, was a nephew of Balthasar. In 1746 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1771.

Gibert de Montreuil, zhe' bair' deh mōn'truī' or mōn'truh'ye, a French *trouvère* of the twelfth century, was the author of a romance in verse, entitled "La Violette," which ranks among the best productions of the kind in the middle ages. It is supposed to have furnished to Boccaccio the subject of one of his novels, "Novella IX., Giornata seconda," from which Shakspeare has taken the plot of "Cymbeline." "La Violette" was first printed in the original text at Paris in 1834.

Giberti, je-bèr'tee, (GIAMMATTEO), a Sicilian bishop, eminent for learning and piety, born at Palermo in 1495. He was appointed to the see of Verona in 1524. He was a generous patron of literature; and several excellent editions of the Greek Fathers were published at his charge. Died in 1543.

See P. F. ZINI, "Boni Pastoris Exemplum."

Gibief, zhe'be-uf', (GUILLAUME), a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Bourges, was appointed vicar-

general of the order of the Carmelites. He wrote a work entitled "De Libertate Dei et Creature." Died in 1650.

Gib'son, (EDMUND), an English prelate, distinguished for his attainments in the Northern tongues, was born in Westmoreland in 1669. Among his principal publications may be named an edition of the "Chronicon Saxonum," a translation of Camden's "Britannia," and his "Body of English Ecclesiastical Law," ("Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani.") As chaplain to Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, he maintained the rights of the clergy during the contest between the two Houses concerning the extent of their respective powers. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1715, and in 1723 removed to the see of London. Died in 1748.

Gibson, (EDWARD), an Irish lawyer and politician, born in 1837. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish bar in 1860, and was attorney-general for Ireland in the Conservative government from February, 1877, to April, 1880. He sits in the House of Commons for Dublin University.

Gibson, (JOHN), one of the most eminent sculptors of recent times, born at Conway, Wales, in 1791, removed at an early age to Liverpool. His talents soon attracted the notice of Roscoe, through whose influence he was enabled in 1817 to visit Rome. He studied under Canova, and afterwards under Thorwaldsen. Among his principal works are the groups of "Mars and Cupid" and "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," a "Narcissus," a "Wounded Amazon," and other productions of a poetical character, which are regarded as models of classic elegance. His statues of Queen Victoria, Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, and others, are less admired, owing in part to their being represented in antique costume. Gibson also favoured the practice of painting statues, which was opposed by his brother artists. Died in 1866.

See "Life of John Gibson," edited by LADY EASTLAKE, 1869; "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1866.

Gib'son, (JOHN BANNISTER), an eminent American jurist, born in Pennsylvania in 1780. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, was killed in Saint Clair's expedition against the Indians in 1791. He was admitted to the bar in 1803. He was repeatedly re-elected to the State legislature by the then Republican party, and was appointed presiding judge of one of the judicial districts in 1813. He became in 1816 associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and succeeded Judge Tilghman as chief justice in 1827. In consequence of a change in the constitution of the State, making the offices of judges elective, he was deprived of his seat in 1851, but was elected an associate justice the same year. He died in Philadelphia in 1853, having occupied a prominent position as a judge for about forty years.

For some excellent and discriminating, though eulogistic, remarks on his character, by CHIEF-JUSTICE BLACK, see Harris's "Pennsylvania State Reports," vol. vii. pp. 10-14; see also, a biographical sketch of Chief-Justice Gibson, by W. A. PORTER, Esq., 1855.

Gibson, (RICHARD), an English painter and dwarf, born in 1615, excelled particularly in water-colours. He was three feet ten inches high; and his wife was of exactly the same stature. Of five children who grew to maturity, all were of usual size. Gibson was appointed preceptor to the princesses Mary and Anne, daughters of James II. Died in 1690.

Gibson, (THOMAS), an English naturalist and Protestant divine, was distinguished for his learning. He wrote works on various subjects. Died in 1562.

Gibson, (THOMAS MILNER), a Liberal English legislator, born at Trinidad in 1807. He entered Parliament in 1837 as member for Ipswich, and became an effective orator of the Anti-Corn-Law League. In 1841 he was returned to Parliament for Manchester. He was appointed a privy councillor and vice-president of the board of trade in 1846, but resigned in 1848. His opposition to the Russian war rendered him so unpopular that he was defeated at the general election of 1857. About the end of that year he was elected a member of Parliament by the voters of Ashton-under-Lyne. He was appointed president of the board of trade (with a seat in the cabinet) by Palmerston in 1859. In June, 1866, he retired from office. In 1868 he unsuccessfully contested Ashton-under-Lyne. Died in February, 1884.

Gibson, (WILLIAM,) a self-taught English mathematician, born near Appleby in 1720. He became a school-teacher and land-surveyor. Died in 1791.

Gibson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American surgeon, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1788, graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and succeeded Dr. Physick as professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He resigned this position in 1855. Died at Savannah, in Georgia, in 1868. He was one of the first American surgeons who performed the Cæsarian operation with complete success. (See "American Journal of Medical Sciences" for May, 1838.) Died in 1868.

See DR. CARSON'S "History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania," 1869.

Gichtel, gik'tel, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German mystic, born at Ratisbon in 1638, professed doctrines similar to those of Jacob Boehme. His disciples obtained the name of Gichtelians, or Angelic Brothers. He published a work entitled "Practical Theosophy." Died in 1710.

See REINBECK, "Sur la Vie et les Doctrines de Gichtel," Berlin, 1732.

Gid'dingē, (JOSHUA REED,) a distinguished leader in the anti-slavery movement in the United States, was born in Athens, Pennsylvania, in 1795. In 1805 his parents were among the first settlers in Ashtabula county, Ohio, (Western Reserve.) He commenced the practice of law in 1820, and in 1838 was elected a representative to Congress, which position he held by subsequent re-elections for twenty-one years. He united with Mr. Adams in his memorable struggle for the overthrow of the obnoxious "gag-law," enacted for the purpose of preventing the agitation of the slavery question. In 1842 Mr. Giddings was censured by a Congressional vote of 125 to 69 for his agitation of slavery. He instantly resigned his seat, but was soon after re-elected by a large majority. He acted for the most part with the Whig party, voting for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844, but he supported Van Buren in 1848. While in Congress he took a conspicuous part in all the debates on the slavery question, including the fugitive-slave law of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, etc. In March, 1861, he was appointed consul-general for the British North American provinces. Died at Montreal, May 27, 1864. He published two volumes of essays and speeches, a work entitled "The Exiles of Florida," (1858,) and "The Rebellion, its Authors and Causes," (New York, 1864.)

Giddings, (SALMON,) a pioneer missionary in the Mississippi Valley, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1782. He organized eleven churches in Missouri and Illinois, and visited many of the Indian tribes in what are now Kansas and Nebraska. Died in 1828.

Gid'e-on, [Heb. גִּדְעוֹן; Fr. GÉDÉON, zhá'dá'ón,'] an Israelite of the tribe of Manasseh, and son of Joash, became judge of Israel. His nation had been suffering seven years under the tyranny of the Midianites, when a heavenly messenger was sent to Gideon, commanding him to take arms in defence of his country. With three hundred men he totally defeated the Midianites. Gideon was judge of Israel forty years. Died about 1236 B.C.

See Judges vi., vii., and viii.

Gié, de, dēh zhe'á, (PIERRE DE ROHAN—dēh ro'ón,') a French marshal, born in Brittany about 1450. He enjoyed the favour and confidence of Louis XI. and his successor Charles VIII., whom he accompanied in his Italian expedition. He was appointed by Louis XII. preceptor to the young prince, afterwards Francis I. He was subsequently deprived of his dignities, on a charge of having abused his authority. Died in 1513.

Gierig, (GOTTLIEB ERDMANN,) a German philologist, born at Wehrau, Lusaia, in 1753. He published good editions of Ovid (1784) and of Pliny the Younger, and several original treatises. Died in 1814.

Giers, (NICHOLAS CARLOVITCH,) a Russian statesman, born in 1820. He has been employed continuously in the Russian diplomatic service. In 1856 he was appointed consul-general to Egypt. He was ambassador at Teheran 1863-9, and afterwards minister at Berne and Stockholm successively. In 1882 he became minister for foreign affairs.

Gieseler, gee'zeh-ler, (JOHANN KARL LUDWIG,) a German Protestant theologian, distinguished as an eccle-

siastical historian, was born at Petershagen, near Minden, about 1792. He published in 1818 an able "Historical and Critical Essay on the Origin of the Gospels," and was appointed professor of theology at Bonn in 1819. He obtained the chair of theology at Göttingen in 1831. His principal work is his "Manual of Ecclesiastical History," completed after his death. Died in 1854.

Giffard, (Sir HARDING STANLEY,) an English lawyer, born in 1825. He was solicitor-general in the Conservative administration, 1875-1880, and in 1885 became Lord Chancellor with the title of Baron Halsbury.

Giffen, van, (HUBERT,) a Flemish philologist and jurist, born in 1534. Rudolph II. made him councillor and referendary of the empire. Died in 1604.

Gifford, (ANDREW,) an English Baptist minister and noted antiquary, born in 1700. He preached in London, and became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1757. He published a new edition of Folkes's "Tables of English Coins," (1763.) Died in 1784.

Gifford, (JOHN,) the assumed name of JOHN RICHARD GREENE, an English journalist, born in 1758. He was one of the founders of the "British Critic" and "The Anti-Jacobin Review," and wrote, among other works, a "Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt." Died in 1818.

Gifford, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in 1725, became rector of North Okendon in 1772. He wrote "Contemplation," a poem, and "Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisition on Matter and Spirit." Died in 1807.

Gifford, jif'ford, (ROBERT,) Baron Saint Leonard's, an able English lawyer, born at Exeter in 1779. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1817, and attorney-general in 1819. In this capacity he conducted the prosecution of Queen Caroline in 1820, after which he received the title of baron. He became master of the rolls and chief justice of the common pleas in 1824. Died in 1826.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.

Gifford, (SANFORD R.,) a distinguished American landscape-painter, born in Saratoga county, New York. He resided in early life in Hudson, in the vicinity of the Catskill Mountains. Among his works, which are highly praised by Tuckerman, are the "Coming Storm," "Waves Breaking on the Beach at Early Dawn," and "Morning in the Mountains."

See TUCKERMAN'S "Book of the Artists."

Gifford, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English critic and author, and principal founder of the "Quarterly Review," was born at Ashburton, Devonshire, in April, 1757. He was a shoemaker's apprentice for about five years, and afterwards studied at Oxford. He began his literary career by "The Baviad," a poetical satire, (1794,) which was highly successful. His satire "The Mæviad" (1795) was also much admired. In 1797 Gifford was editor of "The Anti-Jacobin." In 1802 he produced a poetical version of Juvenal, which is highly commended. He was editor of the "Quarterly Review" from 1809 until 1824, during which period he showed himself a bitter partisan of Toryism and a severe critic of authors, whom "he regarded," says Southey, "as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Izaak Walton did worms, slugs, and frogs." He was a powerful master of sarcasm, and unsparing in the use of it. Died in December, 1826.

"William Gifford," says Mr. Whipple, "seems to have united in himself all the bad qualities of the criticism of his time. He was fierce, dogmatic, bigoted, libellous, and unsympathizing. Whatever may have been his talents, they were exquisitely unfitted for his position,—his literary judgments being contemptible, where any sense of beauty was required." ("North American Review" for October, 1845, vol. lxi.)

See "Autobiography" prefixed to his translation of Juvenal, and "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iv. chap. vii.

Gī-gan'tēs, [Gr. Γίγαντες; Fr. GÉANTS, zhá'ón,'] gigantic beings of classic mythology, supposed to be the sons of Terra or Tartarus, and to have waged war against the gods. Some ancient poets confounded them with the Titans. They were conquered by the gods, but not until the latter obtained the aid of Hercules.

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Giggei, jéd-já'ee, or **Giggeo**, jéd-já'o, [Lat. GIGGEIUS,] (ANTONIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and Orientalist,

was patronized by Pope Urban VIII. He published a "Thesaurus Linguae Arabice," which had a high reputation at that time. Giggei was an intimate friend of Cardinal Federigo Borromeo. Died in 1632.

Gigli, jèl'yee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian dramatist and satirist, born at Sienna in 1660. His original name was NENCI, (nén'chee.) He wrote successful comedies and tragedies, among which were a translation of Molière's "Tartuffe," entitled "Don Pilone," (1711,) and "The Sister of Don Pilone," (1721,) in which he burlesqued himself and his wife. He attacked the Academy della Crusca in his "Vocabolary of the Works of Saint Catherine," ("Vocabolario delle Opere di Santa Caterina," 1717.) He is called an original genius by Ginguené. Died at Rome in 1722.

See F. CORSETTI, "Vita di G. Gigli," 1746; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gignoux, zhèn'yoo', (FRANCISQUE Régis—rà'zhèss'), a French landscape-painter, born in Lyons about 1816. He emigrated to New York about 1840, and produced pictures of American scenery, among which is "Niagara Falls by Moonlight."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Gigot, zhe'go', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS MATHIEU,) a Belgian writer, born at Brussels in 1793. He wrote an "Abridged History of Holland," (1820.) Died in 1819.

Gigot d'Elbée. See ELBÉE.

Gigoux, zhe'goo', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Besançon in 1806, obtained a medal of the first class at Paris in 1848. Among his works are a "Magdalene," "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Baptism of Clovis," and a portrait of Lamartine.

Gil, heel or hël, a Spanish friar, distinguished as a preacher, born in Andalusia about 1745; died in 1815.

Gil'bart, (JAMES WILLIAM,) an English writer on banking, born in London about 1794, was manager of the London and Westminster Bank. He published a "Practical Treatise on Banking," (1827; 6th edition, 1855,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1863.

Gil'bert, called THE UNIVERSAL, an English prelate, who received his surname on account of his great learning. He was created Bishop of London in 1128. Died in 1134.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique."

Gilbert, zhèl'bair', (ANTOINE PIERRE MARIE,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1785. He published historical descriptions of the cathedrals of Rouen, Chartres, and Amiens. Died in 1858.

Gilbert, (CHARLES C.,) an American officer, born in Ohio in 1827, became brigadier-general of volunteers in the United States army in 1862.

Gilbert, (DAVIES,) a distinguished English savant, whose original name was GIDDY, born in Cornwall in 1767. He was president of the Royal Society, and was noted for his generous patronage of literary and scientific men. He was one of the first to recognize the genius of Sir Humphry Davy, whom he materially assisted in early life and introduced to the notice of the managers of the Royal Institution. He published "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question," and other learned treatises. In 1827 he succeeded Sir Humphry Davy as president of the Royal Society; he resigned this position in 1830. Died in 1839.

Gilbert, (GABRIEL,) a French dramatic poet, born about 1610. His works are numerous, but have little merit. It is evident, however, that some of the best French writers—Racine, for example—have sometimes borrowed from him. He was patronized by Christina, Queen of Sweden, who invited him, after her abdication, to her court in France, and made him her secretary. Died about 1680.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Gilbert, (Sir GEOFFREY or JEFFREY,) an English jurist, born in 1674, became chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, (1716,) and in England, (1725.) He wrote the "Forum Romanum," (1756,) "History and Practice of Chancery," (1758,) and other legal works. Died in 1726.

Gilbert, (Sir HUMPHREY,) a celebrated English navigator, born of an ancient family in Devonshire in 1539. By the marriage of his mother, after becoming a widow,

with Mr. Raleigh, he was half-brother to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. After leaving Oxford, he distinguished himself in several military enterprises. As commander-in-chief in the province of Munster, he assisted in quelling the insurrection in Ireland. He published in 1576 a "Discourse to Prove a Passage by the Northwest to Cathaia," etc. He obtained letters-patent from the queen in 1578, with permission to make discoveries in North America and take possession of any part yet unoccupied. His first expedition to Newfoundland was unsuccessful; but in 1583 he again set sail. "The commander," says Bancroft, "on the eve of his departure received from Elizabeth a golden anchor guided by a lady, a token of the queen's regard." When he arrived in the Bay of Saint John, he took possession in the queen's name of the surrounding country, and granted leases to those of his company who desired them. It having been represented to him that there were silver-mines in Newfoundland, he sailed, with his little fleet of three vessels, along that coast. They had not gone far, however, when, owing to the negligence of the crew, their largest ship was wrecked and nearly all on board perished. Gilbert now set sail for England in the Squirrel, a vessel of only ten tons. He was requested to go on board the larger vessel, called the Hind; but he refused to leave the little company who had shared with him so many dangers. They encountered very rough seas, and the little bark was in the greatest danger. "The general, sitting abaft, with a book in his hand, cried out to those in the Hind, 'We are as near to heaven by sea as by land.' That same night, about twelve o'clock, the lights of the Squirrel suddenly disappeared, and neither the vessel nor any of its crew was ever again seen."

Gilbert, (Sir JOHN,) an English artist, was born in Kent in 1817. He began painting at an early age, and has illustrated a large number of books. He was knighted in 1871, elected R.A. in 1876, and elected President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1871. Among his works are "The Murder of Thomas à Becket," "Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," and "May Dew," (1878.)

Gilbert, (JOHN GRAHAM,) a painter of history and portraits, was born at Glasgow in 1794.

Gilbert, (L. T.,) a French dramatist and novelist, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1827.

Gilbert, gíl'bèrt, (LUDWIG WILHELM,) a German physician, born in Berlin in 1769. He founded in 1799 "The Annals of Physics and Chemistry," ("Annalen der Physik und Chymie," 150 vols.) Died in 1824.

See L. CHOUANT, "L. W. Gilberts Leben und Wirken," 1825.

Gilbert, (NICOLAS JOSEPH LAURENT,) an excellent French satiric and lyric poet, born near Remiremont, in Lorraine, in 1751. He became a resident of Paris in 1774, with no resources but his talents. In 1775 he produced a satire against the skeptical philosophers, called "The Eighteenth Century." His odes "On the Jubilee," (1776,) "On the Present War," (1778,) and his poem entitled "At the Banquet of Life" ("Au Banquet de la Vie") contain passages of great beauty. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he became insane, swallowed a key, and died in November, 1780. His death is attributed to a fall from a horse by the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," which calls him "the most eminent satirist of the eighteenth century."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PINARD, "Gilbert, ou le Poète malheureux," 1840; "Mémoires de la Marquise de Créquy."

Gilbert, (NICOLAS PIERRE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Brest in 1751. He became professor at Val-de-Grace, Paris, in 1796, and physician-in-chief to the grand army in 1806. Died in 1814.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Gilbert, (PIERRE JULIEN,) a French painter of marine views, born at Brest in 1783.

Gilbert, SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, accompanied the second crusade to the Holy Land. Died in 1152.

Gilbert, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister, born about 1612; died in 1694.

Gilbert or Gilbert, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English physician and scientific writer, born at Colchester in 1540. Having taken his degree in a foreign university,

he was, after his return to England, chosen a Fellow of the College of Physicians, in London. He acquired a high reputation in his profession, and became physician-in-ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. His great work entitled "On the Magnet, the Magnetic Bodies," etc. ("De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus," etc.) came out in 1600. His reputation was at once established by this production. Died in 1603.

Gilbert, (WILLIAM SCHWENCK,) an English dramatic author, born in London in 1836. Among his works we may mention the popular comic operas written in conjunction with Arthur Sullivan, "H. M. S. Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride," (1881), "Iolanthe," and "Princess Ida."

Gilbert [Lat. GILBERTUS] of SEMPRINGHAM, SAINT, an English ecclesiastic, born in Lincolnshire in 1083, was the founder of the order of Gilbertines. He established thirteen monasteries and a number of hospitals. Died in 1189.

Gilbert de la Porré, zhèl'baïr' deh lâ po'râ', [Lat. GISLEBERGUS PORREYANUS,] a French theologian and scholastic philosopher, born at Poitiers about 1070. He became Bishop of Poitiers, and wrote a celebrated work called "Book of Six Principles," ("Liber sex Principiorum.") He was a realist in philosophy. Died in 1154.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique."

Gilbert de Voisins, zhèl'baïr' deh vwâ'zân', (PIERRE PAUL ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a French judge, born near Paris in 1779. He was appointed first president of the imperial court under Napoleon, and in 1830 became a member of the court of cassation. Died in 1843.

Gilchrist, (ALEXANDER,) a British writer on art, born about 1827. He wrote a "Life of William Etty," (2 vols., 1855.) Died in 1861.

Gilchrist, (EBENEZER,) a Scottish physician, born at Dumfries in 1707. He practised at his native place with success, and wrote "On the Use of Sea-Voyages in Medicine," (1756.) Died in 1774.

Gilchrist, (JOHN BORTHWICK,) an English Orientalist, born in 1759. He published several valuable works on the Hindostanee language. Died in 1841.

Gilchrist, (OCTAVIUS,) an English dramatic critic, born at Twickenham in 1779. He wrote a "Letter to W. Gifford on a Late Edition of Ford's Plays," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1823.

Gil'das, SAINT, surnamed SAPIENS, (the "Wise,") an eminent ecclesiastic, supposed to have been a native of Wales, was born about 511 A.D. Having spent several years in France in his studies, he founded after his return a church and school in Pembrokeshire. On the invitation of Saint Bridget, he visited Ireland, where he effected a great reformation in the Church. He afterwards founded the monastery of Saint Gildas de Ruys in Brittany. The work entitled "De Excidio Britanniae" has been ascribed to this writer.

See LOBINEAU, "Vies des Saints de Bretagne."

Gil'do or **Gil'don**, a Mauritanian chief, son of Nabal, was raised by the emperor Theodosius to the chief command in Africa. In the quarrel between Arcadius and Honorius he sided with the former, for which he was declared a public enemy by the Romans. His army was soon after defeated by the Roman forces under Mascezel, and Gildo, being imprisoned, destroyed himself, (398 A.D.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gil'don, (CHARLES,) an English writer and actor, born in Dorsetshire in 1665. He published "The Deist's Manual," (1705), "The Complete Art of Poetry," and several dramas. "His memory is still preserved," says Macaulay, "not by his own voluminous works, but by two or three lines in which his stupidity and venality have been contemptuously mentioned by Pope." Died in 1723.

See LELAND, "Deistical Writers;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Giles. See ÆGIDIUS.

Giles, jîls, (HENRY,) a Unitarian minister and writer, born in Wexford county, Ireland, in 1809, emigrated to the United States about 1840. Among his works are "Lectures and Essays," (2 vols., 1845,) and "Christian Thoughts on Life," (1850.) He has lectured extensively in the United States.

Giles, jîlz, (Rev. JOHN A.,) an English editor and historian, born about 1802. He published a number of valuable works, among which are a "Greek-and-English Lexicon," (1846,) a "History of the Ancient Britons," (2 vols., 1847,) and "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great." He edited the "Entire Works of the Venerable Bede," (12 vols., 1843-44.) He died in 1884.

Giles, (WILLIAM BRANCH,) an American statesman and orator, born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1762. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and at Princeton. In 1790 he was elected a representative to Congress by the Federal party, but soon became a Democrat. He made in 1793 a violent attack on Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, and offered resolutions censuring him for an undue assumption of power; but these were not adopted by the House. He vigorously opposed Jay's treaty with England in 1796. Having retired from Congress in 1798 to accept a seat in the Virginia legislature, he co-operated with Madison in procuring the passage of the celebrated resolutions of 1798 against the alien and sedition laws. He was again a representative in Congress in 1801-2, and in 1804 was elected to the United States Senate. In this body he continued to be one of the ablest supporters of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison until 1811 or 1812, when he took sides with the opposition. He retired from the Senate in 1815. In 1825 he was again a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by John Randolph. He was chosen Governor of Virginia in 1827. In 1829 the famous Constitutional Convention met; and, though Governor of the State, he served as a delegate, and took a conspicuous part in its deliberations. Died in 1830.

"Mr. Giles," says Senator Benton, "was considered by Mr. Randolph to be in our House of Representatives what Charles Fox was admitted to be in the British House of Commons,—the most accomplished debater that his country had ever seen. But their acquired advantages were very different: Fox was a ripe scholar, Giles neither read nor studied; Fox perfected himself in the House, speaking on every subject, Giles out of the House, talking to everybody."

See BENTON'S "Thirty Years' View," etc.

Giles de Corbeil. See ÆGIDIUS CORBOLIENSIS.

Giles of Viterbo. See ÆGIDIUS OF VITERBO.

Gil-fil'lan, (Rev. GEORGE,) a Scottish writer, born in Perthshire in 1813. He published in 1845 his "Gallery of Literary Portraits," which was favourably received, and was followed by a second and a third series in 1849 and 1855. Among his other works are "The Book of British Poesy, Ancient and Modern," "The Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant," and "The Bards of the Bible." "Gilfillan is sometimes happy in his metaphors and apt in his allusions, but is more likely to be extravagant in the one and grotesque in the other." (Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors.")

Gilfillan, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Dunfermline about 1798. He wrote songs and other poems, (4th edition, 1851.) Died in 1850.

See a "Memoir of the Author," prefixed to the edition of his poems, 1851; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Giliane, zhe-le-â'néz, or **Gilles-Anès**, a Portuguese navigator, who made discoveries on the west coast of Africa about 1435.

Gilbert, zhe'le'baïr', (JEAN IMMANUEL,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Lyons in 1741. He planted a botanic garden at Grodno about 1775, and returned to Lyons in 1783. He published, besides other works, "Medical Anarchy," ("L'Anarchie médicale," 3 vols., 1772,) which was commended by Haller, "Flora Lithuanica," (1781,) a "History of the Plants of Europe, or Elements of Practical Botany," (2 vols., 1798,) and an "Abridgment of the Natural System of Linnæus," (1802.) Died in 1814.

See J. MOLLÉT, "Eloge historique de J. E. Gilbert," 1816; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gilmer. See GELIMER.

Gilj or **Gilii**, jee'le-ee or jèl'yee, (FILIPPO LUIGI,) an Italian astronomer and botanist, born at Corneto in 1756, was director of the observatory founded by Gregory XIII. Died at Rome in 1821.

Gilkens, hîl'kəns, (PETER), a jurist and legal writer, born at Ruremond, Netherlands, about 1558.

Gill, (Rev. ALEXANDER), an English theologian, born in Lincolnshire in 1564. He was the author of "Sacred Philosophy of the Holy Scriptures." Died in 1635.

Gill, (ALEXANDER) a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1597. He became usher, and afterwards head-master, of Saint Paul's School. Among his pupils was the poet Milton. Died in 1642.

Gill, (EDMUND), an English landscape painter, born in London in 1820. Among his works are "A Storm Scene at St. Gowan's," (1846,) "Rapids," (1872,) and "The North-west Coast of Cornwall," (1882.)

Gill, (JOHN), an English Baptist divine, of great learning, born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1697. In 1719 he settled in London as pastor of a congregation at Horsleydown, where he preached for fifty years. He published an "Exposition of the New Testament," (3 vols., 1746-48,) and an "Exposition of the Old Testament," (6 vols., 1748-63,) which are highly esteemed by the Baptists. Among his numerous other works is "A Body of Doctrinal and Practical Divinity," (3 vols., 1769-70) Died in 1771.

Gille, zhèl, (CHARLES EUGÈNE), a French lyric poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1820, published "The Barber of Pézéas," a comedy, and a number of popular songs. He committed suicide in 1856.

Gilles, zhèl, (JEAN), a French musical composer, born at Tarascon in 1669; died in 1705.

Gilles, (NICOLE), a French historian, who was *secrétaire-contrôleur* of the treasury in the reign of Charles VIII. He wrote "Annals of France," a work of some merit, often reprinted. Died in 1503.

Gilles, (PIERRE), a French naturalist, born at Albi in 1490. He travelled in the Levant for scientific purposes. "He was one of the first in France," says Weiss, "who cultivated natural history with success." ("Biographie Universelle.") He published, in Latin, a work "On the Nature of Animals," (1533,) consisting chiefly of translations from Ælian, a "Treatise on the Antiquities of Constantinople," (1561,) and other works. Died at Rome in 1555.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gilles, zhèl, (PIERRE), a Swiss Protestant minister, born about 1570, wrote a "History of the Church of the Vaudois," (1644.)

Gilles de Colonne. See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Gilles de Delft. See DELPHUS.

Gil-lès'pie, (GEORGE), a Scottish Presbyterian theologian, who was one of the commissioners sent to the Assembly of Westminster in 1643. He published "Treatises of Miscellaneous Questions," (1649,) "The Ark of the Testament Opened," (2 vols., 1661-77,) and other works. Died in 1648.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gillespie, (THOMAS), a Scottish Presbyterian minister, born near Edinburgh about 1708. He founded, about 1750, a sect called the "Synod of Relief." Died in 1774.

Gil-lès'pie, (WILLIAM MITCHELL), LL.D., an American engineer and writer, born in New York in 1816. He graduated at Columbia College in 1834, and became professor of civil engineering in Union College at Schenectady in 1845. His principal work is "Roads and Railroads: a Manual for Road-Making," (1845,) said to be one of the best treatises on the subject in the English language, (7th edition, 1854.) Died in 1868.

Gillet, zhe'là', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS), a French sculptor, born in 1709. He worked in Saint Petersburg, returned to France about 1778, and died in 1791.

Gilli, jèl'lee, or **Gilj**, (FILIPPO SALVATOR), an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born near Spoleto in 1721. He spent twenty-five years in South America, and published after his return "The Natural, Civil, and Sacred History of the Spanish Provinces in South America," which was esteemed one of the best works that had been written on those countries until Humboldt's Travels appeared. Died in 1789.

Gil-lies, (JOHN), a Scottish historian, born at Brechin, in Forfarshire, in January, 1747. He published in 1778

his translation of the Orations of Lysias and Isocrates. The first part of his principal work, "The History of Ancient Greece and its Colonies," (2 vols. 4to,) came out in 1786, and in 1793 he succeeded Dr. Robertson as royal historiographer of Scotland. He afterwards published his "History of the World from the Reign of Alexander to that of Augustus," (2 vols., 1807-10,) which is a continuation of his History of Greece. He died at Clapham, near London, in 1836.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement:) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gillies, (ROBERT PIERCE), a Scottish writer, favourably known by his translations from the German. He lived near Edinburgh, and was a friend of Sir Walter Scott and of Wordsworth the poet. He was the first editor of the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and author of various works, among which are "Childe Alarique," a poem, and autobiographic "Memoirs of a Literary Veteran," (3 vols., 1851.)

See PRESCOTT'S "Miscellanies," p. 180.

Gill'more, (QUINCY ADAMS), an American general, born in Lorain county, Ohio, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1849. He gained the rank of captain in 1861, and that of brigadier-general of volunteers early in 1862. He displayed skill as an engineer by the capture of Fort Pulaski in April, 1862, and was appointed commander of the department of the South in June, 1863. He made a successful attack on the enemy's fortified position on Morris Island in July, began to bombard Fort Sumter and Charleston in August, and took Fort Wagner in September, 1863. Fort Sumter was reduced to a ruinous condition; but its garrison continued to hold it until February 17, 1865. He also damaged Charleston by batteries about four and a half miles distant from that city. He commanded the tenth corps in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond in the summer of 1864. He was appointed a brevet major-general of the regular army in March, 1865. He is the author of many works on engineering subjects.

See REID, "Ohio in the War," 1868.

Gillot, zhe'yo', (CLAUDE), a French designer and engraver, born at Langres in 1673, was the master of Watteau. He was most successful in etching. His compositions are chiefly burlesque. Died in Paris in 1722.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Gillot, (JACQUES), a French scholar, born at Langres about 1550. He was a friend of Scaliger and Casaubon, and one of the authors of the celebrated "Satire Ménippée," which contributed greatly to the success of Henry IV. against the League. He wrote "Letters to Joseph Scaliger," which were printed. Died in 1619.

See MAIMBOURG, "Histoire de la Ligue," vol. iii.

Gill'ray, (JAMES), a celebrated English caricaturist, born about 1750, excelled both in drawing and engraving. The satire of his caricatures was directed against social and political abuses; but he was frequently extravagant, and indulged in too great personalities. Died in 1815.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., second series, 1853.

Gilly, zhe'ye', (JACQUES LAURENT), a French general of division, born in Languedoc in 1769; died in 1829.

Gil'y, (WILLIAM STEPHEN), an English writer, born about 1790, was canon of Durham and vicar of Norham. He published "The Spirit of the Gospel," (1818,) "Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont and Researches among the Vaudois," (1824,) "Second Visit, or Waldensian Researches," (1831,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Gil'man, (CAROLINE), an American authoress, wife of the Rev. Samuel Gilman, was born in Boston in 1794. Among her most popular works are "Recollections of a New England Housekeeper," and "Recollections of a Southern Matron." She has also published "Oracles for Youth," (1854,) "Sibyl, or New Oracles from the Poets," (1854,) and "Jairus's Daughter."

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Gilman, (JOHN TAYLOR), an American Governor, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1759. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783, and became treasurer of his State in the latter year. In 1797 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire by the Federalists. He was re-elected annually until

1807, was a very popular Governor, and filled the same office in 1813, 1814, and 1815. Died in 1828.

Gilman, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine and author, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1791, graduated at Harvard in 1811. He was pastor of a Unitarian church in Charleston, South Carolina, from 1819 until his death. Among his works are "Memoirs of a New England Village Choir," (1829,) and a poem called "The History of a Ray of Light." Died in 1858.

Gilmer, (THOMAS W.,) a Virginian politician and member of Congress. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler, and was killed by the explosion of a large gun on the steamer Princeton in February, 1844.

Gilpin, (BERNARD,) an excellent English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1517. He was appointed one of the first professors of Christ Church College soon after it was founded by Henry VIII. He was educated in the Catholic faith; but he was subsequently converted to Protestantism, and, soon after the accession of Queen Mary, visited France and Holland. Returning to England in 1556, he was appointed Archdeacon of Durham and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, during the reign of Mary. The reformation he effected among the lawless borderers of this region, and his bold denunciations of the wickedness of the times, obtained for him the name of "the Apostle of the North." He refused the bishopric of Carlisle, offered him by Queen Elizabeth, preferring to remain at Houghton, where he thought his labours were most needed. Died in 1583.

See WM. GILPIN, "Life of Bernard Gilpin," 1753; G. CARLETON, "Vita Bern. Gilpini," 1628.

Gilpin, (HENRY D.,) an American lawyer and classical scholar, born in Philadelphia in 1801. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and soon became distinguished as an able lawyer. In 1840 he was made attorney-general of the United States. He edited the papers of James Madison, (3 vols. 8vo, 1840.) Died in 1860.

See "Memorial of Henry D. Gilpin," 1860; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Gilpin, (RICHARD,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Cumberland about 1625. He published a "Treatise of Satan's Temptations," (1677.) Died in 1699.

Gilpin, (SAWREY,) an English painter, brother of William Gilpin, noticed below, was born at Carlisle in 1733. His favourite subjects were horses and other animals, which he painted with extraordinary fidelity. Among his master-pieces are a "Group of Tigers," and the "Horses of Diomedes." Died in 1807.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Gilpin, (Rev. WILLIAM,) a distinguished English author, born at Carlisle in 1724. He taught a school at Cheam, in Surrey, until one of his pupils—Colonel Mitford, the historian—procured for him the living of Boldre, in Hampshire. He was the author of many valuable and well-written works, among which are a "Life of Bernard Gilpin," (1753,) a "Life of Wickliff," (1765,) a "Life of Cranmer," (1784,) and "Essays on Picturesque Beauty," etc. He described and illustrated the picturesque scenery of England in a series of works, with plates finely engraved by himself. Died in 1804.

Gil Vicente, zheel or zhèl ve-sên'tà, an eminent Portuguese dramatist, born at Barcellos in 1485. He was patronized by King John III., who, it is said, often performed parts in his comedies. He was himself an actor, and his daughter Paula was esteemed the first Portuguese actress of her time. Gil Vicente's works enjoyed a European reputation, and Erasmus is said to have learned Portuguese for the sole purpose of reading his comedies. He wrote nearly a century before Lope de Vega and Shakespeare, and probably did more than any other to build up the modern drama. His compositions include tragedies, comedies, and farces; also autos, or religious pieces for Christmas festivals. Among his best comedies are "The Judge of Beyra," and the "Portuguese Fidalgo." Died in 1557.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" BOUTERWIK, "Littérature Espagnole et Portugaise;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (under VICENTE.)

Gil y Zarate, hèl e thá-rá'tà, (DON ANTONIO,) a Spanish dramatist, born in 1793 at the Escorial, where his parents resided as court actors. He brought out in 1835 his tragedy of "Doña Blanca de Borbon," which was favourably received, and was soon followed by another, entitled "Carlos II. el Hechizado," which established his reputation. Among his other dramas we may name "Rosamunda," and "Guzman el Bueno:" the latter is esteemed his best piece. Zarate filled several offices under the government, and was appointed professor of history at Madrid, and a member of the Spanish Academy.

Gimignano, je-mèn-yâ'no, or **Geminiani**, jà-me-nè-â'nee, (GIACINTO,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia in 1611, studied under Pietro da Cortona. His principal works are frescos in the Lateran at Rome and the Niccolini palace at Florence. Died in 1681. His son LODOVICO (1644-97) was a painter of some merit.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gimma, jèm'mâ, (GIACINTO,) an Italian writer, born at Bari in 1668; died in 1735.

Ginani, je-nâ'nee, or **Zinani**, dze-nâ'nee, (GABRIEL,) an Italian poet, born at Reggio about 1560. Among his works is "Amerigo," (1590,) which Tiraboschi ranked with the best Italian tragedies of the sixteenth century. Died about 1635.

Ginani, (GIUSEPPE,) COUNT, an Italian naturalist, born at Ravenna in 1692. He made a valuable collection of plants, shells, and other objects of natural history, on which he wrote several treatises. Died in 1753.

Gines or **Ginez**. See SEPULVEDA.

Ginguené, zhân'geh-nâ', (PIERRE LOUIS,) an eminent French critic and *littérateur*, born at Rennes in 1748. He became a resident of Paris in 1772. On the breaking out of the Revolution he favoured the republican cause, but always showed himself a friend to moderation. He was appointed in 1795 director-general of the commission of public instruction, and in 1798 he was ambassador to the King of Sardinia. On his return he obtained, in 1799 or 1800, a seat in the Tribunat, from which, however, he was soon dismissed, on account of his opposition to the acts of Bonaparte. He now abandoned politics, and became a contributor to the "Literary History of France," which had been begun by the Benedictines. His greatest work, the "Literary History of Italy," (9 vols., 1810-24,) was left by him incomplete, and was continued by Salfi. Ginguené was the author of a poem of great merit, entitled "The Confession of Zulmé," and contributed numerous notices of Italian writers to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in November, 1816.

See "Notice sur Ginguené," by Salfi, appended to the "Histoire littéraire d'Italie," tome x.; DACIER, "Éloge de Ginguené;" D. J. GARAT, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de P. L. Ginguené," 1817; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1814.

Gin'kel or **Ginkell**, van, (GODARD or GODART,) sometimes written **Ginkle**, Earl of Athlone, a Dutch general of great ability, born at Utrecht, or in Gelderland, about 1630. He had attained the rank of general when he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, (1688.) He served at the battle of the Boyne, (1690,) and was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1691. He took Athlone, gained a decisive victory over the Irish at Aghrim in July, 1691, and completed the subjection of the island before the end of that year. He was rewarded with the title of the Earl of Athlone in 1692. He commanded the Dutch cavalry in Flanders in 1695 and 1696. "Ginkel was one of the bravest and ablest officers of the Dutch army," says Macaulay. In 1702 he obtained command of the Dutch troops under Marlborough. He died at Utrecht in 1703, leaving two sons.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. iv.

Giobert, jo-bàrt', (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian chemist, born near Asti in 1761. He was the first in Italy to propagate the doctrines of Lavoisier, and he made some reforms or innovations in agriculture. In 1800 he became professor of rural economy at Turin. He published "Annals of Rural Economy," (3 vols., 1793,) and other works. Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gioberti, jo-bĕr'tee, (VINCENTO,) an eminent Italian philosopher and patriotic statesman, born at Turin in April, 1801. He graduated at the University of Turin, where in 1825 he was appointed professor of theology. In 1831 he became chaplain to the king, Charles Albert; but, being soon after accused of favouring the liberal party, he was first imprisoned, and subsequently exiled. He resided more than ten years in Brussels, where he wrote his "Theory of the Supernatural," ("Teoria del Soprannaturale," 1838,) and "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy," ("Introduzione allo Studio della Filosofia," 1839.) In 1843 he published his "Civil and Moral Supremacy of the Italians," ("Il Primato civile e morale degli Italiani,") in which he advocates the restoration of the greatness of Italy, through a reformed papacy, a constitutional monarchy, and moderate freedom of the press. This work was received with enthusiasm by his countrymen, with the exception of the Jesuits, several of whom replied to it. His "Modern Jesuit," ("Gesuita moderno,") which appeared in 1847, caused a great sensation, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy was soon after decreed by the pope. Gioberti's return to Turin in 1848 was celebrated by the Italians with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, and he was chosen soon after president of the Chamber of Deputies. The same year he was appointed minister of public instruction, and afterwards placed at the head of the ministry as president of the council. Owing to disagreement with his colleagues, he resigned this post in February, 1849. He died in Paris in October, 1851 or 1852, having previously published a treatise "On the Civil Renovation of Italy," (1851,) which was very favourably received. He was an eloquent and powerful writer and orator.

See CRUGER, "Esquisses Italiennes;" G. MASSARI, "Vita di V. Gioberti," 1848, (translated into French, Brussels, 1853;) CERISE, "V. Gioberti," Paris, 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giocondo, jo-kon'do, [Lat. JOCON'DUS,] (FRA GIOVANNI,) a celebrated architect and antiquary, born at Verona about 1435. He became in 1494 professor of the ancient languages in his native city, and numbered among his pupils J. C. Scaliger. Being invited to Paris by Louis XII. in 1499, he built the bridge of Notre-Dame, which is regarded as one of the finest of that time. He was afterwards employed by the Venetians to superintend the turning off the waters of the Brenta from the lagunes of Venice. He was subsequently commissioned by Pope Leo X. to assist Raphael and San Gallo in the building of Saint Peter's Church. Giocondo had made a very large and valuable collection of ancient inscriptions, which he presented to Lorenzo the Magnificent. Died about 1537.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Gioeni, jo-ā'nec, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian naturalist, born at Catania in 1747. He published in 1790 a "Treatise on the Lithology of Vesuvius," ("Saggio di Litologia Vesuviana.") Died in 1822.

Gioffredo, jof-fra'do, (MARIO GAETANO,) an able architect, born at Naples in 1718. He was employed by the government at Naples, and received the title of chief architect. Among his works are the church of Spirito Santo, and the Palazzo Campolieto. He published a "Treatise on Architecture," (1768.) Died in 1785.

See N. A. CARLINI, "Elogium M. G. Gioffredi," 1785.

Gioffredo, (PIETRO,) an Italian historian, born at Nice in 1629. He wrote "A History of Nice," in Latin, (1658,) and a "Description of the Maritime Alps." Died in 1692.

Gioja, jo'yā, (FLAVIO,) an Italian navigator, born near Amalfi about 1300. The invention of the mariner's compass has been erroneously ascribed to him.

See KLAUPROTH, "Lettre sur l'Invention de la Boussole," Paris, 1834.

Gioja, (MELCHIORRE,) an eminent Italian political economist, born at Piacenza in 1767. He advocated the republican form of government in an essay which obtained a prize in 1796, and was appointed director of the bureau of statistics at Milan about 1803. He expressed his preference of the French régime in his work entitled "The French, Germans, and Russians in Lombardy,"

("I Francesci, i Tedeschi, i Russi in Lombardia," 1805.) He published an important work on political economy, called "New View of the Economic Sciences," ("Nuovc Prospetto delle Scienze economiche," 6 vols., 1815-19.) Among his other remarkable works are a "Treatise on Merit and Rewards," (1819,) and "The Philosophy of Statistics," (2 vols., 1826.) "M. Gioja," says Silvio Pellico, "was the most eminent thinker that the economical sciences have had in Italy in modern times." Died at Milan in 1829.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" GIUSEPPE SACCHI, "Memoria sulla Vita di M. Gioja," 1829; F. BETTINI, "Cenni intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere di M. Gioja," 1843.

Giofino, jol-fee'no, or **Golfino**, gol-fee'no, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Verona, lived about 1475.

Giolito de' Ferrari, jo-lee'to dà fĕr-rā'tee, (GABRIELE,) a distinguished Venetian printer, whose works are remarkable for the beauty of their typography. He was ennobled by the emperor Charles V. Died in 1581.

Giordani, jor-dā'nee, (VITALE,) a Neapolitan mathematician, born at Bitonto in 1633. He became professor of mathematics in the College di Sapienza, at Rome. Died in 1711.

Giordano, jor-dā'no, (LUCA,) surnamed FA PRESTO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Naples in 1632, was a pupil of Ribera, (Spagnoletto.) He afterwards studied under Pietro da Cortona at Rome, and was distinguished for the skill and rapidity with which he copied the works of the great masters. His father, who was very covetous, was constantly urging him to haste, from which he obtained the sobriquet of Fa Presto, ("Make Haste.") An anecdote is often told of him, that, when painting a picture of the Saviour and the Apostles, his father called him to dinner: "Luke, come down instantly: the soup is getting cold." "I am at your service," he replied: "I have only to make the twelve Apostles." He has been called "the Proteus of Painting," from his admirable imitations of the works of other artists. Being invited to Spain in 1679 by Charles II., he adorned the Escorial with frescos, which rank among his master-pieces. His other principal works are the grand altar-piece in the church of the Ascension at Naples, and a number of frescos at Rome and Florence. Critics, while admitting the wonderful versatility of his genius, deny to him the highest rank in his art, since he never reaches the sublime. Died in 1705.

See STIRLING, "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BELLORI, "Vite de' Pittori;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giordano, (SOFIA,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Turin in 1779; died in 1829.

Giorgi, jor'jee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian scholar and Latin poet, born at Venice in 1747; died in 1779.

Giorgi, (ANTONIO AGOSTINO,) an Italian monk and linguist, born near Rimini in 1711. He wrote a work on the grammar, religion, and history of Thibet, entitled "Alphabetum Thibetanum," (1762.) "His erudition," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is confused, vain, and mendacious." Died in 1797.

See FONTANI, "Elogio del P. Giorgi," 1798.

Giorgi, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary and bibliographer, born in 1690, lived in Rome. Died in 1747.

Giorgini, jor-jee'nec, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian chemist, born at Carpi in 1821. He wrote several able chemical works.

Giorgione, jor-jo'nā, (GIORGIO Barbarelli—bar-bā-rel'lee,) called IL GIORGIONE DI CASTELFRANCO, a celebrated painter, was born at Castelfranco, near Treviso, in 1477. He is considered the founder of the Venetian school. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, and a fellow-student of Titian, who became his rival. Before him no one had possessed so free and firm a touch, so true and rich a colouring. He continued to ennoble his manner, and to present more ample outlines, more animated figures, and bolder foreshortenings. He was an excellent portrait-painter. His pictures are rare, many of his frescos having been injured by the air of Venice. Among his oil-paintings are "The Concert," at Florence, "Christ Allaying the Storm," at Venice, and "Moses Saved from the Water," at Milan. He died at Venice in 1511, aged thirty-four. As a colorist he was equalled

only by Titian and perhaps a few artists of a later period. "There have been only seven supreme colorists," says Ruskin, "among the true painters whose works exist,—namely, Giorgione, Titian, Veronese, Tintoret, Correggio, Reynolds, and Turner; but the names of great designers are multitudinous."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" CARLO RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti," etc., 2 vols., 1648; RUSKIN, "Modern Painters."

Gioseffo, the Italian of JOSEPHUS, which see.

Giottino, jot-tee'no, (TOMMASO di Stefano — de stèf'â-no), or TOMMASO DI LAPPO, an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1324. He was surnamed GIOTTINO because he imitated the manner of Giotto. He painted frescos and oil-pictures, some of which are extant. Died in 1356.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Giotto Angiolotto, jot'to àn-jo-lot'to, or **Ambrogio**, àm-bro-jot'to, [Lat. JOCTUS,] (BONDONE), an eminent Florentine painter, born in 1276. He studied under Cimabue, whom he far surpassed in the grace of his figures, harmony of colouring, and the easy flow of his draperies. He is regarded as one of the principal reformers of painting in Italy, and his portraits are characterized by a spirit and fidelity hitherto unknown since the revival of arts. He was also an architect and sculptor, and excelled in mosaics, one of which, called the Navicella, in the church of Saint Peter, is esteemed his master-piece. He numbered among his friends the illustrious Dante, and adorned with paintings the church of Saint Francis, where the great Italian poet was buried. He executed a number of historical pictures in fresco, nearly all of which have been lost. His portraits of Dante and Brunetto Latini are among his best works in that department. Died in 1336.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Giovanelli, jo-vâ-nel'lee, (RUGGIERO), an Italian composer, born at Velletri about 1560. He succeeded Palestrina as chapel-master at Saint Peter's, Rome, in 1594. He composed masses, motets, etc. He was living in 1615.

Giovanetti, jo-vân-net'tee, (FRANCESCO), an Italian jurist, born at Bologna; died in 1586.

Giovanetti, (GIACOMO), an eminent Italian jurist and economist, born at Orta (province of Novara) in 1737. He wrote "On the Civil State," ("Sullo Stato civile," 1809,) "On the Statutes of Novara," ("Degli Statuti Novaresi," 1830,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Giovanni, jo-vân'nee, (or John), an Italian painter, was patronized by the emperor Otho III., whose palace at Aix-la-Chapelle he ornamented with paintings about 1000 A. D.

Giovanni, jo-vân'nee, (or John), of UDINE, (oo'de-nâ), an Italian painter, born in 1494, was a student of Raphael. He was particularly known for his pictures of animals and flowers. Died in 1564.

Giovanni da Fiesole. See FIESOLE.

Giovanni da San Giovanni. See MANOZZI.

Giovanni Pisano, jo-vân'nee pe-sâ'no, an Italian sculptor and architect, erected the Campo Santo at Pisa and the Castello del Novo at Naples. He also designed and executed the monuments of three of the popes, and various other works. Died in 1320.

Giovannini, jo-vân-nee'nee, (GIACOMO MARIA), an able engraver, born at Bologna in 1667. He engraved several works of Correggio. Died in 1717.

Giove, the Italian of JUPITER, which see.

Giovenazzi, jo-vâ-nât'see, (VITO MARIA), an Italian poet, born in Apulia in 1727; died in Rome in 1805.

Giovene, jo'vâ-nâ, (GIUSEPPE MARIA), an Italian naturalist, born at Molfetta in 1753; died in 1837.

Giovini, jo-vee'nee, (ANGELO AURELIO BIANCHI), an able Italian historian and journalist, born at Como in 1799. He published a "History of the Hebrews," (1844,) a "History of the Longobards," (1848,) and other works. He became editor of "L'Opinione," a Liberal journal of Turin, in 1848, and of the "Unione" in 1853. In 1852 he began the publication of a "History of the

Popes," of which ten or more volumes have appeared. He was hostile to the papal supremacy. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giovio, jo've-o, (BENEDETTO), a historian and Latin poet, brother of Paolo, noticed below, was born at Como in 1471; died in 1544.

Giovio, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) COUNT, an Italian writer, born at Como in 1748; died in 1814.

Giovio, [Lat. JOVIUS; Fr. JOVE, zhov,] (PAOLO), a celebrated Italian historian, of an ancient family, born at Como in 1483. He was patronized by Leo X. and his successor, Clement VII., who made Giovio Bishop of Nocera and conferred upon him other distinctions. He was also distinguished by the favour of Francis I. and Charles V., and, having amassed a large fortune, built an elegant villa on Lake Como. His principal works are his "Lives of Illustrious Men," ("Elogia Virorum illustrium," (1546,) and "History of his Own Times," (1550,) both written in Latin and remarkable for grace and purity of style. As a historian, he cannot be relied on, since he himself admits in his letters that he wrote to please his patrons, and he was accustomed to say he had two pens,—one of gold, the other of iron. Died at Florence in 1552.

See VOSSIUS, "De Arte historica;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," under JOVE; DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giovio, (PAOLO), [Fr. PAUL JOVE, pōl zhov,] THE YOUNGER, a Latin poet and bishop, born at Como about 1530, was a grandson of Benedetto, noticed above. He became Bishop of Nocera in 1560, and was a member of the Council of Trent. He wrote short Latin poems of superior merit. Died about 1585.

Giraldi, je-râl'dee, (CINZIO GIAMBATTISTA), an Italian dramatist and *littérateur*, born at Ferrara in 1504, was for many years professor of medicine and philosophy in his native city. He wrote numerous tragedies, one of which, entitled "Orbecche," is esteemed one of the best dramas of that time. He also published "Gli Hecatombiti," or "The Hundred Novels," which acquired a wide popularity. Died in 1573.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Giraldi, [Lat. GIRAL'DUS,] (LILIO GREGORIO), a learned Italian poet and antiquary, born at Ferrara in 1479. He lived some years in Rome, and was appointed apostolic prothonotary. His chief works are a "History of the Heathen Gods," ("De Diis Gentium,") a "History of Greek and Latin Poets," (1545,) and critical "Dialogues on the Poets of our Times," (1551.) Died in 1552.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" FRIZZOLI, "De Vita et Operibus L. G. Giraldi;" Venice, 1553; DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" NICÉRON, "Hommes illustres."

Giraldus. See GIRALDI.

Giraldus Cambrensis, sometimes called **Giraldus de Barry**, and **Sylvester Giraldus**, a learned ecclesiastic and historian, born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 1146. He studied at the University of Paris, where he became a proficient in rhetoric and civil and canon law. After his return he was appointed one of the chaplains to Henry II., and preceptor to Prince John. Among his principal works are two on the geography of Ireland and of Wales, viz.: "Topographia Hiberniæ" and "Descriptio Cambriæ." As a historian, he shows great learning and research, mingled, however, with superstition. Died about 1220.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1806.

Girard, je-rard' or he-rart', (ALBERT,) a Dutch mathematician, wrote a "New Invention in Algebra," (1629,) which Montucla called a remarkable work. Died in 1634.

Girard, zhe'râr', (ALEXIS FRANÇOIS), a French engraver, born at Vincennes in 1789. Among his best works is "The Three Marys at the Tomb," after Ary Scheffer.

Girard, (BALTHASAR.) See GERARD.

Girard, BARON, a French general, born at Geneva in 1750, served with distinction under Moreau on the Rhine in 1796. For his services at Essling and Wagram, in 1809, he received the title of baron. Died in 1811.

Girard, je-rard', [Fr. pron. zhe'râr',] (CHARLES,) a naturalist, born at Mülhausen, France, about 1822, was a pupil and assistant of Agassiz. He became about 1850

a resident of Washington, United States, and wrote numerous treatises on fishes, reptiles, etc. He described the reptiles collected by the United States Exploring Expedition.

Girard, (GABRIEL,) one of the most distinguished of French grammarians, born at Clermont-en-Auvergne about 1677. He was appointed royal interpreter for the Russian and Slavonic languages. His work entitled "French Synonyms" (1736) was received with great favour, and has taken its place among the French classics. Voltaire said, "It will subsist as long as the language, and will even serve to make it subsist." Girard was elected to the French Academy in 1744. Died in 1748.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloges des Académiciens."

Girard, (GRÉGOIRE,) called PÈRE GIRARD, a Swiss teacher, born at Freyburg in 1765. He wrote several treatises on education, one of which, called "Educational Course of the Mother-Tongue," ("Cours éducatif de la Langue maternelle," 1840,) obtained the Montyon prize of the French Academy. Died in 1850.

See E. NAVILLE, "Notice biographique sur le Père Girard," 1850; SEVERUS, "G. Girard; ein Character- und Lebensbild," 1853.

Girard, (JEAN,) a French jurist and Latin poet, born at Dijon in 1518; died in 1586.

Girard, (JEAN,) a French veterinary physician, born near Clermont-en-Auvergne in 1770. He wrote the "Anatomy of Domestic Animals," (2 vols., 1807,) and other valuable works. Died in 1852.

Girard, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit and popular preacher, born at Dôle about 1680. His name obtained a scandalous publicity by a charge of sorcery and other crimes, for which he was tried and acquitted in 1731. Died in 1733.

See "Détails historiques sur le Père Girard," etc., Paris, 1845.

Girard, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Aulps (Var) in 1775, distinguished himself at Austerlitz in 1805, became general of division in 1809, and was killed at Ligny in 1815. "He was one of the most intrepid soldiers of the army," said Napoleon: "he had evidently the sacred fire."

Girard, (JEAN de Villethierry—dèh vèl'te'ÿ're'), a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1641, wrote many excellent treatises on morals and religion. Died in 1709.

See DUFIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Girard, (PIERRE SIMON,) an eminent French engineer, born at Caen in 1765. He was attached to the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and there obtained data for his valuable treatise "On the Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry of Egypt." He was appointed director of waters at Paris by Napoleon, and admitted into the Institute in 1813. He wrote many treatises on navigable canals. Died in 1836.

See CHARLES DUFIN, "Discours aux Funerailles de Girard;" BOISSARD, "Les Hommes illustres de Calvados;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Girard', (STEPHEN,) a famous merchant and banker, born near Bordeaux in France, May 24, 1750, was not liberally educated. He became a cabin-boy, a mate, and afterwards master, of a coasting-vessel. About 1776 he settled in Philadelphia as a trader. He eventually owned a fleet of merchant-vessels. When the yellow fever raged in that city in 1793, he distinguished himself by his humane attentions to the sick, whom he nursed in the hospitals. Having purchased the building of the United States Bank, he established in 1812 a private bank, with a capital of \$1,200,000, which was increased to \$4,000,000. His bank prospered, and his notes were at par when all other paper money was depreciated. "It was the war of 1812," says Parton, "which suspended commerce, that made this merchant so enormously rich. . . . He was the very sheet-anchor of the government credit during the whole of that disastrous war." Although he could sometimes act the part of a benefactor to the community, it is said that he never had a friend. He died, without issue, in 1831, leaving property valued at about \$9,000,000, and directed that two millions should be applied to found a college for orphan boys, which was commenced in 1833 and opened in 1848. The main building of this college is considered the most admirable specimen of Grecian

architecture in America. It is one hundred and sixty-nine feet long, by one hundred and eleven feet wide, and is surrounded by a portico of thirty-four columns, each fifty-five feet high and six feet in diameter.

See PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; "North American Review" for January, 1865; FREEMAN HUNT, "Lives of American Merchants," vol. i.

Girard, de, dèh zhe'râr', (PHILIPPE HENRI,) a French engineer and inventor, born in Vaucuse in 1775. He made some improvements in the steam-engine, and, according to a French biographer, produced rotary motion without a working-beam, (1806.) In 1810 he invented a useful machine for spinning flax, for which the jury of the Exposition of National Industry awarded him a gold medal in 1844. His friends claim for him the invention of the steam-gun, which is also ascribed to Perkins. He invented other machines, and owned or directed extensive manufactories of flax in France, Austria, and Poland. Died in Paris in 1845.

See ÉMILE DESCHAMPS, "Notice biographique sur P. de Girard Inventeur, etc.," 1853; CHAPSAL, "P. de Girard," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Girardet, zhe'râr'dâ', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss engraver, born at Locle in 1764. He engraved the "Transfiguration," after Raphael, and the "Rape of the Sabine Women," after Poussin. Died in Paris in 1823.

Girardet, (CHARLES,) a Swiss painter, of high reputation, born at Locle about 1808. He called himself KARL to distinguish himself from his father, Charles, who was an engraver. He produced a capital picture of "Protestants surprised at Meeting," (1842,) and some Swiss and Italian landscapes.

Girardet, (EDOUARD,) a Swiss painter of genre, and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Neuchâtel in 1819. He travelled in Egypt with his brother Karl, and worked in Paris. He represents Swiss scenery, manners, and costumes with success. After attaining the highest success in his art he suddenly relinquished it, and about a year later came before the world as a successful engraver. His engraving of the "Divicon of Gleyre" is much admired. Died in 1880.

Girardet, zhe'râr'dâ', (JEAN,) a French historical painter, born at Lunéville in 1709, received the title of first painter to Stanislas, ex-King of Poland. Died in 1778.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Girardi, je-rar'dee, (MICHELE,) an Italian anatomist, born at Limone, on Lake Garda, in 1731. He was professor of anatomy at Padua and Parma. He edited a magnificent edition of the "Plates of Santorini," (1775-) Died in 1797.

Girardin. See SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN.

Girardin, zhe'râr'dân', (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS,) an eminent French chemist, born in Paris in 1803, was a pupil of Thénard. He became in 1828 professor of chemistry applied to the arts, at Rouen. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Elementary Chemistry," (1835,) which obtained two medals at Paris, "Memoirs of Applied Chemistry," and a "Treatise on Agriculture," (2 vols., 1852.) About 1858 he accepted a chair at Lille.

Girardin, de, dèh zhe'râr'dân', (ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a son of René Louis, noticed below, born in 1776, distinguished himself at Austerlitz, in Spain, Russia, etc., and became a general of division in 1814. Died in 1855.

Girardin, de, (DELPHINE GAY,) a popular authoress, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in January, 1804, was a daughter of Sophie Gay, noticed in this work. Her verses entitled "The Sisters of Saint Camille" (1822) gained a prize of the French Academy. She produced in 1824 a volume of "Essais poétiques." Her beauty and *esprit* rendered her a popular favourite. She was married to Émile de Girardin in 1831, after which she wrote "The Quiz," ("Le Lorgnon," 1832,) and other romances, among which is "The Cane of M. de Balzac," ("La Canne de M. de Balzac," 1836.) Her reputation was increased by the sparkling and charming prattle of her "Lettres Parisiennes," which appeared in "La Presse" from 1836 to 1848. Died in Paris in 1855.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," February, 1851; LA-MARTINE, "Cours familier de Littérature;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1844.

Girardin, de, (ÉMILE), an enterprising French journalist, a natural son of Count Alexandre de Girardin, was born in Paris about 1804. He founded in 1831 the "Journal des Connaissances utiles," and made some efforts for the diffusion of cheap literature among the masses. In 1836 he founded "La Presse," a daily paper, (at forty francs per annum, about half the usual price,) which he conducted with great ability and success until 1856. He killed Armand Carrel in a duel in 1836. He was elected a deputy several times, and supported nearly all parties in turn. The abdication of Louis Philippe is ascribed to the influence of Girardin, who attempted to secure the succession for the Comte de Paris. He afterwards became editor of the paper "La Liberté," which was fined 5,000 francs for opposing the government. In 1870 he boastfully predicted the success of the French over the Germans. He founded the "France" in 1874, and helped to defeat the Reactionary plot in 1877. Died in 1881.

Girardin, de, (ERNEST STANISLAS), a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1803. He became in 1848 a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly. In 1852 he was made a senator.

Girardin, de, (LOUIS STANISLAS CÉCILE XAVIER), COMTE, a French officer, born at Lunéville in 1762, was a son of René Louis, noticed below. He was educated partly by J. J. Rousseau. As a deputy to the Legislative Assembly, 1791-92, he acted with the Constitutional party. He became a member of the Tribunat in 1800, and a general of brigade in the army of Joseph Bonaparte in Spain about 1808. After the restoration he was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. He left, besides political tracts, "Journal and Souvenirs, Speeches and Opinions," (2 vols., 1828.) Died in 1827.

See VATOUT, "Hommage à la Mémoire de S. Girardin," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Girardin, de, (RENÉ LOUIS), MARQUIS, born in Paris in 1735, was a friend of the celebrated Rousseau, to whom he gave a retreat on his beautiful domain of Ermenonville. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise "On the Composition of Landscapes," (1777,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1808.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Girardon, zhe'rār'dōn', (FRANÇOIS), an eminent French sculptor, born at Troyes in 1630. He studied at Rome, and after his return was distinguished by the favour of Louis XIV., being successively appointed professor, rector, and chancellor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Among his master-pieces may be named the sculptures of the "Fountain of Pyramids" and the four principal figures of the "Bath of Apollo" at Versailles, the "Mausoleum of Cardinal Richelieu," and the "Rape of Proserpine." He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the great painter Le Brun. Died in 1715.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giraud, zhe'rō', (CHARLES JOSEPH BARTHÉLEMY), a French jurist, born at Pernes in 1802. He was minister of public instruction in 1851, soon after which he became professor of Roman law in the Faculty of Paris.

Giraud, (GIOVANNI), COUNT, a celebrated Italian dramatist, of French extraction, born at Rome in 1776. He produced a number of successful comedies, (4 vols., 1808.) The most popular of these is entitled "The Tutor in a Quandary," ("L'Ajo nell'Imbarazzo," 1807.) He excels in comic power and vivacity. Died in 1834.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giraud, (PIERRE), a French cardinal, born at Montferrand in 1791. He became Archbishop of Cambrai in 1841, and a cardinal in 1847. Died in 1850.

See J. P. FABER, "Biographie du Cardinal Giraud," 1850.

Giraud, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS), a French sculptor, born at Luc, in Provence, in 1783, gained the grand prize in 1806 for his "Wounded Philoctetus." Died in 1836.

Giraud, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE), a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1806.

Girault de Saint-Fargeau, zhe'rō' deh sãn'fār'zhō', (EUSÈBE), a French *littérateur*, born in Yonne in 1799. He published a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary of all the Communes of France," (3 vols., 1846-47,) and other works.

Girault-Duvivier, zhe'rō' dü've've-ä', (CHARLES PIERRE), a French grammarian, born in Paris in 1765. He published an "Analysis of the Best Treatises on French Grammar," (2 vols., 1811,) which was approved by the French Academy in 1814. Died in 1832.

Girey-Dupré, zhe'rä' dü'prä', (JOSEPH MARIE), a French Girondist, born in Paris in 1769, assisted Brissot in the "Patriote Français." He was executed in November, 1793.

Girod-Chantrons, zhe'rō' shōn'trōn', (JUSTIN), a French naturalist, born at Besançon in 1750; died in 1841. He wrote several scientific works.

Girod de l'Ain, zhe'rō' deh lân, (AMÉDÉE), BARON, an able French advocate and legislator, born at Gex (Ain) in 1781. He was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, and was president of the council of state from 1832 until 1847. Died in 1847.

Girodet-Trioson, zhe'rō'dä' tre'ō'zōn', (ANNE LOUIS), a celebrated French painter, born at Montargis in 1767. He studied for a time under David, and subsequently at Rome, where he produced his "Dream of Endymion," and several other pictures. Among his master-pieces we may name "Pygmalion and Galatea," a "Scene from the Deluge," and "The Revolt of Cairo." His works are characterized by great excellence of design, but they are frequently disfigured by extravagance and are deficient in animation. Girodet was an officer of the legion of honour, and a member of the Academy of Painting. Died in 1824.

See P. A. COUPIN, "Notice nécrologique sur la Vie, etc. de Girodet," 1825; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Éloge de Girodet," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giron. See OSUNA.

Giron de Loaysa, he-rōn' dā lo-ī'sā, (GARCÍAS), a learned Spanish prelate, born at Talavera in 1542. He became almoner to Philip II. of Spain in 1585, and Archbishop of Toledo in 1598. Died in 1599.

Gironi, je-rō'nee, (ROBUSTIANO), an Italian antiquary, born near Milan in 1760; died in 1838.

Girou de Buzareingues, zhe'rō' deh bü'zā'rāng', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS CHARLES), a French physiologist and writer on agriculture, born in 1773; died in 1856.

Giroust, zhe'rō', (JACQUES), a French Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Beaufort, in Anjou, in 1624; died in 1689.

Girs, yēers' (GILES, or ÆGIDIUS), a Swedish chronicler, born in Södermannland about 1580, wrote a work entitled "Chronicles of Gustavus I. and Eric XIV.," ("Gustaf I. och Eric XIV. Chronöcor," 1670.) Died in 1639.

Girtanner, gēer'tān'ner, (CHRISTOPH), a Swiss physician, born at Saint Gall in 1760. Among his works is a "Treatise on Venereal Diseases," (1794.) Died in 1800.

Girtin, (THOMAS), an English artist, born in 1773. Among his works are a collection of "Views in Paris." Died in 1802.

Giry, zhe're', (FRANÇOIS), a learned French ecclesiastic and philanthropist, son of Louis, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1635. He was the author of a number of religious works. Died in 1688.

See RAFFRON, "Vie du P. Giry," 1691.

Giry, (LOUIS), a French translator, born in Paris in 1595. He was a member of the French Academy. Among his versions, which were received with favour, were those of Plato's "Crito," Plato's "Apology for Socrates," and ten books of Saint Augustine's "Civitas Dei." Died in 1665.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Gisbert, zhēs'bai'r', (BLAISE), a French Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Cahors in 1657. He was the author of "Christian Eloquence in Theory and Practice," and other works. Died in 1731.

Gisbert, (JEAN), a French Jesuit, born at Cahors in 1639, became professor of theology and principal of the Jesuits' College at Toulouse. He was the author of a work entitled "Antiprobabilismus," etc., which is eulogized by Dupin. Died in 1711.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques," etc.

Giš'borne, (THOMAS), an English divine and poet, born at Derby in 1758. He became perpetual curate of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, in 1783, and prebendary of Durham in 1826. His principal works are

"Principles of Moral Philosophy," (1789), "Walks in a Forest, or Poems," (1794), "Duties of the Female Sex," (14th edition, 1847), and sermons, which were commended by Robert Hall. Died in 1846.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1846.

Gis'co, [Gr. Γίσκων or Γέσκων; Fr. GISCON, zhès'kòN',] a Carthaginian general, who commanded in Sicily in 338 B.C.

Gisco, a Carthaginian general, who at the end of the first Punic war, 241 B.C., took command of the army in Sicily. On their arrival in Africa his troops mutinied and commenced the civil war called "the Inexpiable." Gisco, having been sent to negotiate with the rebels, was seized by them and put to death about 239 B.C.

Giseke, gée'zèh-kèh, or **Giesecke**, (NIKOLAUS DIETRICH,) a German poet, born in Hungary in 1724. He became court preacher at Quedlinburg, and superintendent at Sondershausen. He wrote religious and lyric poems, which were favourably received. Died in 1765.

Giseke, (PAUL DIETRICH,) a German botanist and physician, born at Hamburg in 1745; died in 1796.

Gismondi, jès-mon'dee, (CARLO GIUSEPPE,) an Italian mineralogist, born at Mentone in 1762; died in 1824.

Gisors, zhe'zor', (ALPHONSE HENRI,) born in Paris in 1796, was appointed architect of the Palais du Luxembourg in 1834. Among his works are the Normal School, Paris, (1842,) and the chamber of the senate. He became a member of the Institute.

Gì-ti'a-das, [Gr. Γερτιάδας,] a Lacedæmonian architect, statuary, and poet, flourished about 520 B.C. He completed the temple of Athena Poliouchos at Sparta, and adorned it with a bronze statue of the goddess.

Giudici, joo'de-chee, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian painter and sculptor, born in the province of Milan in 1723, was the master of Andrea Appiani. Among his works is a bas-relief of "Adam and Eve expelled from Eden." Died in 1804.

Giulay. See GYULAI.

Giuliano, (MAJANO DI.) See MAJANO.

Giulini, joo-lee'nee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Milan in 1714. He displayed great erudition and good judgment in a work on the mediæval history of Milan and the Milanese, "Memorie spettanti alla Storia, al Governo ed alla Descrizione della Città e della Campagna di Milano ne' Secoli bassi," (9 vols., 1760-75.) Died in 1780.

See FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Giulio Romano, joo'le-o ro-má'no, sometimes also written **Julio Romano**, [Fr. JULES ROMAÏN, zhü'l ro'mÁN',] or **Giulio Papi**, joo'le-o pee'pee, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, born in Rome in 1492. He was a student and intimate friend of Raphael, of whom he became the principal heir. After the death of his preceptor he completed several works which that great artist had left unfinished. He was also employed by Pope Clement VII. as architect of a palace. He was liberally patronized by the Duke of Mantua, in whose saloon he painted his greatest work, a representation of the Giants struck by the Thunderbolts of Jupiter. The designs of Giulio display great powers of invention and uncommon sublimity of thought; but his colouring is dry and defective. As an architect, he stood so high that upon the death of San Gallo he was appointed to superintend the construction of Saint Peter's at Rome; but he died in 1546, before reaching that city. About two hundred and fifty of Giulio's best designs have been engraved, one of which is the "Triumph of Titus and Vespasian."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," under PAPP.

Giunone. See JUNO.

Giunta, joon'tá, sometimes called **Zonta**, dzon'tá, (FILIPPO,) an Italian printer, born in Florence in 1450. In company with his son Bernardo, he established presses in Florence, Geneva, and Venice. Their editions of the Greek authors were highly valued. Filippo died in 1519, Bernardo in 1551.

Giunta da Pisa, joon'tá dá pee'sá, a painter of the Florentine school, flourished between 1210 and 1240.

He painted frescos at Pisa and Assisi. He was perhaps the best artist of his epoch.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Giuntino, joon-tee'no, or **Giuntini**, joon-tee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Florence in 1523. He became a Protestant, and settled at Lyons, where he died in 1590.

Giusti, joo's'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, born in 1624. He painted landscapes and animals with success. Died in 1705.

Giusti, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian satiric poet, born near Pescia in 1809. He published in 1835 a poem "On the Death of Francis I.," which caused a great sensation. This was succeeded by the "Dies Irae," "Health-Drinking to the Weathercock," ("Il Brindisi di Girella,") "The Humanitarians," ("Gli Umanitari,") and other caustic satires on the political and social vices of the day. An adherent of moderate liberalism, he was equally severe on the oppressors of his country and on the so-called party of Young Italy. He became a member of the Tuscan Chamber of Deputies in 1848. Giusti numbered among his friends Capponi, Manzoni, and D'Azeglio. Died in 1850.

See "Giuseppe Giusti and his Times," 1864, by SUSAN HORNER; "North British Review" for November, 1864.

Giustiniani, joo's-te-ne-á'nee, written also **Justiniani**, (AGOSTINO,) a learned ecclesiastic, born at Genoa in 1470. He was profoundly versed in biblical literature and the Oriental tongues, and published an edition of the Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with three Latin interpretations and glosses, being the first polyglot edition of the Scriptures. He was invited to Paris by Francis I., who conferred on him a pension and appointed him professor of Oriental languages in the university of that city. He was made Bishop of Nebbio, in Corsica, in 1514. He was lost at sea in 1536, while going from Genoa to Corsica.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" P. GROVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium."

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (BERNARDO,) a Venetian statesman and historian, of a noble family, born in 1408. He was employed on several important embassies, and rose through various preferments to be a member of the Council of Ten, and procurator of Saint Mark, the highest office in the republic next to that of doge. He wrote a "History of Venice," (in Latin,) which is highly valued for its accuracy. It was left unfinished. Died in 1489.

See STELLA, "Vita di Bernardo Giustiniani," 1553.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (FABIAN,) Bishop of Ajaccio, born in Genoa about 1578; died in 1627. He wrote a Biblical concordance.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (GERONIMO,) a poet, born at Genoa about 1560. He wrote "Jephthah," a tragedy, (1583,) and translated the "Ajax Furiosus" of Sophocles into Italian, (1603.)

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (LORENZO,) [Lat. LAURENTIUS JUSTINIANUS; Fr. LAURENT JUSTINIEN, lö-ròN'zhü's'te'ne-áN',] SAINT, first Patriarch of Venice, was born at Venice in 1380. He became patriarch in 1451, and died in 1465, leaving many sermons and letters.

See BERNARDO GIUSTINIANI, "Sancti L. Justiniani Vita," 1475; JOHANN PETER SILBERT, "Leben des heiligen L. Justiniani," 1836.

Giustiniani, (LORENZO,) an Italian bibliographer, born in 1761. He became keeper of the Royal Library of Naples in 1815. Among his works are a "Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Naples," (13 vols., 1797-1816,) and "Historical and Critical Memoirs of the Royal Library (Borbonica) of Naples," (1818.) Died in 1824.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (MARCANTONIO,) was Doge of Venice from 1684 until 1688, during which time the Venetians conquered the Morea from the Turks. Died in 1688.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (MICHELE,) born at Genoa in 1612, wrote "Memorable Letters," ("Lettere memorabili," 3 vols., 1675.) Died about 1680.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (ORSATTO,) a Venetian poet and nobleman, born in 1538. He produced, besides other poems, a poetical version of the "Ædipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, (1585.) Died in 1603.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (PIETRO), a Venetian senator and historian. He published, in 1576, a Latin "History of Venice."

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (POMPEIO), an Italian general, born in Corsica in 1569, was appointed governor or commandant of Candia by the Venetians. He was killed in 1616.

Givry, de, deh zhév're', (ANNE d'Anglure—dôn'glür'), a celebrated French captain, born about 1560, was a faithful adherent of Henry IV., for whom he fought against the League. He was killed at the siege of Laon in 1594.

Gjallar-horn. See HEIMDALL.

Gjöranson, jörån-son, (JOHAN), a Swedish divine and antiquary, born about 1712; died in 1769.

Gjörwell, jör'wèll, (KARL KRISTOFER), a Swedish editor, born at Landsrona in 1731. He founded the "Swedish Mercury," (1755), and was the first who edited literary and critical journals in Sweden. Died in 1811.

See "Biographiskt-Lexikon öfver namkunnige Svenska Män."

Glaber, glá'ber, (RODULPHE), a French chronicler of the eleventh century. He wrote a chronicle of events from 900 A.D. to 1046, which is of some value.

Glabrio. See ACILIUS.

Glabach, glát'bák, (GEORG JAKOB), a German naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1736, wrote a "Treatise on Butterflies," (1777.) Died in 1796.

Glad'den, (A. H.), an American general, born in South Carolina. He served as an officer in the Mexican war, (1846-47.) Having taken arms against the Union, he was killed at Shiloh in April, 1862.

Gladstone, glad'ston, (SIR JOHN), a British merchant, born in Scotland about 1764. He became an eminent citizen and successful merchant of Liverpool, which he represented in Parliament. Died in 1852.

Gladstone, (The Right Hon. WILLIAM EW'ART), an eminent English statesman, financier, orator, and author, a younger son of the preceding, was born in Liverpool, December 29, 1809. In 1831 he graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, as a double first-class,—that is, with the highest excellence in classics and mathematics. He was elected to Parliament by the Conservatives of Newark in 1832, and appointed a lord of the treasury by Sir Robert Peel in December, 1834. On the accession of the Whigs, in April, 1835, he retired from office. In 1838 he published "The State in its Relations with the Church," an argument in favour of the union of church and state, which, says Macaulay, "though not a good book, shows more talent than many good books. It contains some eloquent and ingenious passages. It bears the signs of much patient thought." ("Edinburgh Review" for April, 1839.) He married a daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne in 1839.

On the formation of a new ministry by Sir Robert Peel in 1841, Mr. Gladstone became vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint. He distinguished himself in this position by his financial skill and knowledge of commercial affairs, and was made president of the board of trade in May, 1843. He was appointed secretary for the colonies in 1845, and supported Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846.

In 1847 he was elected as representative of Oxford University in Parliament. Having differed from his party on several important questions, and having become identified with the Conservative Liberals, or Peelites, he entered the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen, as chancellor of the exchequer, in December, 1852. A short time after the accession of Palmerston as premier, in February, 1855, Mr. Gladstone resigned, with several other Peelites. He co-operated with Cobden and others in 1855 in their efforts to terminate the Crimean war; and he strenuously opposed the Chinese war in 1857. He declined to take office in the ministry of Lord Derby in 1858, but accepted an embassy as commissioner to the Ionian Isles in that year. In June, 1859, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in the cabinet of Palmerston. His humane aversion to war and his partiality for free trade and frugality inclined him to act with the Liberal party and the Manchester school. He is considered the greatest of British financiers, and as an orator has probably no equal in the House of Com-

mons except John Bright. His speech of four hours on the Budget of 1860 was a wonderful union of reasoning and declamation.

He continued to represent Oxford University until 1865, when he was defeated by the Tory candidate. After the death of Lord Palmerston he became the leader of the House of Commons, and retained the office of chancellor of the exchequer under Earl Russell. Russell and Gladstone introduced a bill for electoral reform, on which the latter made a great speech, April 28, 1866. This bill having been defeated, the ministers resigned in June, 1866. He advocated the disestablishment and disendowment of the Episcopal Church of Ireland, which was opposed by Disraeli and the Tories. After a long debate on this measure, Gladstone's resolution was passed, by a majority of sixty-five, on the 1st of May, 1868; but Disraeli, though defeated, would not resign, and the question became the chief issue in the next election. The Liberal party having gained a large majority in the general election of November, Mr. Gladstone became prime minister, December 4, 1868. He appointed Sir William Page Wood lord chancellor; Robert Lowe, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Clarendon, secretary for foreign affairs; and John Bright, president of the board of trade. He brought in a bill to disestablish the Irish Church, which passed the House of Commons by a majority of one hundred and fourteen about May 31, but was mutilated in the House of Lords by important amendments, which the Commons rejected after Mr. Gladstone had made a great speech on the subject. This resistance of the peers to the will of the majority of the nation caused great excitement, and a dangerous crisis seemed to be imminent; but in July, 1869, a compromise was effected, and the bill of Mr. Gladstone, slightly modified, was adopted by the House of Lords. This administration remained in power until February, 1874, and its later years were fruitful in legislation. Mr. Gladstone had offered to resign in 1873, on the rejection of the University Education (Ireland) bill. At the general election of 1874 Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for Greenwich. He attempted to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, and at the end of 1874 published an important pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees. At the beginning of 1875 he formally retired from the leadership of the Liberal party, but the eastern policy of the Conservative government soon roused him into activity, and evoked from him two pamphlets on the Bulgarian massacres. In the winter months of 1879 he commenced an electoral campaign of astonishing activity in Midlothian, and he completed it before the general election of 1880, winning the seat from Lord Dalkeith by 1597 votes against 1368. He then formed a government in which he himself was Chancellor of the Exchequer until 1883. The first great measure of this administration was the Irish Land Act.

Among his important publications is "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," (3 vols., 1858.) In 1869 appeared his "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age." Since then he has contributed articles on "Ritualism" to the "Contemporary Review," and on "The Evangelical Movement" to the "British Quarterly Review," (1879): in 1876 he published "Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer."

Glafey, (ADAM FRIEDRICH), a German publicist, born at Reichenbach in 1692, became archivist at the court of Dresden in 1726. Died in 1753.

Glaire, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French theologian and Orientalist, born at Bordeaux in 1798. He became professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne in 1841, and in 1845 councillor of the University. He published a "Hebrew and Chaldee Hand-Lexicon," and other works.

Glaisher, (JAMES), an English aeronaut. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1849.

Glaize, gláz, (AUGUSTE BARTHÉLEMY), a French painter, born at Montpellier about 1812. He worked in Paris, and gained a first medal in 1854.

Glandorp, glán'dorp, (JOHANN), a German philologist, born at Münster, learned languages under Melanch-

thon. He became professor of history at Marburg in 1560, and published "Onomasticon Historiæ Romanæ," 1589, and other works. Died in 1564.

See REINECCIUS, "Vita Glanvillii."

Glanvil, (BARTHOLOMEW.) See BARTHOLOMÆUS DE GLANVILLE.

Glan'vil, (Sir JOHN, an able English lawyer, born about 1590, was speaker of Parliament in 1640. Having become a partisan of Charles I, he was imprisoned by the dominant party from 1645 to 1648. He died in 1661, and left "Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections."

See PRINCE'S "Worthies of Devon."

Glanvil, (JOHN, an English poet, grandson of the preceding, born in 1664. He made the first English translation of Fontenelle's "Plurality of Worlds," and published a number of poems. Died in 1735.

Glan'vil or **Glan'vill**, (JOSEPH, an eminent English divine, born at Plymouth in 1636. Having taken his degree at Oxford University, he published in 1661 a work entitled "The Vanity of Dogmatizing," in which he assails the system of Aristotle. In 1665 he published his "Scep-sis Scientifica," etc., a remodelling of the former treatise, which is commended by Hallam. About the same time he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was a believer in witchcraft, and published, among other works, "Philosophical Considerations touching the Being of Witches," etc. Died at Bath in 1680.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1853; "Biographia Britannica."

Glan'ville, de, (RANULPHUS or RALPH, an eminent English lawyer, became chief justiciary of the kingdom under Henry II. He is supposed to have been the author of one of the earliest legal treatises that appeared in England. Having accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, he lost his life at the siege of Acre in 1190.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. i.

Glaph'ŷ-ra, [Gr. Γλαφύρα,] daughter of Archelaus, King of Cappadocia, was successively married to Alexander, son of Hierod and Mariamne, Juba, King of Libya, and Archelaus, son of Herod. Died 7 A.D.

Glap'thorne or **Glap'thorn**, (HENRY, an English dramatic poet of the time of Charles I. He was the author of "Albertus Wallenstein," a tragedy, "The Hollander," a comedy, and other plays, which were popular in their time.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Glareanus, glâ-re-â'nûs, (HENRICUS LORITUS,) a Swiss poet, musician, and scholar, born at Glarus in 1488, was a friend of Erasmus. In 1512 he was crowned as poet-laureate by the emperor Maximilian. He founded a school for belles-lettres at Friburg, in Brisgau, and acquired a high reputation by his vast erudition. Among his chief works are "Annotationes in Titum Livium," (1540), and a valuable treatise on music, entitled "Dodecachordon," (1547). Died at Friburg in 1563.

See H. SCHREIBER, "H. L. Glareanus, gekrönter Dichter," etc., 1837; ERASMUS, "Epistolæ XVII.;" M. ADAM, "Vita Philosophorum Germanorum;" G. VOSSIUS, "De Scientiis Mathematicis."

Glaser, glâ'zer, (CHRISTOPH,) a Swiss chemist, born at Bâle, was apothecary to Louis XIV. of France. He published a "Treatise on Chemistry," (1663,) which was often reprinted.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Glaser, glâ'zer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and chemist, born in 1707; died in 1789.

Glass or **Glas**, (JOHN,) a Scottish clergyman, born in Fifeshire in 1695, is noted as the founder of a sect called Glassites. For his opposition to some of the principles of the Church of Scotland, he was deprived of his benefice in 1728. His sect were afterwards called Sandemanians. Died in 1773. He left works published in 4 vols., 1762.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Glass, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, born at Dundee in 1725. He became captain of a merchant-ship, and on a voyage from Brazil to London was murdered by his crew, in 1765. He left a "Description of Teneriffe."

Glass, glâs, [Lat. GLASSIUS,] (SOLOMON,) a German Lutheran divine, eminent as a biblical critic, was born at

Sondershausen in 1593. He became professor of theology at Jena, and superintendent of the churches and schools of Saxe-Gotha. His principal work is "Sacred Philology, in which the Style, Literature, and Signification of the Holy Scriptures are unfolded," ("Philologia Sacra qua S. Scripturæ Stylus Litteratura et Sensus expanditur," 1623,) which was highly esteemed and often reprinted. Died in 1656.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Glassbrenner, glâs'brên-ner, (ADOLF,) a German satirist, born at Berlin in 1810. He wrote, among other humorous works, "Berlin as it Eats and Drinks," (1832,) and "Pictures and Dreams from Vienna," (1836.)

Glassius. See GLASS, (SOLOMON.)

Glauber, glôw'ber, (JOHANN,) a distinguished landscape-painter, sometimes called POLYDORE, was born at Utrecht in 1646. His pictures are chiefly representations of Italian and Alpine scenery. Died in 1726.

Glauber, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a landscape-painter, surnamed MYRTILL, born in 1656, was a brother of the preceding. Died in Breslau in 1703.

Glauber, glau'ber or glôw'ber, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a German chemist, born at Karlstadt about 1604, was a professor of alchemy. He lived at Frankfort, Cologne, and Amsterdam. He made several useful discoveries, among which was the salt that bears his name, and made improvements in chemical apparatus. Between 1646 and 1668 he published numerous Latin and German works, among which is "Miraculum Mundi," (1653.) Died in Amsterdam in 1668.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Glaucia, glau'she-a, (CAIUS SERVILIUS,) a Roman demagogue, contemporary with L. Apuleius Saturninus, whose fate he shared about 99 B.C. (See SATURNINUS.)

Glau'ci-as, [Γλαυκίας,] a Greek sculptor of Egina, flourished about 480 B.C.

Glaucias, a king of the Illyrians in the time of Alexander the Great.

Glau'con, [Γλαύκων,] a Greek philosopher, a brother of Plato, lived about 400 B.C. He was one of the interlocutors in the "Republic" of Plato, and in the "Parmenides."

Glaucus, [Gr. Γλαύκος,] a prophetic marine deity of Greek mythology. According to one tradition, he was originally a fisherman, who obtained immortality by eating a certain herb. He built the ship Argo, and accompanied the Argonautæ to Colchis.

See KEIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Glaucus, a Greek statuary, born at Chios, (Scio,) lived in the sixth century B.C. He is said to have invented the art of soldering metals.

Glaucus, a son of Minos, while a child fell into a vessel of honey and was smothered. The poets feigned that he was restored to life by Polydus, a soothsayer.

Gleditsch (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German botanist, born at Leipzig in 1714. He was appointed professor of anatomy, and director of the botanic garden at Berlin, in 1740. He published, besides other works, a "System of Plants founded on the Position of the Stamens," (in Latin, 1764,) "Essays on Physics, Botany, and Economy," (3 vols., 1767,) and an "Introduction to Forest Science," (1774.) Died in 1786.

Gleichen, von, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German naturalist, called RUSSWORM, was born at Baireuth in 1717. Among his works is "Microscopic Discoveries in Plants, Insects," etc., (1777.) Died in 1783.

Gleichen, (VICTOR FERDINAND FRANCIS EUGENE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CONSTANTINE FREDER. C.) COUNT, formerly known by his first title of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, is a nephew of the Queen, and was born in 1833. He served for some years in the navy, but is eminent as a sculptor. Among his works we may mention the fine statue of Alfred the Great at Wantage. He is governor and constable of Windsor Castle.

Gleig, glêg, (GEORGE,) a Scottish theologian, born in 1753. He became Bishop of Brechin about 1810, and published several works on theology. Died in 1839.

Gleig, (Rev. GEORGE ROBERT,) a Scottish divine and voluminous writer, born in 1795. Having served in the Peninsular war and in America, he was subsequently

appointed chaplain-general to the forces, (1846.) Among his principal works are the romances of "The Hussar," "Chelsea Pensioners," and "The Subaltern," (1825,) "The Campaign of New Orleans," "The Story of the Peninsular War," "Life of Lord Clive," and "Memoirs of Warren Hastings," which Lord Macaulay has characterized as "three big, bad volumes, full of undigested correspondence and undiscerning panegyric." "Mr. Gleig's Life of Hastings," says Mr. Allibone, "forms a proper companion to Abbott's 'Life of Napoleon.' We can say nothing more condemnatory of both."

Gleim, glīm, (JOHANN WILHELM LUDWIG,) a popular German poet, sometimes called "Father Gleim," born near Ermsleben in 1719. He was the author of fables, romances, anacreontic poems, a didactic poem entitled "Halladat," etc.; but he is chiefly celebrated for his "War-Songs," ("Kriegslieder.") Died in 1803.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" WILHELM KÖRTE, "J. W. L. Gleim's Leben," 1811; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Gleizes, glāz, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French vegetarian and philosophical writer, born at Dourgne in 1773; died in 1843.

Glemona, da, dā glā-mo'nā, (BASILE,) a missionary and Chinese scholar. He resided many years in China, and produced a Chinese lexicon.

Glen, de, deh glēn, (JOHN,) a Flemish engraver on wood, born at Liege. He published in 1601 a curious work, called "On Dress, Manners, Ceremonies," etc., ("Des Habits, Mœurs, Cérémonies et Façons de faire.")

Glenberrie. See DOUGLAS, (SYLVESTER.)

Glen'dōw-er or **Glendwr**, (OWEN,) a celebrated Welsh chieftain, born in Merionethshire about 1350, was descended from Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. He was early patronized by King Richard II., to whom he faithfully adhered until the deposition of that monarch. Being roused to resistance by the oppression exercised against his countrymen by Henry IV., he laid claim, about 1400, to the crown of Wales. The king soon after marched with an army against Glendower, who, without coming to an engagement, led them through the mountainous tracts until, worn with fatigue and famine, they were forced to retreat. A second expedition undertaken by King Henry was likewise unsuccessful; and in 1402 Glendower gained a signal victory over the English near Knighton. Having assembled a large army, the king marched for the third time into Wales; and Glendower, unwilling to risk an encounter with so superior a force, retired to the mountains. With Mortimer and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, he formed a conspiracy against the English king, who defeated their army near Shrewsbury in 1403. Having made a treaty with Charles VI. of France, Glendower again invaded the enemy's country, capturing a number of fortresses; but in 1405 he was defeated by Henry, the young Prince of Wales. After several unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, Glendower died in 1415.

See HUME, "History of England;" SHAKESPEARE, "Henry IV.;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., 1826.

Glenelg, LORD. See GRANT, (CHARLES.)

Glen'ie or **Glen'nie**, (JAMES,) F.R.S., a Scottish mathematician and artillery officer, born in 1750. He published some mathematical works, and a "History of Gunnery," (1776.) Died in 1817.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Glent'worth, (GEORGE,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia in 1735, was appointed senior surgeon in the army during the Revolution. Died in 1792.

Gley, glā, (GÉRARD,) a French linguist and writer, born in Lorraine in 1761. Among his numerous works is a "French-German Dictionary," (1795.) Died in 1830.

Gleyre, glār, (CHARLES,) a Swiss painter of high reputation, born in the canton de Vaud in 1807. His picture of "Evening," or "Illusions perdues," (1843,) is called one of the most poetical compositions of the modern school. He produced a picture of the "Separation of the Apostles," which is much admired.

Glichezare or **Glichesære.** See HEINRICH DER GLICHEZARE.

Glid'don, (GEORGE R.), was born in Devonshire, England, about 1808. He went to Egypt, where he passed

many years. He published "Ancient Egypt," etc., (1850,) and, with Dr. J. C. Nott, of Mobile, the "Types of Mankind," etc., (1854.) Died at Panama in 1857.

Gliemann, glee'mān, (JOHANN GEORG THEODOR,) a geographer, born at Oldenburg in 1793; died in 1828.

Glinka, glink'kā, (FEODOR NIKOLAEVITCH,) a Russian officer and poet, born in the government of Smolensk in 1788, served in the campaigns of 1805 and 1815. Among his military writings, which are highly esteemed, are "Letters of a Russian Officer on the Campaigns of 1805," etc. His war-lyrics also enjoy a wide popularity; and he has made poetical versions of the Psalms and other sacred books.

Glinka, (GREGOR ANDREEVITCH,) a Russian writer, born in the government of Smolensk in 1774, became in 1802 professor of Russian literature at Dorpat. He was afterwards appointed tutor to the grand duke Nicholas, whom he accompanied on his travels. Among his principal works is a treatise "On the Ancient Religion of the Slavonians." Died about 1818.

Glinka, (MICHAEL,) a Russian composer, produced in 1837 an opera entitled "Tsarskaya Zheezn," (or "Zar-kaja Shishn,") which was very successful, and is regarded as the first national work of the kind.

Glinka, (SERGEI NIKOLAEVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in the government of Smolensk in 1774. He has published poems, dramas, operas, and historical works; among these we may name a "History of the Migration of the Armenians of Azerbaijan from Turkey to Russia," and a "Russian History for Youth." He also translated Young's "Night Thoughts" into Russian.

Glinski, glins'kee, (MICHAEL,) a Polish nobleman, who, having lost the favour of King Sigismund, offered his services to the Czar of Russia, then at war with his country. He captured Smolensk in 1514; but the Czar soon after, suspecting him of treachery, caused him to be put in prison, where he died in 1534.

Gliscenti, gle-shēn'tee, (FABIO,) an Italian physician and moralist, born near Brescia about 1550, wrote "The Market," ("Il Mercato," 1620,) a moral fable. Died about 1620.

Glisson, (FRANCIS,) a celebrated English physician and anatomist, born in Dorsetshire in 1597. Having taken his degree at Cambridge, he became professor of physic in that university, and in 1634 was chosen a Fellow of the College of Physicians, London. He wrote a "Treatise on the Rickets," (1650,) and "Anatomy of the Liver." The latter work is highly esteemed; and a part of the liver which he has minutely described has been called the "Capsule of Glisson." He was the first who attributed to simple fibre the innate principle of irritability, which he distinguishes from sensibility. Dr. Glisson was eulogized by Harvey; and the celebrated Boerhaave pronounced him "the most accurate of all anatomists that ever lived." Died in 1677.

See BIRCH, "History of the Royal Society;" AIKIN, "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine."

Glitner. See FORSETL.

Glocker, glock'ker, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) professor of mineralogy at Breslau, was born at Stuttgart in 1793. He wrote a "Manual of Mineralogy," (1829,) and other works on that science.

Gloucester, DUKE OF, was a title of Richard III. of England, before his accession to the throne.

Gloucester, glos'ter, (HUMPHREY,) DUKE OF, was a brother of Henry V. of England, by whose last will he was appointed Regent of England in 1422. He was invested by Parliament with the office of "protector" during the absence of his brother, the Duke of Bedford. The affairs of the nation were thrown into confusion by a long contest for supremacy between Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort. Having been arrested on a charge of treason, he was murdered in prison, by the order, it is supposed, of Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447.

See HUME, "History of England;" SHAKESPEARE, "Henry VI., Part II."

Gloucester, (ROBERT OF,) an early English writer, who flourished in the thirteenth century, is supposed to have been a monk of Gloucester Abbey. He was the author of a History of England from the earliest times down to the reign of Henry III., written in verse, and

furnishing a valuable monument of the language of that time.

Glooucester, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) DUKE OF, born at Rome in 1776, was a nephew of George III. of England, and a son of Prince William Henry. He obtained the rank of general in 1808, and was afterwards a field-marshal. He married Princess Mary, a daughter of George III. Died in 1834.

Glover, glüv'er, MRS., an Irish actress, born in 1781. She performed a great variety of characters with success. Died in 1850.

Glover, glüv'er, (RICHARD,) an English poet and scholar, born in London in 1712, was a merchant in his youth. He published in 1737 "Leonidas, an Epic Poem on the Persian War," which had great temporary success and was extravagantly praised by Lord Lyttleton, Fielding, and other prominent members of the Whig party. It has not retained its popularity, which was owing more to the peculiar circumstances of the times than its own intrinsic merit. His ballad of "Hosier's Ghost" (1739) caused a great sensation, and is still a popular national song. He was also the author of two tragedies, entitled "Medea" and "Boadicea." He was elected a member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1761, and was several times re-elected. Glover is styled by Warton one of the best Greek scholars of his time. Died in 1785.

See "Memoirs of a Distinguished Literary and Political Character," 1813; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Glover, (ROBERT,) an English heraldic writer, born at Ashford in 1543. He wrote "On Political or Civil Nobility," ("De Nobilitate politica vel civili," 1608.) Died in 1588.

See FULLER'S "Worthies."

Glück, glük, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a learned German jurist, born at Halle, on the Saale, in 1755. He became professor of law at Erlangen in 1784. His "Complete Explanation of the Pandects" (1796) was esteemed a standard work. Died in 1831.

Gluck, von, fon glöök, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) an eminent German composer, born near Neumarkt in 1714. He visited Italy in 1738, and studied composition under Martini. His first operas, "Artaxerxes" and "Demetrius," and a third, entitled "The Fall of the Giants," brought out in London, met with no decided success. Having made the acquaintance of the Florentine poet Calzabigi, they resolved to effect a reform in the Italian Opera, which resulted in the production of "Alceste," "Orfeo," and "Helena and Paris," (1762-69.) These operas were received with general applause both in Germany and Italy. In 1774 he brought out at Paris his "Iphigenia in Aulis," which, in spite of the opposition of the French composers, met with an enthusiastic reception. In the musical contest which was now carried on with great violence between the partisans of Gluck and those of Piccini, who had been invited to Paris, the queen, Marie Antoinette, actively supported the former, who had been her teacher in music. His "Iphigenia in Tauris," which came out in 1779, is ranked among his master-pieces. Died in Vienna in 1787.

Glycas, (MICHAEL,) a learned Byzantine historian, supposed to have lived about 1150-80. He was the author of "Annales," being a history of the world from the creation to the birth of Christ, and that of the Byzantine emperors down to the death of Alexius I. Comnenus.

Glycon, [Γλύκων,] a Greek sculptor of uncertain period and of high reputation. He is only known as the sculptor of a famous colossal statue called the "Farnese Hercules," which is in the Royal Museum at Naples. No ancient writer mentions Glycon; but ΓΛΥΚΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ ("Glycon the Athenian made it") is engraved on the rock which supported the statue.

Glyn, (Isabella,) a Scotch actress, born at Edinburgh in 1825. She performed at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, and acted Lady Macbeth and other Shakesperian characters. She was married to a Mr. Dallas in 1853, but was afterwards divorced.

Glynn, (ROBERT,) M.D., an English poet, born at Cambridge, was a Fellow of Queen's College. He wrote

"The Day of Judgment," a poetical essay, which obtained the Seatonian prize in 1757. Died in 1800.

Gmelin, gmä'lin, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a skilful German engraver, born at Badenweiler in 1745. He worked many years at Rome, where he died in 1821.

Gmelin, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Tübingen in 1748, was a son of Philipp Friedrich, noticed below. He was professor of medical sciences in the University of Göttingen for about thirty years, ending in 1804, and acquired an extensive reputation by his lectures and his numerous and voluminous works on botany, chemistry, and other natural sciences. Among these are a "Dictionary of Botany," (9 vols.,) and a "History of Natural Sciences," (1799.) He also edited the thirteenth edition of Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ," (1788-93,) in which work he has shown himself defective in critical judgment. Died in 1804.

See "Biographie médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gmelin, (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent German botanist and naturalist, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Tübingen in June, 1709. Having taken his degree in medicine, he went to Saint Petersburg, and obtained, about 1731, the chair of chemistry and natural history. In 1733 he was sent by the empress, in company with G. F. Müller and others, on an exploring expedition to Siberia. In this arduous enterprise he spent about ten years, and, having returned to Saint Petersburg in 1743, published his "Flora of Siberia," ("Flora Sibirica," 1747,) which is praised by Haller. He became professor of botany and chemistry at Tübingen in 1749, and published (in German) "Travels in Siberia," (1752,) a work of considerable merit. Died at Tübingen in 1755.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gmelin, (LEOPOLD,) a chemist, son of Johann Friedrich, noticed above, was born in 1788. He became professor of chemistry at Heidelberg in 1817. His principal works are a "Manual of Theoretical Chemistry," (5 vols., 1841,) and a "Text-Book of Chemistry," (1844.) He retired from the chair at Heidelberg in 1851. Died in 1853.

Gmelin, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and botanist, a brother of Johann Georg, noticed above, was born at Tübingen in 1721. He wrote treatises on medicine, botany, etc. Died in 1768.

Gmelin, (SAMUEL GOTTLIEB,) M.D., an eminent botanist and traveller, born at Tübingen in 1744, was a nephew of the preceding. He obtained a chair of botany in Saint Petersburg about 1766, and published a "Treatise on Sea-Weeds," ("Historia Furcorum," 1768.) In 1768, Gmelin and his friend Pallas were associated in a scientific exploration of Russia in the service of the empress Catherine. The former directed his researches to the regions of the Don and the Volga, and explored the western and eastern coasts of the Caspian. He was seized on his homeward route by the Kaitaks, was imprisoned in Caucasus, and died, in consequence of ill treatment, in 1774. Soon after that date his "Travels through Russia, with a View to Investigate the Three Kingdoms of Nature," (in German,) was published.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Gnäditsch, gnä'ditch, written also **Gnieditsch**, (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born at Poltava in 1784. He is chiefly known from his excellent translation of the "Iliad" into Russian hexameter verse. He also made translations from Byron and several French poets, and published, among other original poems, "The Fishers," and "Popular Songs of the Modern Greeks." Died in 1833.

Gneisenau, gní'zch-nöw', (AUGUST NEIDHARDT-NÜ'HART,) COUNT, a celebrated Prussian field-marshal, born at Schilda, in Saxony, in 1760. He served with great distinction in the principal campaigns from 1807 to 1809, when he was sent on embassies to London and Saint Petersburg. In 1813 he was appointed quartermaster-general of Blücher's army; and to his counsel and strategic skill are chiefly to be attributed the advantages gained by the Prussian army at that time. He was made a general in 1814, and received the title of count. After the defeat at Ligny he made a skilful retreat, and collected the remains of the army that by its timely arrival at Waterloo decided the event of that day. He

was appointed governor of Berlin and councillor of state in 1818, and in 1825 field-marshal. Died in 1831.

Gneist, (RUDOLPH,) a German author, born in 1816, has written numerous works on English and German constitutional law.

Gni'pho, (MARCUS ANTONIUS,) a Roman rhetorician, born in Gaul in 114 B.C. He taught rhetoric, at Rome, to Cicero and other eminent men, and wrote several works, which are not extant. Died 63 B.C.

Goad, (JOHN,) a classical teacher, born in London in 1615, was head-master of the Merchant Taylors' School for about twenty years. Among his works is "Astro-Meteorologia," (1686.) Died in 1689.

See WILSON, "History of Merchant Taylors' School."

Goad'by, (ROBERT,) an English printer and writer, of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, wrote "Illustration of the Scriptures by Notes," (3 vols., 1759-64.) Died in 1778.

Goar, go'är', (JACQUES,) a French Dominican monk, born in Paris about 1606. He published a work on the ritual of the Greek Church, "Eukologion sive Rituale Græcorum," (1647.) Died in 1653.

Goar, van. See GRAF.

Gobbo, gob'bo, (ANDREA,) a painter, distinguished as a colorist, born at Milan about 1470; died in 1527.

Gobbo da Cortona, gob'bo dá kor-to'ná, an Italian painter, whose proper name was PAOLO BONZI, was born at Cortona about 1580. He excelled in painting fruits. Died about 1640.

Gobel, go'bél', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born in Alsace in 1727, was a deputy of the clergy to the States-General in 1789. When the oath to the civil constitution was offered to the clergy, he attached to it some restrictions; but he subsequently withdrew them. As a reward for his compliance, he obtained the bishoprics of the Upper Rhine, the Upper Maine, and of Paris. He renounced his ecclesiastical functions about the end of 1793. Having incurred the displeasure of the Jacobins, he was guillotined in 1794.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Göbel or **Goebel**, gö'bel, (JOHANN HEINRICH ERTMANN,) a German writer, born at Lauban in 1732; died in 1795.

Göbel or **Goebel**, (TRAUGOTT FRIEDEMANN,) a German chemist and traveller, born in Thuringia in 1794, became professor of chemistry at Dorpat in 1828. He published "Travels in Southern Russia," (1838,) "Elements of Pharmacy," ("Grundlehren der Pharmacie," 4 vols., 1843-47,) and other works. Died in 1851.

Göbel or **Goebel, von**, fon gö'bel, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German jurist and publicist, born in Westphalia in 1683. His works on public law were much esteemed. Died in 1745.

Gobelin, gob'lán', (GILLES and JEAN,) brothers, and celebrated French dyers, who about 1450 established dye-houses on the Bièvre, (Faubourg Saint-Marcel, Paris.) A manufactory of tapestry was afterwards founded, and, under the supervision of the celebrated Le Brun, were produced those superb pieces of tapestry which have excited the admiration of the world.

See LACORDAIRE, "Notice historique sur la Manufacture des Gobelins."

Gobet, go'bá', (NICOLAS,) a French savant, born about 1735, wrote "The Ancient Mineralogists of France," (2 vols., 1779,) and other works. Died about 1781.

Gobien. See LEGOBLEN.

Gobinet, go'be'ná', (CHARLES,) a French religious writer, born at Saint-Quentin in 1613; died in 1690.

Göbler or **Goebler**, gö'blér, (JUSTIN,) a German historian, born in Hesse. He wrote a "History of the Emperor Maximilian I.," (1566.) Died in 1567.

Goblet, go'blá', (ALBERT JOSEPH,) Count of Alviella, a Belgian officer, born at Tournay in 1790. In 1835 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general.

Go'brý-as, one of the seven Persian noblemen who conspired against Smerdis, 521 B.C. He married a sister of King Darius, and was the father of Maronius.

Gockel, gok'kél, (EBERHARD,) born at Ulm in 1646, was physician to the Duke of Würtemberg. His writings were highly esteemed.

Göckingk or **Goeckingk**, gök'kink, (LEOPOLD FRIEDRICH GUNTHER—göön'ter,) a German poet, born near Halberstadt in 1748, was appointed to several high offices in the Prussian government. He wrote epigrams, satiric fables, and "The Songs of Two Lovers," ("Lieder zweier Liebenden," 1777.) The last-named are especially admired. Died in 1828.

Goclenius, go-klä'ne-üs, (CONRAD,) a German philologist, born in Westphalia in 1455. He was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. He wrote "Scholia in Tullii Officia," and edited Lucian. Died about 1535.

Goclenius, (RUDOLPH,) a German philosopher, born at Corbach in 1547, was professor of logic at Marburg. He wrote, besides other works, "Miscellanea philosophico-theologica," (3 vols., 1607-09.) Died in 1628.

Goclenius, (RUDOLPH,) a physician, son of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1572. He became professor of physics at Marburg, and wrote various works. Died in 1621.

Godard, go'där', (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1564, wrote odes, dramas, etc., which were once popular. Died about 1630.

Godart, go'där', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French naturalist, born in Picardy in 1775. He published four volumes of a "History of the Lepidoptera of France," (1822-25,) which, after his death, was finished by Duponchel. It is a work of much merit. Died in 1823.

God'dard, (ARABELLA,) a popular pianist, born of English parents in Brittany, France, in 1836, was a pupil of Thalberg. She made her first appearance in public in London in 1850. In 1860 she was married to Mr. Davison, but still retains her maiden name. Between 1873 and 1876 she went on a professional tour to the United States and Australia.

Goddard, (JONATHAN,) a distinguished English physician and chemist, born at Greenwich in 1617. Being appointed head-physician in the army in 1649, he accompanied Cromwell to Ireland and Scotland, and in 1653 became a member of the council of state. On the formation of the Royal Society, in 1663, Dr. Goddard was chosen one of its council. He published, among other works, a "Discourse concerning Physic, and the many Abuses thereof by Apothecaries," (1668.) He was also noted for his scientific attainments, and made great improvements in optical instruments. Died in 1674.

See "Biographie médicale;" CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary."

Goddard, (WILLIAM STANLEY,) an English clergyman, born in 1757, was master of Winchester School, and rector of Repton, Derby. He gave large sums of money for charity. Died in 1845.

Godde, god, (ÉTIENNE HIPPOLYTE,) a French architect, born at Breteuil in 1781, was appointed chief architect of the city of Paris in 1813. His chief work is the addition to the Hôtel de Ville.

Godeau, go'dö', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born at Dreux in 1605, was one of the founders and first members of the French Academy. He was distinguished for his wit and social accomplishments, and was one of the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. He was created Bishop of Grasse by Cardinal Richelieu in 1636, and was afterwards Bishop of Vence. He wrote a "History of the Church from the Creation to the End of the Eighth Century," (5 vols., 1653-78,) "Christian Morals," and various other works. Died in 1672.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SPERONI DEGLI ALVAROTTI, "Vita di A. Godeau Vescovo di Vence," 1761.

God'e-ber't, [Lat. GODEBER'TUS,] written also **Gundepert**, King of the Lombards, succeeded his father in 661 A.D. He was killed by Grimoald in 662.

Godefroi. See GODFREY.

Godefroi, god'frwá', [Lat. GOTHOFRE'DUS,] (DENIS,) THE ELDER, an eminent French jurist, born in Paris in 1549. He studied successively at Louvain, Heidelberg, and Cologne, and, after his return, was made a councillor in the Parliament of Paris. He became professor of law at Geneva in 1580. On the invitation of Frederick, the Elector-palatine, he repaired to Heidelberg, where, owing to the troubles of war, he did not remain long. He died at Strasburg in 1622. He published a "Body of Civil

Law," ("Corpus Juris civilis," 1583,) and other valuable legal works, and enjoyed the reputation of one of the first jurists of his time.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Godfroi, (DENIS), THE YOUNGER, a French historian, born in Paris in 1615, was a grandson of the preceding. He was made historiographer of France in 1640, and wrote a "History of the Constables, Chancellors, etc. of France," (1658.) Died in 1681.

Godfroi, (JACQUES), son of Denis the Elder, born at Geneva in 1587, became professor of law in his native town. He was afterwards appointed secretary of state and syndic of the republic. His edition of the "Codex Theodosianus" (1665) is highly esteemed. Died in 1652.

Godfroi, (JEAN), Sieur d'Aumont, son of Denis the Younger, born in Paris in 1656. He filled several important offices under the government, and published editions of the "Mémoires de Comines," and other works. Died in 1732.

Godfroid, (THÉODORE), a French jurist and historical writer, born at Geneva in 1580, was a son of Denis the Elder, noticed above. He was appointed historiographer of the kingdom in 1632. He published, among other works, "Le Cérémonial de France," (1619,) and one "On the True Origin of the House of Austria," (1624.) Died in 1649.

Godfroid (or **Godfroi**) **de Bouillon**. See GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

Godfroidus Boloniensis, (or **Bulloniensis**.) See GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

Gödeke or **Goedeke**, gö'deh-keh, (KARL), a German *littérateur*, born at Celle in 1814. He published, besides other works, "The Poets of Germany from 1813 to 1843," (1844,) and "The Middle Ages and their Literature," (1852-54.)

Goderich. See RIPON, EARL OF.

Godescalch or **Godeschalchus**. See GOTTSCHALK.

Godescard, go'dës'kär, (JEAN FRANÇOIS), a French ecclesiastical writer, born near Rouen in 1728, published, besides other works, "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs," etc., (12 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1800.

Godfrey, (Sir EDMUNDBURY), an English magistrate, who took the evidence of Oates in relation to a suspected popish plot. His dead body was found, after he had been missing some days, at Primrose Hill, in October, 1678. A great excitement was caused by his murder.

See "Memoirs of the Life and Death of Sir E. Godfrey," London, 1682.

Godfrey, (THOMAS), an American mechanic and inventor, born in Philadelphia. About 1730 he made an improvement in the quadrant, which was communicated to the Royal Society. A similar improvement was made nearly at the same time by Mr. Hadley in England; and a reward was given to both by the society. Died in 1749.

Godfrey of Bouillon, (boo'yõn'), [Fr. GODEFROID (or GODEFROI) DE BOUILLON, go'deh-frwä'deh boo'yõn'; Ger. GOTTFRIED VON BOUILLON, got'freet fon boo'yõn'; It. GOFFREDO DI BUGLIONE, got'frä'do de bool-yõ'nä; Lat. GODEFROI'DUS (or GOTHOFRE'DUS) BOLONIEN'SIS,] the illustrious leader of the first crusade, son of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne, was born near Nivelle, in France, about 1058. He early distinguished himself while fighting for Henry IV. of Germany, by whom he was created Duke of Bouillon. He was one of the first to engage in the crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and to him was intrusted the command of the principal army. In 1096 he set out for Constantinople, accompanied by the most distinguished of the nobility. Being informed that Hugh, Count of Vermandois, brother of the King of France, was detained there as a prisoner, Godfrey demanded his release of the emperor Alexius, and on his refusal threatened to besiege the capital, in consequence of which the captive was liberated. After much difficulty, a treaty was concluded between Alexius and the crusaders, by which the latter agreed to do homage to the emperor on condition of his assistance. The army next advanced to Nice, which surrendered after a protracted siege. In June, 1098, Antioch was taken, after great suffering had been endured from famine and disease. With the remnant of his army Godfrey now marched to Jerusalem, the siege

of which was begun in June, 1099, and ended the July following by the capture of the city. By the unanimous wish of the crusaders, he was chosen King of Jerusalem; but he refused the title of royalty, saying "he would never accept a crown of gold in a city where his Saviour had worn a crown of thorns." Soon after this he obtained another victory over the Saracens, at Ascalon. Godfrey gave to the city a set of laws, called the "Assize of Jerusalem," resembling the feudal system of Europe. He survived but a year after the taking of Jerusalem, dying in July, 1100. Godfrey is the hero of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" and the poet appears not to have exaggerated the merits of a character which was a rare combination of wisdom and heroism with Christian virtues of a high order.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" C. DE PLANCY, "Godfroid de Bouillon," 1842; WILKEN, "Geschichte der Kreuzzüge," 1839; R. PICO, "Vita di G. Duca di Buglione," 1626; H. PRÉVAULT, "Histoire de G. de Bouillon," 2 vols., 1833; J. B. D'EXAUVILLEZ, "Histoire de G. de Bouillon," 1842; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall," etc.; H. VON SYBEL, "Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzugs," 1841.

Godfrey of Viterbo, a historian of the twelfth century. He was employed as secretary and chaplain by the emperors Conrad III., Frederick I., and Henry IV. of Germany. His principal work is entitled "Pantheon," being a history of the world from the creation to the year 1186. It is written in Latin, and displays great learning; but the style is somewhat barbarous.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Godin, go'dân', (LOUIS), an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, born in Paris in 1704. In 1725 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. When, in 1735, the Academy sent some of its members to measure a degree of the meridian, Godin was appointed to conduct the enterprise. He was for a time professor of mathematics at Lima, and after his return to Europe became director of the Naval Academy at Cadiz. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Academy of Sciences from 1680 to 1699," (11 vols.) Died in 1760.

See GRAND-JEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Godin."

Godinot, go'de'no', (JEAN), a French ecclesiastic and philanthropist, born at Rheims in 1661. He devoted his large fortune to benevolent purposes, founded free schools, and conferred numerous other benefits upon his native city. Died in 1749.

Go-di'va, [Fr. GODIVE, go'dèv',] a celebrated English lady, who lived in the time of Edward the Confessor and was the wife of Leofric, Earl of Leicester. According to tradition, she procured the exemption of Coventry from a tax by riding naked through that city on horseback. Tennyson has written a poem on this subject.

Godive. See GODIVA.

Godley, (JOHN ROBERT), an English politician and writer. He published "Letters from Canada and the United States," (2 vols., 1844.) Died in 1862.

Godman, (JOHN D.), an eminent American naturalist and physician, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in December, 1794. He enlisted in the navy in 1814, and served at the defence of Fort McHenry, but left the service in 1815. He then began to study medicine, and graduated in the University of Maryland in 1818. In 1821 he was chosen professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati; but he removed to Philadelphia in 1822, after which he lectured on anatomy to a private class. He became in 1824 one of the editors of the "Philadelphia Journal of the Medical Sciences," and was appointed professor of anatomy in Rutgers College, New York, in 1826. About the end of 1827 he resigned his chair, on account of ill health. He died at Germantown, near Philadelphia, in April, 1830. As a lecturer on anatomy and as a naturalist, Professor Godman had few, if any, superiors among his contemporaries in the United States. He was also well versed in the Latin, French, and German languages. His work on "American Natural History" (3 vols. 8vo, 1823-28) the "North American Review" pronounces "undoubtedly superior to any previous publication on the same subject," and adds, "We consider Dr. Godman in some respects among the most extraordinary men that have adorned the medical profession in our country." Among his other publications may be mentioned his "Anatomical Investigations,"

"Rambles of a Naturalist," and an edition of Bell's "Anatomy," with notes. Dr. Godman had adopted the materialistic views of the French naturalists; but, on being called, in 1827, to witness the death of a medical student, who died a Christian, he was led to embrace Christianity, and was ever after a devoutly religious man. A "Memoir of his Life," by Dr. Sewall, has been published by the Tract Society.

See, also, GROSS, "American Medical Biography;" "North American Review" for January, 1835.

Godoi. See GODOY.

Go-dol'phin, (JOHN,) an eminent civilian, born at Godolphin, in the island of Scilly, in 1617. He was appointed a judge of the admiralty in 1653, and king's advocate after the restoration of 1660. He published "The Holy Harbour, a Body of Divinity," (1651,) and "Admiralty Jurisdiction," (1661.) Died in 1678.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Godolphin, (SIDNEY GODOLPHIN,) EARL OF, an eminent English statesman, of a distinguished family in Cornwall. The year of his birth is not known; but he entered early into the service of Charles II., and on the restoration was appointed by that prince one of the grooms of the bed-chamber. In 1678 he was intrusted with the management of a confidential correspondence between the Prince of Orange and the Duke of York, and the following year he became one of the lords of the treasury. When the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Salisbury were dismissed, in 1679, he shared with Viscount Hyde and the Earl of Sunderland the chief management of affairs. In 1683 he was one of those ministers employed in secret negotiations with Louis XIV. to renew the dependency of Charles on the French king. He was made first commissioner of the treasury in 1684, and was created Baron Godolphin of Rialton. Although he had voted to exclude James II. from the crown, he was retained in office when that sovereign succeeded to the throne, (1685,) but in a subordinate place at the treasury board. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, Godolphin was one of the noblemen employed to negotiate with him on the part of the king. On the accession of the Prince of Orange he retained his office as one of the lords of the treasury, and in 1690 was made first lord in that department. He was dismissed from office in 1697. When Queen Anne succeeded to the throne, (1702,) he became lord high treasurer. This office he had refused until the Duke of Marlborough declared he could not command the armies on the continent unless the treasury was in Godolphin's hands. In 1704 he was made knight of the Garter, and in 1706 Earl of Godolphin. He was removed from his post of lord high treasurer in 1710, when the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, with whom he had been connected, had lost the favour of the queen. Bishop Burnet says of Godolphin, "He was the silentest and modestest man who was perhaps ever bred in a court. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and never heaped up wealth." During the greater part of his political course he acted with the Tories; but about 1705 he attached himself to the Whig party. Died in 1712.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Godolphin, (SYDNEY,) an English poet, born in Cornwall in 1610. He fought for Charles I., and was killed at Chagford in 1643. He translated "The Loves of Dido and Æneas" from Virgil, and wrote several original poems. His judgment and fancy are praised by Hobbes, who was his friend.

Godoonof, Godounof, or Godunow, go'doo-nof, sometimes written **Gudenow,** (BORIS,) Czar of Moscow, born in 1552, was of Tartar origin, and was made a member of the supreme council of state by Ivan the Terrible in 1582. When the imbecile Feodor succeeded Ivan, Godoonof became his chief favourite, and obtained from him the highest honours. In 1591 Demetrius, the half-brother of Feodor, was said to have been murdered by the orders of Godoonof. In 1598 Feodor died, leaving the throne to his widow Irene, the sister of Godoonof, and, on her refusal to accept the crown, the latter was proclaimed Czar by the unanimous wish of the people. About this time he defeated the Khan of the Crimea, and brought

Siberia to subjection. He displayed great ability and energy in his administration, and his policy was generally marked by clemency. He manifested great zeal in the cause of education, and invited to his country distinguished foreigners whom he thought likely to promote its civilization. During the terrible famine of 1601 he showed himself a benefactor to his people by his exertions in their behalf. In 1604 a report was raised that Prince Demetrius, who was supposed to have been murdered, was still alive and was preparing to enter Russia. As he was approaching Moscow, Godoonof died suddenly, in April, 1605; and it is supposed he took poison.

See P. MÉRIMÉ, "Un Épisode de l'Histoire de Russie; les faux Démétrius;" MARGARET, "L'Etat de la Russie," etc., 1607.

Godounof or Godunow. See GODOONOF.

Go-doy', de, [Sp. pron. dà go-do'ee,] (DON MANUEL,) (ALVAREZ DE FARIA RIOS SANCHEZ Y ZARSOA—dà fâ-ree'â ree'òs sâ'n'chèth e thar-so'â,) Duke of Alcludia, a Spanish courtier, surnamed THE PRINCE OF PEACE, was born at Badajos in 1767. He became the chief favourite of Charles IV. and of his queen, and was appointed prime minister in 1792. He received the title of "Prince of Peace" because he made peace with France in 1795. His influence over the feeble king and the queen was unbounded; but he became very unpopular. Ferdinand, the heir of the throne, was among his enemies. Godoy's administration was very corrupt. His palace was attacked in March, 1808, by a mob, who were appeased by the abdication of Charles IV. and the disgrace of the favourite. He took refuge in France, and died in Paris in 1851.

See OVILO Y OTERO, "Vida política y militar de Don Manuel Godoy," etc., 1844; TORENO, "Guerra, Revolucion, etc. de España;" "Westminster Review" for April, 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Godron, go'drôn', (DOMINIQUE ALEXANDRE,) a French naturalist of the present age. He was professor of natural history at Nancy, and published a "Flora of France," (6 vols., 1848-56.)

God'win, EARL, a celebrated Saxon baron, was the son of Unoth, or Wolfnoth, Earl of Sussex. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, and so distinguished himself by his bravery that the king bestowed upon him his daughter in marriage. On the death of Canute, Godwin espoused the cause of Hardicanute in opposition to Harold Harefoot, but, soon changing his course, supported the claims of Harold, and, in concert with him, planned the murder of the young princes Alfred and Edward, sons of Ethelred and Emma. When Hardicanute came to the throne, Prince Edward accused Godwin of the murder of his brother; but a magnificent present from the guilty earl induced the king to pardon him. In 1041, on the death of Hardicanute, Godwin was reconciled to Edward, and promoted his succession on condition of his marrying his daughter Editha. About this time the counties of Kent and Sussex were added to his domain. Having openly disobeyed the king, the latter summoned a council of his nobles at London, and passed judgment on the rebellion. Godwin, with three of his sons, took refuge in Flanders. Their estates were confiscated. Having gained adherents in Flanders, Godwin equipped a fleet, and, with his son Harold, entered the Thames and appeared before London. The king now entered into negotiations with him, and Godwin, with his sons, after giving hostages to preserve the peace, were reinstated in their possessions. Died in 1053.

See LINGARD'S "History of England."

Godwin, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1561, was appointed Bishop of Llandaff. He was the author of a "Catalogue of the Bishops of England," etc., also a work entitled "The Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonsales." He became Bishop of Hereford in 1617. Died in 1633.

Godwin, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., an English architect, born in Middlesex in 1815. He wrote a descriptive work called "The Churches of London," (1838,) a collection of tales entitled "Facts and Fancies," (1844,) "History in Ruins," and other works. He became editor of the "Builder" in 1844, since which he has contributed many articles to that valuable weekly journal. He was

afterwards employed on the restoration of the church of Saint Mary Redcliff.

Godwin, (MARY.) See WOLLSTONECRAFT.

Godwin, (PARKE,) an American author and editor, born at Paterson, New Jersey, in February, 1816, graduated at Princeton College in 1834. He married a daughter of William C. Bryant, the poet, whom he assisted as associate editor of the New York "Evening Post" from 1837 to 1853. He published a periodical, called "The Pathfinder," for several months in 1843, contributed to the "Democratic Review" many political, literary, and biographical articles, and was editor of "Putnam's Magazine." He translated into English Goethe's "Autobiography," Lamotte-Fouqué's "Undine" and "Sintram and his Companions," and has been engaged, for several years in writing a "History of France," of which the first volume has appeared. He is a member of the Republican party.

Godwin, (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born in Berkshire in 1517. He became a Protestant at an early age, and was appointed Dean of Christ Church in 1565. He was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1584. Died in 1590.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Godwin, (THOMAS,) a learned English divine, born in Somersetshire in 1587, was master of Roysse's free school, in Abingdon, for the use of which he wrote his "Anthology of Roman History." In 1616 he published a "Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities." Died in 1643.

Godwin, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English novelist, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1756. He studied at the Independent Theological College at Hoxton. After having filled the clerical office for five years, he visited London, where he began his career as an author. His first work, entitled "Political Justice," appeared in 1793. It made a great sensation, and brought much opprobrium on the author, who was thought to sympathize with the principles of the French Revolution. The next year he published "Caleb Williams," a novel, which was very successful. In 1794, when several of Godwin's friends were tried for high treason, he wrote "Cursory Strictures" on the charge delivered by Judge Eyre to the jury, and in this way rendered essential service to the accused. In 1796 he married Mary Wollstonecraft, and after her death, in 1797, he edited her posthumous works and published a memoir of her. He produced "Saint Leon," a novel, in 1799, and engaged in business as a bookseller about 1804. In 1808 he wrote an "Essay on Sepulchres; or, Proposal for Erecting some Memorial of the Illustrious Dead on the Spot where their Remains have been interred." In 1816 his novel "Mandeville" appeared. He next wrote a "Treatise on Population," and in 1828 published his "History of the Commonwealth of England." His last novel, "Cloudesley," was brought out in 1830, when the author was seventy-four years of age. His last work, entitled "Lives of the Necromancers," appeared in 1834. When Lord Grey came into power, he bestowed on Godwin the office of yeoman usher of the exchequer. Though distinguished as a political writer, he has displayed his greatest talent in his novels, of which "Caleb Williams" and "Mandeville" are considered the best. Died in 1836.

See the critique on Godwin in HAZLITT'S Miscellaneous Works, vol. v.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1830; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. i.

Goebel. See GÖBEL.

Goekingk. See GÖCKINGK.

Goedeke. See GÖDEKE.

Goelike. See GÖLIKE.

Goenner. See GÖNNER.

Goepert. See GÖPPERT.

Goeree, hoo'rá, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, son of Willem, noticed below, was born at Middelburg in 1670. He adorned with his pictures the Burgers' Hall at Amsterdam. Died in 1731.

Goeree, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer and bookseller of extensive learning, born at Middelburg in 1635. He published a "History of the Jewish Church," etc., and other works on various subjects. Died in 1711.

Goerenz. See GÖRENZ.

Goergei or Goergey. See GÖRGEY.

Goerres. See GÖRRES.

Goertz. See GÖRTZ, (JOHANN EUSTACH.)

Goertz or Görtz, görts, (GEORG HENRIK,) BARON, a Swedish statesman, who became minister of finance under Charles XII. Soon after the death of that sovereign he was arrested and executed at Stockholm (1719) on a charge of having prolonged the war and brought pecuniary distress upon the nation.

See VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Goertze. See GÖRTZE.

Goes or Goez, de, dà go'êz, (DAMÃO,) a Portuguese historian and statesman, born near Lisbon in 1501. He was sent on important missions to Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, and afterwards appointed historiographer of the kingdom and keeper of the archives. He wrote a "History of the Prince Don Juan," a "Chronicle of Don Emanuel," (1567,) and other valuable works. He was also an accomplished musician. Died in 1560.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Goes, de, (PERO,) brother of the preceding, was one of the first colonists of Brazil, where he settled about 1535 and introduced the culture of the sugar-cane.

Goes, van der, vãn der hoos, (HUGO,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Bruges about 1420, studied under Van Eyck. He is especially admired for the elegance of his female heads. Among his best works we may mention "David and Abigail," and the "Crucifixion between the Two Thieves." During the general destruction of pictures and images in 1566, the latter piece was preserved by being coated with black and inscribed with the ten commandments. It was afterwards restored.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Goes, van der, vãn der hoos, (WILLEM,) a Dutch jurist and philologist, born at Leyden in 1611, was councillor of the supreme court of justice at the Hague. His principal work is called "Pilatus Judex," wherein he attempts to throw light upon circumstances attending the Passion of our Saviour. Died in 1686.

Goeschel. See GÖSCHEL.

Goeschen. See GÖSCHEN.

Goethals, hoo'tâls, (FELIX VICTOR,) a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Ghent in 1799, became librarian of the public library at Brussels in 1830. Among his works is a "History of Letters and Arts in Belgium and Adjoining Countries," (4 vols., 1840-44.)

Goethals, (HENDRIK,) called also **Gredals** or **Crodals**, a Flemish diplomatist, born at Ghent in 1359. He was successively ambassador to Constantinople, Paris, London, and Rome, and filled, among other offices, that of private secretary to Philip the Bold. Died in 1433.

Goethals, van, vãn hoo'tâls, [Lat. MUDA'NUS,] (HENDRIK,) a noted Dutch theologian, born at Muda, near Ghent, (Gand,) about 1218, became Archdeacon of Tournay. He was author of several popular works on theology, one of which is entitled "Summa Theologiae." Died in 1293.

Goethe or Göthe, von, fon gö'teh, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) the most illustrious name in German literature, and one of the greatest poets of any age or country, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 28, 1749. His father, Johann Caspar Goethe, imperial councillor, was of a stern, obstinate, and somewhat pedantic character, though on the whole an upright and worthy man. His maternal grandfather, Johann Wolfgang Textor, was a person of note and the chief magistrate (*Schultheiss*) of the city of Frankfort. His mother was genial, warm-hearted, and of a singularly bright and happy disposition. She says of herself, "I always seek out the good that is in people, and leave what is bad to Him who made mankind and knows how to round off the corners." Goethe says in one of his poems that from his father he derives his earnestness of purpose, and from his mother his happy disposition and his love of story-telling. The circumstances with which the poet was surrounded in early life were eminently favourable to the development of his great and varied powers, and undoubtedly contributed in no small degree to cultivate that "many-sidedness" for which he was afterwards so distinguished. In his autobiography, entitled "Poetry and Truth from

my own Life," ("Aus meinem Leben Dichtung und Wahrheit," published in 1811,) he describes, with graceful *naïveté*, the influence exerted on his mind by the various events and experiences of childhood. The young Goethe exhibited a wonderful precocity of intellect. Early in his seventh year (November 1, 1755) the great earthquake which destroyed a large part of Lisbon occurred, and filled his mind with perplexity and doubt. He found it impossible to reconcile that terrible phenomenon with what he had been taught respecting the goodness of Providence. "It was in vain," he says, "that my young mind strove to recover itself from these impressions; the more so as the wise and learned in Scripture themselves could not agree upon the view which should be taken of the event." His religious perplexities, however, seem gradually to have passed away. In his eighth year we find him, wholly self-prompted, erecting to the Deity an altar in the form of a pyramid, on the sides of which were arranged a variety of substances representing the natural productions of the earth. At the apex was placed the incense, which he kindled by means of a burning-glass just as the sun was rising above the neighbouring house-tops. Before he was nine years of age he could write several different languages, including French, Latin, and Greek.

He had scarcely reached his tenth year when the French troops occupied the city of Frankfort: this occurred during the Seven Years' war. The Comte de Thorane, the king's lieutenant, was quartered in the house of the poet's father. Young Goethe was thus brought into contact with new characters: he also became acquainted with the French theatre. He had several years before amused himself and his mother with inventing romantic stories; he now began to write French plays. A French boy, near his own age, with whom he had become acquainted, took him to the theatre and introduced him behind the scenes. This same lad sought to instruct him in the proper mode of writing plays, and criticised the dramatic efforts of our poet somewhat unmercifully. This led him to inform himself more particularly respecting the principles of criticism. The result was that he rejected with contempt the canons of the French school; and it is not improbable that the occurrences just related may have exerted an important influence upon the productions of his maturer years. In 1761 the French troops quitted Frankfort, and his regular studies were resumed. About this time he learned to read English, and commenced the study of Hebrew, which led him to a more intimate acquaintance with the Bible. He composed a poem on the subject of Joseph and his brethren. The education of Goethe, until he was sixteen, was carried on at home, under the superintendence of his father. It was his rare happiness to find in his only sister, Cornelia, not merely an object of his tenderest affection, but one who shared his tastes and cordially sympathized with his poetic aspirations. In October, 1765, he commenced his collegiate studies at Leipsic. It was a practice which he adopted in early life, that he always sought, whenever any subject interested him deeply, to give his thoughts and feelings expression in writing. He himself says that all his works are but fragments of the grand confession of his life. While at Leipsic, he composed the first of his poems which have been preserved, "The Humours of a Lover," ("Die Laune des Verliebten;") "The Fellow-Sinners" ("Die Mitschuldigen") followed soon after. He left Leipsic for Frankfort in 1768. After having been some time detained at home by ill health, he repaired to Strasburg University, in 1770, for the purpose of completing his law studies. At Strasburg he became acquainted with Herder, who was already distinguished among the great men of Germany. The friendship thus formed was not without important influence upon the mind of Goethe. By Herder his attention was directed to the Hebrew poets, to Ossian, and to Shakspeare. During his stay at Strasburg he also became acquainted with Frederica, with whom he fell passionately in love. She was the daughter of Herr Brion, pastor of Sesenheim. This little place could be seen from the lofty gallery of Strasburg Cathedral, whence the young lover and poet sometimes pointed out to his

friends the home of his beloved. Goethe pleased himself with likening Herr Brion to the Vicar of Wakefield, Frederica to Sophia, and the elder sister to Olivia.

On his return to Strasburg it was understood that he was the accepted lover of Frederica; although it is probable that they were not formally betrothed. He afterwards left her, because, as his friends suggest, his love was not strong enough to justify marriage. Alluding to some of his earlier love-passages, he says, "Gretchen had been taken from me, Annchen had left me; but now [in the case of Frederica] for the first time I was guilty: I had wounded to its very depths one of the most beautiful and tender of hearts. And that period of gloomy repentance, deprived of the love which had so strengthened me, was agonizing, insupportable."

Goethe took the degree of Doctor in 1771. But although, in accordance with his father's wishes, he had studied law, his inclinations led him to other pursuits; he seems indeed, even in youth, never to have lost sight of that universal self-culture which was one of the great aims of his life. Not only poetry, but art, science, the languages, philosophy, and criticism,—all were studied by him with an impartiality and success of which the history of the human mind probably furnishes no other example.

In 1771 he composed one of his most celebrated works, "Götz von Berlichingen." He had been deeply interested in the life of Gottfried (or Götz) von Berlichingen, of the sixteenth century, written by Götz himself. Goethe undertook to dramatize it. "I had," he says, "talked the matter over with my sister, who was interested heart and soul in such subjects; and I so often renewed this conversation, without taking any step towards beginning the work, that at last she impatiently and urgently entreated me not to be always talking, but at once to set down on paper what was so distinctly present to my mind. I wrote the first scenes, and in the evening read them aloud to Cornelia. She warmly applauded them, but doubted whether I should go on so; she even expressed a decided disbelief in my perseverance. This only excited me the more. I wrote on the next day, and also the third. Thus I kept on, without interruption, looking neither backwards nor forwards, neither to the right nor the left; and in about six weeks I had the pleasure of seeing the manuscript finished." "Götz von Berlichingen," as first written by Goethe, was a dramatized history; but in this form it was not published until many years later. Having been revised and adapted to the stage, it appeared in 1773 as a drama, (*Schauspiel*), the form by which it is popularly known. It produced a great sensation in the literary circles of Germany. "It is a piece," says one of the critics of that day, "in which the three unities are shamefully violated, and which is neither a tragedy nor a comedy, and is, notwithstanding, the most beautiful, the most captivating, monstrosity." In 1774 appeared another work, "Sorrows of Young Werther," ("Leiden des jungen Werther.") which excited a still greater and more universal admiration than "Götz" had done. It seemed to fascinate alike men of every class and every nation, and through it Goethe first acquired a European renown. During his Egyptian campaigns, Napoleon is said to have read it through several times; and its fame, it is asserted, extended even to China. "Werther," says Carlyle, "is but the cry of that dim-rooted pain under which all thoughtful men of a certain age were languishing: it paints the misery, it passionately utters the complaint; and heart and voice, all over Europe, loudly and at once respond to it. True, it prescribes no remedy; for that was a far different, far harder enterprise, to which other years and a higher culture were required; but even this utterance of pain, even this little, for the present, is grasped at, and with eager sympathy appropriated in every bosom."

In 1775, attracted by the fame of Goethe, Charles Augustus, (Karl August,) Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, invited him to spend some time at his court. The acquaintance thus begun ripened afterwards into a life-long friendship. Weimar was at that time the residence of several distinguished persons, among whom were Wieland, Herder, Musæus, Knebel, and Secken-

dorf. Wieland, who repeatedly calls Goethe a "godlike creature," was captivated by him at first sight. In a letter written soon after their first interview, he says, "How I loved the magnificent youth as I sat beside him at table! All I can say is this: since that morning my soul is as full of Goethe as a dew-drop of the morning sun." Knebel says, "He rose like a star in the heavens: everybody worshipped him, especially the women." For several months after his arrival at Weimar, he appears to have abandoned himself wholly to the excitements of his new life. The duke and the poet were constant companions, and plunged together for a time into the most insane frolics and wildest dissipation. "Goethe will never," says Wieland, "leave this place again; Karl August can no longer either swim or wade without him." It is almost needless to say that such a life could not long satisfy such a mind. "The want to be once more among simple people and lovely scenes drove him away from Weimar to Waldeck. Amid the crowded tumult of life he ever kept his soul sequestered; and from the hot air of society he broke impatiently away to the serenity of solitude." (Lewes's "Life of Goethe," vol. i. p. 355.) He was called back to Weimar by the grand duke, and in June, 1776, created *Geheimer-Legationsrath*, ("Privy Councillor of Legation,") with a salary of twelve hundred thalers. The duke, writing to Goethe's father, said that the appointment was a mere formality; adding, "Goethe can have but one position,—that of my friend: all others are beneath him."

The first great production of our poet, after he had seriously resumed his studies, was "Iphigenia auf Tauris," ("Iphigenia at Tauris.") This piece was first written in prose; Goethe afterwards turned it into verse, producing what many critics have declared to be the finest modern specimen of the Greek tragedy. In 1786 Goethe visited Italy. In order that he might pursue his studies undisturbed, he travelled *incognito*. He spent some time in Venice, with which city he seems to have been enchanted. He passed through Ferrara, Bologna, and Florence, on his way to Rome, where he arrived about the end of October. He remained there four months. "All the dreams of my youth," he says, "I now see living before me. Everywhere I go I find an old familiar face. Everything is just what I thought it, and yet everything is new." He subsequently visited Naples, Pompeii, and the ruins of Pæstum, carrying with him everywhere a soul intensely susceptible to the beauties both of nature and of art. An account of what he saw and felt while in Italy is given in his "Italiänische Reise," ("Italian Journey.") He returned to Weimar in June, 1788. In the autumn of that year he first became acquainted with Christiane Vulpius, a young woman in humble life, whom he afterwards married. She had presented him a petition entreating him to procure some position for her brother, a young author, then living at Jena. Goethe was greatly smitten with her beauty, *naïveté*, and sprightliness. His *liaison* with her gave rise to much scandal, on account of the disparity of station; and the scandal was not lessened when, many years later, (1806,) he performed an act of tardy justice in marrying her. She had, in 1789, borne him a son, August von Goethe, to whom the Duke of Saxe-Weimar stood godfather. After this event Goethe took Christiane, with her mother and sister, to live with him in his own house; and he appears always to have regarded the connection as a marriage. His conduct in relation to this affair was, however, a source of mortification and deep regret to many of his admirers. "The nation," says Schäfer, "has never forgiven its greatest poet for this rupture with law and custom; nothing has stood so much in the way of a right appreciation of his moral character, nothing has created more false judgments on the tendency of his writings, than this half-marriage." His friends urge two considerations in extenuation of his conduct, which certainly ought not to be lost sight of: first, the general laxity of morals then prevailing among the upper classes in Germany; secondly, the disparity of position between the humble Christiane and the illustrious Goethe, the world-renowned poet, and the councillor and intimate friend of the Grand Duke of Weimar. It is said that she rejected his offers of marriage on this very ground, and

that she herself had declared that it was her own fault that the marriage ceremony had been so long delayed.

In 1792, with the duke, Charles Augustus, Goethe accompanied the Prussian army in the invasion of France. In that campaign he showed that he was not wanting in courage of the most reckless kind; but he returned to Weimar thoroughly disgusted with the war and with military life. He published soon after a scientific work, entitled "Theory or Doctrine of Colours," ("Farbenlehre,") in which he called in question the correctness of the Newtonian theory. It is proper to state that his views have not been adopted by the scientific world.

The poet Schiller had in 1789, partly through Goethe's influence, been appointed to the chair of history in the University of Jena. In 1794 these two illustrious men—"twin sons of Jove," (*Dioscuri*), as the Germans delighted to call them—were brought frequently together; and, although their characters were so different that they seemed to have scarcely anything in common excepting literary taste and transcendent genius, their acquaintance gradually ripened into a noble and enduring friendship, which exerted an important and most beneficial influence on the minds of both. The correspondence of Schiller and Goethe is of rare interest and value to all the lovers of literature.

To return to Goethe's works. "Egmont," a tragedy, which had been completed in Italy, was published in 1788, soon after his return to Weimar. His "Tasso" appeared in 1790. In 1795, "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre" ("Apprenticeship") was given to the world; this was long after (1821) followed by his "Wanderjahre," ("Travelling Years.") In 1806 appeared the first part of "Faust," the great work of Goethe's life. He had revolved the subject in his mind for more than thirty years. This long delay was not without its fruits. The great poet has, indeed, embodied in this work the results of his mature and infinitely varied experience, with his ripest, richest, and profoundest thoughts; the whole being wrought out with admirable skill, and everywhere illumined, so to speak, with passages of the most exquisite poetry, touching in turn every chord of the human heart. Without indorsing the enthusiastic praise of some of Goethe's admirers, who have pronounced "Faust" to be unqualifiedly "the greatest poem of modern times," we may safely say that it is one of the most wonderful productions of genius to be found in the whole compass of literature. The tale, or novel, entitled "Wahlverwandtschaften," ("Elective Affinities,") appeared in 1809. Considered simply as a piece of creative art, this is one of the most admirable of all of Goethe's productions. In none of his other works are the characters drawn with more vividness and power. The illusion produced by the poet-artist is perfect; so that each of the persons represented is to the reader an absolute and living reality. The moral tendency, however, of the story is more than questionable. The aim of the author, it would seem, is to teach that the attachments between the sexes are governed, like chemical affinities, by fixed, inevitable laws, which it is as impossible to oppose successfully as to resist the decrees of fate.

Besides those already noticed, we may mention among Goethe's works "Clavigo," (published in 1774,) "Hermann und Dorothea," (1796-97,) "Eugenie," (1804,) and "West-Oestliche Divan," (1819,) in which Oriental images and scenes are described with Western feelings and colouring; hence the epithet "West-Oestliche" ("West-Eastern") which the author has applied to this work. The second part of "Faust" was not finished until 1830. It has enjoyed far less popularity than the first part, and by the great majority of critics is considered to be decidedly inferior to it. Goethe's mind was active to the last. He continued to study and to write till within a few days of his death, which took place at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1832.

In person Goethe was eminently handsome,—tall, graceful, and well proportioned. "That accordance of personal appearance with genius," says Heine, "which we ever desire to see in distinguished men, was found in perfection in Goethe. His outward appearance was just as imposing as the word that lives in his writings. Even his form was symmetrical, expressive of joy, nobly

proportioned; and one might study the Grecian art upon it as well as upon an antique." The same writer continues, in a more extravagant strain, "His eyes were calm as those of a god. It is the peculiar characteristic of the gods that their gaze is ever steady, and their eyes roll not to and fro in uncertainty. . . . The eye of Goethe remained in his latest age just as divine as in his youth." (Heine's "Letters," translated by G. W. Haven, Boston, 1836.)

Never, perhaps, was there a human character about which more varying and contradictory opinions have been entertained than about that of Goethe. This is to be chiefly attributed,—first, to the wonderful depth and originality of his mind, and, secondly, to its many, or rather myriad-, sidedness. It has been said that, in spite of the beautiful sentiments and admirable characters with which his works abound, he himself was cold, calculating, and thoroughly selfish. But this charge is contradicted by his whole life. He appears, indeed, to have always felt for every form of actual suffering a true and ready sympathy, which he manifested rather by acts than by words.* Another charge, more frequently urged, and perhaps better founded, than the preceding, is that he was utterly destitute of any real sympathy with the rights and interests of the common people. It was one of his marked peculiarities that he entertained a distrust and dislike of all abstractions, and he had little or no sympathy with mere ideas or ideal systems. He felt no interest in democracy, because to him democracy was an abstraction. He did not sympathize with his countrymen in their struggle for German independence, because they aimed, as he thought, at what was impracticable. However mistaken this opinion proved to be, it was beyond all doubt perfectly sincere. He disliked politics, for which, indeed, he appears to have felt he had no vocation. His genius lay in a totally different direction.

His aversion to abstractions and his love of the concrete may be said to have given form to all his views, religious, moral, and social. He refused to recognize a Deity that was above and distinct from the world; for he considered every part of nature—the entire universe, in short—to be divine. He did not hold, with the Platonists or Christians, that mankind have fallen from an ideal or divine perfection, after which they must continually strive if they would be restored.

He was a worshipper of Nature; and his moral creed, if not distinctly avowed, may be readily gathered from many expressions in his works or his recorded conversations: it may be thus briefly summed up, "Everything that is natural is right;" in other words, "Nothing is really wrong except what is unnatural." We accordingly find him quoting with apparent approbation the saying of Thræseas, "He who hates faults or vices hates men," ("Qui vitia odit homines odit.") which, says Mr. Lewes, "was just the sort of passage to captivate him." It may readily be conceded that, whatever evils might result from the general adoption of so loose a system of morals, these evils would be much mitigated in one whose perception of moral as well as æsthetic beauty was so vivid and intense. But it was not without an injurious influence even upon him. It was the great defect of Goethe's character that his virtues, like his faults, were too often the offspring of mere feeling or impulse uncontrolled by any fixed principles of duty or right. It is thus, indeed, we are to explain the fact that so many of his writings are destitute of anything like a moral purpose. This charge has been made particularly against his "Wilhelm Meister." It is not enough to reply that the author did not set himself up as a preacher of morality. His admirers will not deny that he aimed to give a picture of human life, or a narrative of human events: in either case there should have been at least so much of moral teaching as we find everywhere interwoven with the tissue of human affairs. If Goethe had possessed a just and true appreciation of the importance of moral principles, such a conviction could not fail to make itself felt in his works. The moral need not, to use the language of Miss Edgeworth, be "sewed on in purple

patches," but be "interwoven with the very texture of the stuff." In the dramas of Shakspeare we perceive a moral element constantly pervading the story, yet without being in the least obtruded upon the reader. So in history we behold a "divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."* Many of Goethe's sincerest admirers have felt and acknowledged the faults in his character to which we have adverted. While giving him credit for a rare sincerity and for many generous and noble qualities, they cannot help regretting the absence of a fixed and lofty moral purpose which might serve as a keystone to his other attributes. (Respecting Goethe's character and moral influence, see an excellent article in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1857, vol. cvii.) With regard to Goethe's rank as a man of genius, if we cannot concede all that Carlyle and some of his other devoted admirers claim for him, still less can we agree with De Quincey, that, owing to a rare combination of external circumstances, it has been his fortune to take a far higher rank in European literature than his actual merits would justify. But these are questions which the reader must examine and settle for himself.

See LEWES, "Life of Goethe," 2 vols., 1855; GOETHE, Autobiography, "Aus meinem Leben Dichtung und Wahrheit," 5 vols., 1811-12, (translated into English by PARKE GODWIN, 2 vols., 1847;) VIEHOF, "Göthe's Leben," 4 vols., 1847; ECKERMANN, "Conversations with Göthe," ("Gespräche mit Göthe,") "Characteristics of Göthe," by SARAH AUSTIN, 3 vols., London, 1833; CARLYLE, "Essays;" DE QUINCEY, "Biographical Essays," article "Goethe;" EMERSON, "Representative Men;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1855; HEINRICH DÖRING, "Goethe's Leben," 1828; VARNHAGEN von ENSE, "Goethe in den Zeugnissen der Mitlebenden," 1823; ROSENKRANZ, "Goethe und seine Werke," 1856; CARL MORGENSTERN, "J. W. Goethe," 1833; MARMIER, "Études sur Goethe," 1835; F. PFEIFFER, "Goethe und Klopstock," 1840; J. W. SCHAEFER, "J. W. Goethe's Leben," 1851; F. RIEMER, "Mittheilungen über Goethe," 2 vols., 1841; A. NICOLIVUS, "Ueber Goethe," etc., 1828; DÜNTZER, "Göthe als Dramatiker," 1837.

Goettling. See GÖTLING.

Goetz. See GÖTZ.

Goetze. See GÖTZE.

Goetzinger. See GÖTZINGER.

Goetz. See GÖZ.

Goffe or **Gough**, *gof*, (THOMAS), an English divine and dramatist, born in Essex about 1592. He was the author of tragedies entitled "The Raging Turk," and "Orestes;" also of several comedies. Died in 1629.

Goffe, *gof*, (WILLIAM), an English Puritan and regicide, was one of the judges of Charles I., and a general in Cromwell's army. In company with Whalley, another outlaw, he retired to New England in 1660, and lived in concealment. During an attack of the savages on Hadley, (1675,) Goffe, it is said, suddenly appeared, rallied the whites, and repulsed the enemy.

See NEAL'S "History of New England."

Goffredo di Buglione. See GODFREY OF BOULLON.

Gogol, *go'gol*, (NIKOLAI VASSILIEVITCH), a celebrated Russian writer, born about 1810. Having visited Saint Petersburg about 1830, he published soon after a series of tales entitled "Evenings at a Farm-House," containing admirable delineations of rural life in Russia. They immediately obtained great popularity, and were translated into French by M. Viardot. His next publication was the comedy of the "Revisor," which also met with brilliant success, and is perhaps the most popular work of the kind in the language. "The Dead Souls," (1842,) a comic satire on ignorance and prejudice, was received with equal enthusiasm. Gogol, who had previously been appointed professor of history in the University of Saint Petersburg, soon after visited Rome, where he wrote a series of letters (published at Saint Petersburg in 1847) which gave great offence to his liberal friends in Russia. In these he appears as the defender of tyranny, both in church and state, instead of the advocate of serf-emancipation and popular progress, as he had shown himself in

* One of the ablest and most thorough historians of the present age, and one who will scarcely be accused of a disposition to accept popular theories without examination, tells us that, amid all the half-truths and uncertainties of history, one lesson is distinctly taught,—that "THE MORAL LAW IS WRITTEN ON THE TABLETS OF ETERNITY." For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty and oppression, for lust or vanity, the price has to be paid at last." (Lecture on "Science of History," in Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects.")

* For a remarkable instance of this, see Lewes's "Life of Goethe," book iv. chapter viii.

his novel of "The Dead Souls." He returned to Russia in 1848, and died at Moscow in February, 1852. An excellent French translation of the "Revisor" has been made by M. Mérimée, and an imperfect English version of "The Dead Souls" came out in 1854, entitled "Home-Life in Russia."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Goguet, go'gá', (ANTOINE YVES,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1716. He wrote an important work "On the Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, and their Progress among the Ancients," (3 vols., 1758,) "the success of which," says M. Weiss, "was brilliant and merited." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1758.

Gohier, go'e-á', (LOUIS JÉRÔME,) a director of the French republic, was born at Semblançay in 1746. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and succeeded Garat as minister of justice in March, 1793. Having been removed in April, 1794, he was elected a member of the Directory in June, 1799. He was president of the Directory when Bonaparte returned from Egypt, and, in concert with Moulins, opposed the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, even after their colleagues had resigned. "He was an honest citizen," says Thiers, "and devoted to the republic." ("History of the French Revolution.") Died in Paris in 1830.

See LOUIS JÉRÔME GOHIER, "Mémoires," 2 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gohl. See GOLIUUS.

Gohory or **Gohorry**, go'ó're', (JACQUES,) a French littérateur, born in Paris, translated into French Machiavel's "Prince," and other works, and wrote a treatise "On the Knowledge of the Virtues of the Herb called Petum, [Tobacco,]" (1572.) Died in 1576.

Gois, gwá', (EDME ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1765, executed statues of Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, and Bonaparte. Died in 1836.

Golbéry, de, deh gol'bà're', (MARIE PHILIPPE AIMÉ,) a French lawyer and antiquary, born at Colmar in 1786, wrote many antiquarian treatises, and translated into French Niebuhr's "History of Rome." Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Golbéry, de, (SYLVAIN MEINRAD XAVIER,) a French officer, born at Colmar in 1742, explored the western coast of Africa in 1785-87, and wrote a "Fragment of a Journey in Africa," (2 vols., 1802.) Died in 1822.

Goldast von Heimingsfeld, gol'dást fon hím'ings-félt', (MELCHIOR,) a learned historian and jurist, born near Bischofszell, in Switzerland, in 1576. Among his most important works we may cite "Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum," (1605,) and "Collectio Constitutionum Imperialium," (1607.) Died in 1635.

See FROBIEP, "Beiträge zu der Lebensgeschichte des Publicisten Goldast," 1789; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Goldfuss, golt'fóoss, (GEORG AUGUST,) a German naturalist, and professor of zoology and mineralogy at Bonn, was born near Baireuth in 1782. He published "Representations and Descriptions of the Petrifications of Germany," and other works. Died in 1848.

Goldhagen, golt'há'gèn, (HERMANN,) a German philologist, born at Mentz in 1718, published, besides other works, a "Greek-Latin Lexicon," (1753.) Died in 1794.

Goldhagen, (JOHANN EUSTACE,) a German philologist, born at Nordhausen in 1701, was rector of the gymnasium of Magdeburg. He translated Herodotus, Xenophon, and Pausanias into German. Died in 1772.

Gold'ing, (ARTHUR,) an English writer and able translator, born in London, lived about 1560-90. He finished the translation of Philippe de Mornay's treatise "Sur la Vérité du Christianisme," commenced by Sir Philip Sidney, and published versions of the theological works of Calvin and Grosteste, also of Caesar, Seneca, and other Latin classics. He also translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses" into English verse.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Goldmann. See CHRYSANDER.

Goldmayer, golt'mí'ér, (ANDREAS,) a German astronomer and astrologer, born at Günzenhausen in 1603; died in 1664.

Goldoni, gol-dó'nee, (CARLO,) a celebrated Italian comic author, born in Venice in 1707. He manifested a passion for the theatrical performances in early childhood, and wrote a comedy at the age of eight. He was liberally educated, studied law, and graduated at Padua in 1731, after which he practised as an advocate in Venice for a short time. In 1734 he produced a drama called "Belisario." He married a Genoese lady in 1736. Having renounced the profession of advocate, he composed in rapid succession numerous comedies, which were performed with applause, and effected an important reform of the Italian theatre. He became a resident of Paris in 1761, and received a pension from the king, who also appointed him Italian teacher to the princesses. He wrote several comedies in French, one of which, "Le Bourru bienfaisant," (1771,) met with brilliant success. Among his other comedies are "The Flatterer," ("L'Adulateur,") "La Donna di Garbo," "Il Bugiardo," and "Il Vecchio bizzarro." Goldoni was one of the best comic writers that Italy has produced. He died in Paris in 1793, leaving Memoirs of his Life, (3 vols., 1787, in French,) which are said to be very interesting, and were pronounced by Gibbon "more comic than the best comedies of their author."

See, also, G. GIOVANNI, "Vita di Carlo Goldoni," 1821; MENE-GHEZZI, "Memorie della Vita di Carlo Goldoni," 1827; LUIGI CARREK, "Saggio su la Vita e su le Opere di C. Goldoni," 3 vols., 1824; LONG-FELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Goldsborough, gölz'búr-reh, (LEWIS M.,) an American rear-admiral, born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1805. He became a lieutenant in 1825, married a daughter of William Wirt, and gained the rank of commander in 1841. In 1855 he was raised to the rank of captain, and in September, 1861, took command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He commanded the fleet which co-operated with General Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island in 1862. Died in 1876.

Goldschmidt, golt'shmit (HERMANN,) a German painter and astronomer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1802. He settled in Paris about 1836. Among the works which have procured him a high reputation are the "Cumæan Sibyl," (1845,) "The Offering to Venus," (1846,) and "Cleopatra." He has acquired celebrity by astronomical observations which have resulted in the discovery of the following asteroids: Lutetia, (1852,) Pomona, (1854,) Atalanta, (1855,) Harmonia and Daphne, (1856,) Nysa, (1857,) etc. He died in 1866.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Goldschmidt, MADAME. See LIND, (JENNY.)

Goldschmidt, golt'shmit, (MEYER AARON,) a Danish novelist, born in Jutland in 1819. Among his works is "The Homeless Man," (5 vols., 1853-57.)

Gold'smith, (OLIVER,) an eminent poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, in 1728. Having early manifested a talent for making rhymes, his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Contarine, offered to send him at his own expense to the University of Dublin. He entered Trinity College as a sizar in 1745. Here he was more remarkable for idleness and love of dissipation than for his devotion to his studies. He took his degree of B.A. in 1749, two years after the regular time. Yielding to the wishes of his uncle, he now prepared to enter the church; but he was rejected by the bishop when he applied for orders. His uncle next sent him to London to study law; but on his way he spent in gambling the money furnished for his travelling expenses, and returned home with empty pockets. His generous relative, however, forgave all his offences, and soon after sent him to study medicine at Edinburgh, where he spent two years; after which he visited Leyden, where he remained about a year, and then set out, "with only one clean shirt, and no money in his pocket," to make the tour of Europe on foot. The following passage in the "Vicar of Wakefield," which probably has reference to himself, may explain to us how he supported himself while travelling. "I had some knowledge of music, and now turned what was once my amusement into a present means of subsistence. Whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall, I played one of my most merry tunes; and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day."

He sojourned six months at Padua, in Italy, and is supposed to have taken his medical degree either at that place or Louvain. Having heard, while in Italy, of the death of his uncle, he immediately set out for England, where he landed in 1756.

On his arrival in London he was first employed as an usher in a school at Peckham, and afterwards became an apothecary's assistant. In 1758 he was appointed physician to one of the factories in India, but he declined the offer, and turned his attention to the study of letters. In 1759 he published his "Present State of Literature in Europe." In the same year he wrote several essays for a periodical called "The Bee," of which only eight numbers appeared. He next published some contributions to Smollett's "British Magazine," and the "Chinese Letter." In 1762 he wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield," while under arrest for debt, from which he was released by Dr. Johnson, who obtained from a bookseller £60 for the work. It was not published, however, till 1766. "The Traveller," a part of which had been written in Switzerland, came out in 1764. It was received with great favour, and at once established the reputation of its author. About this time he wrote "Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," "Life of Beau Nash," and several compilations. In the early part of 1768 the comedy of "The Good-natured Man" was brought out at Covent-Garden Theatre, but was not very well received. "The Deserted Village" appeared in 1770. Soon after this he began his Histories of Rome, Greece, and England, and also engaged, with several of his literary friends, in a periodical called "The Gentleman's Journal," which, however, had a very brief existence, dying, as Goldsmith said, "of too many doctors." His next comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," came out in 1773, and met with complete success. Dr. Johnson said that "he knew of no comedy for many years that had answered so much the great end of comedy,—making an audience merry." His "History of the Earth and Animated Nature" was published in 1774. Shortly after the appearance of this work, Goldsmith was attacked by a fever, which, being aggravated by improper treatment, and also by pecuniary troubles, caused his death, on the 4th of April, 1774. Though Goldsmith's fame rests chiefly on his poems, he merits little less admiration as a prose-writer. The rich yet delicate humour of some of his essays has perhaps never been excelled. He possessed great benevolence and warmth of feeling, but he wanted steadiness of principle, and was at all times the creature of impulse. He also manifested on many occasions a considerable degree of vanity and feelings of petty jealousy.

"Of all romances in miniature," says Schlegel, "the 'Vicar of Wakefield' is the most exquisite;" and this may be said to be the judgment of nearly all competent critics. Perhaps no English prose work of fiction is so generally admired in Germany as that above named.

See JOHN FORSTER, "Life and Adventures of O. Goldsmith," 1848; W. IRVING, "Goldsmith; a Biography," 1850; JAMES PRIOR, "Life of O. Goldsmith," 2 vols., 1837; JOHNSON'S and CHALMERS'S "Lives of the English Poets;" PERCY, "Life of Goldsmith," 1801; JOHN MITFORD, "Life of O. Goldsmith;" SIR W. SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; "London Quarterly Review," vol. lvii.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1837; MACAULAY'S notice of Goldsmith in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Go-li'ath, [Heb. ג'וליא], a giant leader of the Philistines, is supposed to have flourished in the eleventh century B.C. Having challenged the Israelites to single combat, no one was found willing to meet him except David, who slew him with a stone from his sling. (See 1st Book of Samuel.)

Go-li-us, (JAKOB,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at the Hague in 1596. He distinguished himself at the University of Leyden by his attainments in the classics, mathematics, and philosophy, and subsequently studied Arabic under Erpenius. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch embassy to Morocco as interpreter, and presented a memorial in Arabic to the emperor. Erpenius having died in 1624, Golius succeeded him as professor of Arabic at Leyden. He soon after obtained permission to visit the East, and, having spent four years in Asia Minor and Arabia, returned in 1629, bringing with him a very large and choice collection of manuscripts. He

had been appointed during his absence professor of mathematics. His principal work is his "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," (1653), which is still highly esteemed; he also finished the translation of Elmacin's "History of the Saracens," which was begun by Erpenius, and published other learned works. Died in 1667.

See J. F. GRONOVIIUS, "Laudatio funebris J. Golii," 1668; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Golius, (PIETER,) brother of the preceding, born at Leyden, was also distinguished as an Oriental scholar. He became professor of Arabic in the Carmelite Seminary at Rome, and was afterwards a missionary to Asia, where he founded a monastery of his order on Mount Lebanon. He translated into Arabic the "Imitation of Jesus Christ," and published other works. Died in 1673.

Gollut, go'lü', (LOUIS,) a French historian, born in Burgundy, wrote "Historical Memoirs of the Republic and the Princes of Burgundy." Died in 1595.

Golovin, go-lo-veen', (FEODOR ALEXIEVITCH,) a distinguished Russian, who became high-chancellor under Peter the Great. In 1689 he was commissioned to sign a treaty of perpetual peace between Russia and China. Died in 1706. His son NICHOLAS, born in 1694, was sent as Russian minister to the court of Sweden, and became afterwards president of the College of the Admiralty. Died in 1745.

See BANTICH-KAMENSKI, "Histoire des Hommes illustres du Règne de Pierre le Grand."

Golovin or Golowin, (IVAN,) a Russian senator and admiral, distinguished for integrity, lived in the reign of Peter the Great, who ordered a medal to be struck in his honour. He was made a vice-admiral in 1725.

See BERCH, "Histoire d'Ivan Golovin."

Golovin, Golovine, or Golowin, (IVAN,) a Russian *littérateur*, born about 1816, travelled in England, France, and Germany, and in 1855 visited the United States. He published "Russian Types and Characters," (1847,) "Russia under Nicholas I.," (in French,) and "Stars and Stripes; or, American Impressions."

Golovin, Golovine, or Golowin, (SEMEN VASSILIEVITCH,) a Russian general and statesman, born in 1560. Having supported the claims of Michael Feodorovitch to the throne, he was rewarded with a title of nobility, and appointed Governor-General of Kazan. Died in 1634.

Golovine. See GOLOVIN.

Golovkin, go-lov-kén', (GABRIEL,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born in 1660, was a favourite of Peter the Great, whom he accompanied in several of his campaigns. He was created chancellor of the empire in 1709. He was also patronized by Catherine I. and Peter II. Died in 1734.

Golovnin, Golovnine, or Golownin, go-lov-neen', (VASILII,) a Russian navigator, who sailed in 1809 to make a survey of the coasts of the Russian empire. After an absence of two years, during which he was imprisoned for a time in Japan, he returned to Russia, where he published in 1816 an account of his voyage and captivity, which was translated into several languages. Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for November, 1820.

Golowin. See GOLOVIN.

Golovkin. See GOLOVKIN.

Golownin. See GOLOWNIN.

Goltz, golts, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) COUNT, a Prussian statesman, born at Dresden in 1765. In conjunction with Kalkreuth, he concluded the peace of Tilsit, and in 1812 he negotiated the treaty between France and Prussia. He was subsequently appointed grand marshal of the court. Died in 1832.

Goltz, von, fon golts, (GEORG CONRAD,) BARON, an able Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1704. He was appointed adjutant-general by Frederick the Great in 1740. Died in 1747.

Goltzius, golt'se-us, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated Dutch engraver and painter, born near Venloo in 1558. He studied under Leonhard at Haarlem, and afterwards at Rome. He executed a number of good pictures; but his reputation rests chiefly on his engravings, which are

of great excellence and very numerous. Among these we may name the "Annunciation," after Raphael, the "Adoration of the Shepherds," after Bassano, and an "Adoration of the Kings." Died at Haarlem in 1617.

See DESCAMPS, "Les Peintres Flamands;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Goltzius, (HUBERT,) a Dutch antiquary, artist, and numismatist, born at Venloo in 1526. He was appointed royal historiographer and painter by Philip II. of Spain, to whom he dedicated one of his works. He published "Roman Fasti from Antique Coins," etc., "Fasti Magistratum et Triumphorum Romanorum," etc., and other similar treatises. Died at Bruges in 1583.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "H. Goltzius."

Gomar, go'mar, (FRANCIS,) a celebrated Protestant theologian and controversialist, born at Bruges in 1563. He completed his studies at Oxford and Cambridge in England, and in 1594 was appointed professor of theology at Leyden. He filled the same chair at Saumur in 1614, and subsequently became professor of Hebrew and divinity at Groningen, (1618.) He is chiefly known from his controversy with Arminius; and the Calvinistic party in Holland received from him the name of Gomarists. Died at Groningen in 1641.

See R. SIMON, "Histoire critique des principaux Commentateurs du Nouveau Testament," chap. xl.; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gomara, de, dà go-mà'rá, (FRANCISCO LOPEZ,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville in 1510, was the author of a "Crónica de la Nueva España," published in 1553. It is written in a concise and elegant style, and was translated into several languages. Died about 1560.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book v.

Gombauld, de, deh gôn'bô', (JEAN Ogier—o'zhe-â'), a French poet and epigrammatist, one of the founders of the French Academy, was born at Saintonge in 1567. He was celebrated for his wit, and was one of the circle who frequented the Hôtel de Rambouillet. His works include romances, dramas, and sonnets, and epigrams which were particularly admired. It is related of him that he once read one of his poems to Cardinal Richelieu, who remarked, "Here are some things I do not understand." "That is not my fault," replied Gombauld. Among his principal works may be named "Endymion," a prose romance, and "Amaranthe," a pastoral. Died in 1666.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gomberville, Le Roi de, leh rwâ deh gôn'bêr'vêl', (MARIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1600, wrote many poems and romances, and was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died in 1674.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Goмера, de. See GOMARA.

Go'mer-sall, (ROBERT,) an English divine and poet, born in London in 1600. He published a tragedy entitled "Ludovic Sfozza," "The Levite's Revenge," a poem, and a number of sermons. Died in 1646.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gomes or Gomez, go'mêz, (FRANCISCO DIAS,) a Portuguese poet and critic, born at Lisbon. He wrote "The Seasons," and other poems, also a critical essay on the styles of Sá de Miranda, Ferreira, and Camoens, (1790.) Died in 1795.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gomes or Gomez, (JOÃO BAPTISTA,) a distinguished Portuguese dramatist, wrote a very popular tragedy entitled "Iñez de Castro," (published about 1806.) It has been translated into French and German. Died about 1812.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Gomez, go'mêth, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish soldier, born at Toledo in 1138, distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the wars against the Moors. He is said to have been the original founder of the order of Alcántara. Died in 1182.

Gomez, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born about 1550, became court painter to Philip II. Died in 1597.

Gomez, (SEBASTIANO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, called "the Mulatto of Murillo," born at Seville about 1616. He was originally a slave of Murillo, but, on account of the genius he displayed, was liberated by his master and received among his pupils. Among his master-pieces is a "Virgin and Child." Died about 1690.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Gomez, de, deh go'mêz', (MADELENE ANGÉLIQUE POISSON—pwâ'sôn'), MADAME, a French novelist, born in Paris in 1684. Among her best works are "Les Cent Nouvelles" and her "Persian Anecdotes." Died in 1770.

Gomez de Becerra, de, dà go'mêth dà bà-thê'râ, (ALVARO,) a Spanish jurist and statesman, born in Estremadura in 1771, became a senator and president of the chamber of the Cortes.

Gomez de Castro, (ALVAREZ,) See CASTRO.

Gomez de Ciudad Real, go'mêth dà the-oo-dâd' rà-âl', (ALVAREZ,) a Spanish Latin poet, born at Guadaluara in 1488. He wrote several Latin poems, among which is "Thaliachristia," (1522.) Died in 1538.

Gomez de Ciudad Real, (FERDINANDO,) born at Ciudad Real in 1388, became physician to John II., King of Castile. Died in 1457.

Gomez (or Gomes) de Oliveira, go'mêz dà o-le-ve-â'râ, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet, who lived about 1620. He wrote "Idyls of the Sea," ("Idyllos maritimos,") and numerous sonnets.

Gomez de Silva. See SILVA.

Gomez de Vasconcelle, de, deh gô'mêz' deh vâs'-kôn'sêl', (LOUISE GENEVIÈVE,) a literary lady, of Portuguese extraction, published an abridged translation of the "Orlando Furioso" into French; also several romances. Died in 1718.

Gomez-Ferreira, go'mêz fêr-râ'e-râ, (LUIS,) a learned Portuguese physician, born in 1680. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Mineral Treasury." Died in 1741.

Gomm, (Sir WILLIAM MAY'NARD,) a British general, born in 1784. He served in the Peninsula, 1808-14, and at Waterloo. He became commander-in-chief in India in 1850 and was relieved in 1855. In 1868 he attained the bâton of a field-marshal, and four years later he was appointed constable of the Tower. Died in 1875.

Gonçalves, (JOAQUIM AFFONSO,) a learned Portuguese missionary and Chinese scholar, born in 1780. In 1812 he visited Brazil, the Philippine Islands, and Macao. He published a Portuguese-Chinese Grammar, entitled "Arte China," (1829,) and a "Diccionario Portuguez-China." Died in 1841.

Gondebaud, gôn'deh-bô', or Gun'do-bâld, second son of Gondioc, King of Burgundy. Having slain his brother Chilpéric, and defeated his army, he ascended the throne in 491 A.D. In 499 he made an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Arians. He was defeated near Dijon, in 500 A.D., by Clovis, King of the Franks, to whom he became tributary. He drew up a system of laws for his subjects, since called the "Burgundian Code." In religion he was an Arian. Died in 516.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Gondebaud or Gon'do-vâld, King of Aquitaine, surnamed BALLOMER, was a natural son of Clotaire I. On the death of Chilpéric, King of Austrasia, he succeeded to the throne, (584.) He was afterwards betrayed into the hands of Gontran, King of Burgundy, and put to death, 585.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Gondebaud-Ballomer. See preceding article.

Gondegisile, gôn'deh-zhe'êl', [Lat. GONDEGISI'LUS,] a younger son of Gondioc, King of Burgundy, was born about 470 A.D. He ruled over the territory between the Rhone and the Doubs, and was an ally of Clovis. He was killed by his brother Gondebaud in 501.

Gon'de-mar or God'o-mar, King of Burgundy, was a son of Gondebaud. He reigned from 523 to 534 A.D., and defeated Clodomir, King of Orléans, in battle.

Gon'de-mar, (FLAVIUS,) was elected king of the Visigoths in Spain in 610 A.D. Died in 612.

Gonderic. See GONDIOC.

Gondi. See RETZ, CARDINAL DE.

Gondi, de, deh gôn'de', (PHILIPPE EMANUEL,) a French naval officer, born at Limoges in 1584. In 1622

he assisted the Duke of Guise in the blockade of La Rochelle. He was a patron of the celebrated Vincent de Paul. Died in 1662.

Gondicaire, gôn'de'kâr', [Lat. GUNDICARIUS,] or **Gundahaire**, first King of Burgundy, born about 385 A.D. Having invaded Germany about 413, he established himself with his subjects on the Rhine, whence the Romans vainly endeavoured to expel them. His army was defeated by the Huns under Attila in 436, and he himself slain.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Gon'di-oc or **Gon'der-ic**, [Lat. GUNDERICUS,] son of Gondicaire, noticed above, was the second King of Burgundy, and ascended the throne in 436 A.D. He greatly extended, both by conquest and by treaties, the territory left him by his father. Died about 473.

See AUG. THIERRY, "Lettres sur l'Histoire de France."

Gondola, gon'do-lâ, (GIOVANNI DI FRANCESCO,) a distinguished poet, born at Ragusa, in Illyria, in 1588. He wrote an epic poem entitled the "Osmanide," in which he celebrates the deeds and misfortunes of Osmân I. He also translated into Illyrian Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," and wrote other works. Died in 1638.

His son SIGISMUND was an accomplished poet, and became rector of the republic of Ragusa.

See F. M. APPENDINI, "Memoria sulla Vita e su gli Scritti di G. F. Gondola," 1837.

Gondouin, gôn'doo-ân', (JACQUES,) a French architect, born at Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine in 1737. He designed the École de Chirurgie, since called École de Médecine, in Paris, which, says Quatremère de Quincy, "is the most classic work of the eighteenth century." Died in 1818.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Gondrin, de, deh gôn'drân', (LOUIS ANTOINE DE PARDAILLAN—deh pâr'dâ'yôn'), Duc d'Antin, (dôn'tân'), a French courtier, born in 1665, was a son of Madame de Montespan. He won the favour of Louis XIV., and of his son, the dauphin. Died in 1736.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gondrin, de, (LOUIS HENRI DE PARDAILLAN,) a French Jansenist, born in the diocese of Auch in 1620. He was made Archbishop of Sens in 1646. Died in 1674.

Gon'dulf or **Gun'dulf**, a French prelate, born in the diocese of Rouen in 1023, became Abbot of Saint Stephen's at Caen, and in 1076 was made Bishop of Rochester. Died in 1108.

Gonelli, go-nel'lee, or **Gonnelli**, gon-nel'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian sculptor, surnamed "the Blind Man of Cambassi," born in Tuscany in 1610. He became blind at the age of twenty, but continued the practice of his art, and, it is said, modelled portraits in clay by the touch alone. Died in 1664.

Gonet, gô'nâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned French Dominican, born at Béziers in 1616, became professor of theology at Bordeaux. He published a work entitled "Shield of the Theology of the Thomists," ("Clypeus Theologiæ Thomisticæ," 18 vols. 12mo,) of which Bayle remarks, "The Spaniards call it a very pretty compendium of divinity." Died in 1681.

Gongora y Argote, gon-go'râ e ar-go'tâ, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Córdoba in 1561. He took holy orders at the age of forty-five, before which he had composed elegant sonnets, satires, and ballads. He became chaplain to Philip III. about 1616. In the latter part of his life he adopted a fantastic, affected, and obscure style, which he called *estilo culto*, and which was imitated by many of his contemporaries and is sometimes called *Gongorism*. Died in 1627.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Gonnelieu, de, deh gon'le-uh', (JÉRÔME,) a French Jesuit, pulpit orator, and theologian, born at Soissons in 1640; died in 1715.

Gönnér or **Goenner**, gön'ner, (NIKOLAUS THADÄUS,) a German jurist, born at Bamberg in 1764. He published, among other works, a treatise "On German Public Law," (1804,) and a "Manual of Common Pro-

cess," ("Handbuch des gemeinen Processes," 4 vols., 1805.) Died in 1827.

See H. J. JÄCK, "N. T. von Gönner's Biographie," 1813.

Gonsalo, gon-sâ'lo, (FERNANDO,) Count of Castile, a Spanish military commander, who gained a victory over Sancho, King of Navarre, in 924, and afterwards defeated the Moors in several engagements.

Gonsalvo, gon-sâl'vo, **Gonzalo**, gon-thâ'lo, or **Gonzalo de Córdoba**, (HERNANDEZ or FERNANDEZ,) [Fr. GONSALVE DE CORDOUE, gôn'sâl'v' deh kor'doo',] a celebrated Spanish commander, surnamed THE GREAT CAPTAIN, was born at Montilla, near Córdoba, in 1443, (or, according to some writers, in 1453.) He was a brother of Don Alonzo de Aguilar. He distinguished himself in the long war of Granada which ended in 1492. In 1495 he was selected by Queen Isabella to command the army sent to aid the King of Naples against Charles VIII. of France. He expelled the French by a rapid succession of victories, succoured the pope by capturing Ostia from a piratical horde, and returned to Spain in 1498. A secret treaty for the partition of the kingdom of Naples having been made by Ferdinand of Spain and Louis XII. of France in 1500, Gonsalvo was appointed lieutenant-general of Calabria and Apulia. The French and Spaniards were involved in a war with each other in 1502. "The Great Captain" gained decisive victories at Cerignola and Garigliano in 1503, and drove the French out of the kingdom of Naples. In 1506 he was recalled to Spain by Ferdinand, who was jealous of his glory or suspicious of his loyalty. He was received with enthusiasm by the people, but was treated with coldness at court. Died at Granada in 1515. "His splendid military successes," says Prescott, "have made the name of Gonsalvo as familiar to his countrymen as that of the Cid, which, floating down the stream of popular melody, has been treasured up as a part of the national history. . . . His characteristics were prudence, coolness, steadiness of purpose, and intimate knowledge of man. He betrayed none of the cruelty and licentiousness which disgrace the age of chivalry." (See Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. Part II., chap. ii.; and vol. iii. chaps. xii., xiv., and xxiv.)

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "De Vita et Rebus gestis G. F. Cordubæ;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" M. J. QUINTANA, "Vida de G. F. de Córdoba," 1827; FERNANDEZ DE PULGAR, "Coronica del gran Capitan G. F. de Córdoba," 1850.

Gonthier, gon'teer, one of the best poets of the thirteenth century, was born in Germany. His chief work is entitled "Ligurinus sive de Rebus a Friderico I. gestis," ("On the Achievements of Frederick I.")

Gonthier, [Fr. pron. gôn'te-â',] (JOHANN,) a German physician and Hellenist, was born at Andernach in 1487. He became physician to Francis I. of France in 1535, and lectured on anatomy at Paris, where Vesalius was among his pupils. Having been persecuted as a Protestant, he retired to Strasburg, where he was chosen professor of Greek. Among his works, which were highly esteemed, are "Anatomical Institutes according to the Views of Galen," ("Anatomicæ Institutiones secundum Galeni Sententiam," 1536,) and "On Ancient and Modern Medicine," ("De Medicina veteri et nova," 1571.) Died in 1574.

See HÉRISSENT, "Éloge de Gonthier d'Andernach," 1765; NICÉRON, "Hommes illustres;" ELOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" M. ADAM, "Vita Medicorum."

Gontran, gôn'trôn', a son of Clotaire I., inherited the kingdom of Burgundy in 561 A.D. Died in 593.

Gonzaga, gon-zâ'gâ, (THOMAS ANTONIO,) a popular Portuguese lyric poet, born at Oporto in 1747, was surnamed DIRCEO. He was banished for a political offence to Mozambique in 1793, and died there in the same year.

See F. DENIS, "Résumé de l'Histoire littéraire du Brésil;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gonzaga, de,* deh gon-zâ'gâ, [Fr. GONZAGUE, gôn'zâ'g',] (ANNE,) Princess-Palatine, born about 1616, was a daughter of Charles, Duke of Mantua and Nevers. She was married in 1645 to Edward, a son of Frederick V., Prince-Palatine and King of Bohemia. She passed much

* Some authorities give these names without the particles, (*de*, or *di*;) in inserting them we have followed the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

title at the French court, and was distinguished for her political talents and influence in the war of the Fronde. Died in 1684. Bossuet pronounced her funeral oration.

See CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" SENAC DE MEILHAN, "Mémoires d'Anne de Gonzague," 1786.

Gonzaga, de,* dà gon-zà'ga, (MARIA LOUISA,) Queen of Poland, born about 1612, was a sister of Anne Gonzaga, noticed above, and was eminent for beauty. Her mother was Catherine of Lorraine. She was married in 1645 to Sigismund Ladislas, King of Poland, who died in 1648. Soon after that event she became the wife of his brother and successor, John Casimir. Died in 1667.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires."

Gonzaga, di,* (CARLO,) Duke of Mantua, Montferrato, and Nevers, was a grandson of Federico, noticed below, and heir of his cousin Vincenzo, who died in 1627. His claim was disputed by the emperor Ferdinand II., whose army took and pillaged Mantua in 1630. Gonzaga recovered Mantua about a year later. Died in 1637.

Gonzaga, di* or de, (CURTIUS,) an Italian poet, who lived about 1580. He wrote an epic poem called "Fido Anante," (1582.)

Gonzaga, di,* (ERCOLE,) an Italian cardinal, son of Francis II., Duke of Mantua, born in 1505. He became successively Bishop of Mantua, Cardinal, and Archbishop of Tarragona. He was intimate with Cardinal Bembo and other eminent scholars of the time. Died in 1563.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra."

Gonzaga, di,* (FEDERICO,) Duke of Mantua, succeeded his father, Giovanni Francesco, in 1519. He became an ally of Charles V. in 1521, and fought with distinction against the French. He was created Duke of Mantua by the emperor, and obtained the marquisate of Montferrato in 1536. Died in 1540.

Gonzaga, di,* [Fr. GONZAGUE, gòn'zäg'], (FERDINAND or FERRANTE,) Duke of Molietta and Guastalla, born in 1506, was a younger son of the Duke of Mantua. He acquired a high reputation as a general in the service of Charles V., who appointed him Viceroy of Sicily in 1536, and Governor of the Milanese in 1546. Died at Brussels in 1557.

See ALFONSO DE ULLOA, "Vita del gran Capitano F. Gonzaga," 1563; GOSSELLINI, "Vita del Principe F. Gonzaga," 1574.

Gonzaga, di,* (FERDINANDO CARLO,) last Duke of Milan, succeeded his father in 1665. He was extremely dissolute. In the war of the Spanish succession he was the ally of France. The Austrians took Mantua in 1707 and annexed it to the Milanese. He died in 1708.

Gonzaga, di,* (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) first Marquis of Mantua, began to reign in 1407. He waged war against Visconti, Duke of Milan, and became general-in-chief of the Venetian army in 1432. He entered the service of the Duke of Milan in 1438, after which he defeated the Venetians and their allies under F. Sforza, one of the ablest generals of that time. He died in 1444, aged about fifty, and was succeeded by his son Luigi, who was distinguished as a general and patron of poets and artists.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" POSSEVIN, "Historia Gonzagarum," etc.

Gonzaga, di,* (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a grandson of Luigi, became Marquis of Mantua in 1466. He commanded the army which the Italian allies raised in 1495 to resist Charles VIII. of France. He was general of the League of Cambrai in 1509. Died in 1519.

Gonzaga, di,* (LUCREZIA,) a learned Italian lady, was married to Gian Paolo Manfroni, afterwards imprisoned for conspiracy against the life of the Duke of Ferrara. Her letters were greatly admired by her contemporaries. Died in 1576.

Gonzaga, di,* [Fr. GONZAGUE,] (LUIGI,) Lord of Mantua, was the founder of a sovereign house which reigned at Mantua from 1328 to 1707. They belonged to the Ghibeline party. He died in 1361.

Gonzaga, di,* (SCIPIONE,) an Italian writer and cardinal, born in 1542, was an intimate friend of Tasso. He

wrote verses and Latin Memoirs of his own Life, (1791.) Died in 1593.

See POSSEVIN, "Historia Gonzagarum," etc.

Gonzaga, di,* (VESPASIANO,) Duke of Sabbionetta, an Italian military commander, born in 1531, served with distinction in the wars of Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain. He was also a generous patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1591.

Gonzague, the French of GONZAGA, which see.

Gonzales, gon-thá'lés, (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valladolid in 1564. He was patronized by Philip III., who employed him to restore the Escorial and other palaces. Died in 1627.

Gonzalès, gòn'zã'lés', (LOUIS JEAN EMMANUEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saintes in 1815, became assistant editor of the "Siècle." He wrote a successful novel, entitled "The Pearl-Diver," or "Les Frères de la Côte," ("Fillibusters," or "Buccaneers.")

Gonzales-Velasquez, gon-thá'lés vá-lás'kêth, (ALEJANDRO,) a Spanish painter and architect, born at Madrid in 1719. He adorned with paintings the royal palace of San Ildefonso. Died in 1772.

Gonzales-Velasquez, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, brother of the preceding, born in Madrid in 1729. He excelled in frescos, and became court painter in 1757. Died in 1793. His brother LUIS, born in 1715, was also a painter. Died in 1764.

Gonzalez, gon-thá'lêth, or **Gonzales,** (DIEGO,) a Spanish poet, born at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1733; died in 1794.

Gonzalez, (TIRSO,) a Spanish Jesuit, who was chosen general of his order about 1685. He wrote a work against the doctrine of probability, entitled "Fundamentum Theologiæ Moralis," etc., (1689.) Died in 1705.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques du dixième Siècle."

Gonzalez-Cabrera-Bueno, gon-thá'lêth kã-brã'rã bwã'no, (DON JOZÉ,) a distinguished admiral, born in the island of Teneriffe about 1670, was sent in 1701, by Pedro II., King of Portugal, as commander of a fleet, to the Philippines. He published a valuable treatise on navigation.

Gonzalez de Andrada. See ANDRADA, (PAOLO.)

Gonzalez de Berceo, gon-thá'lêth dà bêr-thã'ò, (JUAN,) the earliest Spanish poet of whom anything is known, was born in Castile in 1196. He was a Benedictine monk, and wrote in verse the lives of San Domingo de Silos and San Millan. Died in 1266.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" SISMONDI, "Littératures du Midi de l'Europe;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Gonzalez-Velasquez. See GONZALES-VELASQUEZ.

Gonzalo or Gonzalvo. See GONSALVO.

Gonzalvo. See GONSALVO.

Gooch, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born at Yarmouth in 1784. He practised in London, whither he removed in 1811. He published an excellent work on "Diseases Peculiar to Women," (1829.) Died in 1830.

Good, (JOHN MASON,) an eminent English physician and author, born at Epping in May, 1764. He was apprenticed to a surgeon at Gosport in 1779, and, having studied at Guy's Hospital for a short time, began to practise at Sudbury in 1784. In 1793 he removed to London, where he devoted much attention to literature and contributed to several reviews. He was versed in many ancient and modern languages, which he learned with uncommon facility. In 1805 he produced a translation in verse of Lucretius "De Rerum Naturâ." Among his chief medical works are a "Physiological System of Nosology," (1817,) and "The Study of Medicine," (4 vols., 1822; 2d edition, with notes by Dr. Samuel Cooper, 5 vols., 1828,) one of the most complete and learned works on that subject that ever appeared in the language. He also published "The Book of Nature," (3 vols., 1826,) a "Translation of the Book of Psalms," and several original poems. In 1820 he took the degree of M.D. at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Died in January, 1827.

Commenting on his translation of Lucretius, Lord Jeffrey says, "Upon the whole, this book is very dull, and as a translation very flat and unpoetical; yet it is

* See note on preceding page.

evidently the work of a man of no ordinary vigour or intelligence: it contains a very correct edition of Lucretius, with more information on the subject of his poem than could be gathered from all his other commentators put together." ("Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.)

See OLINTHUS GREGORY, "Memoirs of the Life of J. M. Good," 1828; "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1827.

Goodall, gōōd'al, (EDWARD,) an English artist, chiefly known as an engraver, born at Leeds in 1795. His vignette landscapes, after Turner, are esteemed master-pieces. Among his works are the illustrations of Rogers's "Italy" and other poems, and the plates in Turner's "South Coast." He reproduced the manner of Turner with exquisite tact. Died in 1870.

Goodall, (FREDERICK,) an eminent painter of history and genre, a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1822. His early works represent the life of the peasants of Normandy and Brittany. He produced "The Departure of the Emigrant-Ship," and other scenes of Irish life, and English subjects, such as "The Village Festival," (1847), "Raising the May-pole," (1851), and "Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate," (1856.) He was chosen A.R.A. in 1852, and a Royal Academician in 1863. Among his later works we may name "Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile," (1875,) and "The Road to Mecca" (1881.)

Good'all or **Good'al**, (WALTER,) a Scottish antiquary, born in Banffshire in 1706. He published an "Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary to James, Earl of Bothwell;" also an edition of the "Scoti-Chronicon" of Fordun. Died in 1766.

Goode, gōōd, (FRANCIS,) an English divine, born about 1797. He wrote "The Better Covenant," (5th edition, 1848,) which is highly commended. Died in 1842.

Goode, (WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born about 1800. Among his works is "The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice," (2 vols., 1842,) and treatises against the doctrines of the Puseyites. He became Dean of Ripon in 1860.

Good'man, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English Puritan, born at Chester about 1520. He retired to the continent in the reign of Mary, and became pastor of an English church at Geneva. About 1560 he was appointed minister at Saint Andrew's, Scotland. He wrote a "Commentary on Amos." Died in 1602.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Goodman, (GODFREY,) an English writer, born in Denbighshire in 1583. He became Bishop of Gloucester in 1625, and joined the Church of Rome about 1640. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of his Own Times," which was published in 1839. Died in 1655.

See FULLER, "Church History."

Good'rich, (CHARLES A.,) of Hartford, Connecticut, a historian and clergyman, born in 1790. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the United States of America." Died in 1862.

Goodrich, (CHAUNCEY,) an American Senator, born at Durham, Connecticut, in 1759, was a son of Elizur, noticed below. He was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1801, and represented Connecticut in the Senate of the United States from 1807 to 1813. Died in 1815.

Goodrich, (CHAUNCEY ALLEN,) an American scholar and divine, born at New Haven in October, 1790, was a son of Elizur, noticed below, (1761-1849.) He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and afterwards studied theology. He was professor of rhetoric and oratory in Yale College from 1817 to 1839, and in the latter year obtained the chair of theology in that institution. In 1847 he produced an enlarged edition of Webster's Dictionary. He also edited Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with an Appendix and Vocabulary of Proper Names, (1859,) and published "Select British Eloquence," (1852.) Died in 1860.

See ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Goodrich, (ELIZUR,) an American divine and scholar, born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1734; died in 1797.

Goodrich, (ELIZUR,) an American lawyer, son of the preceding, was born in Durham, Connecticut, in 1761. He was professor of law in Yale College from 1801 to

1810, and was a judge of probate for many years. Died in 1849.

Goodrich, (FRANK B.,) an American writer, son of Samuel G. Goodrich, noticed below, was born in Boston in 1826. He published, besides several other works, "The Court of Napoleon, or Society under the First Empire, with Portraits of its Beauties," etc., (1857.)

Goodrich, (SAMUEL GRISWOLD,) an American writer, known as PETER PARLEY, was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1793. He was a publisher in Boston, and about 1825 began to write popular books for the young. He edited a periodical called "Parley's Magazine," (1841-54.) He was consul of the United States in Paris for several years, (1848-52.) Among his numerous works are "Recollections of a Lifetime," "Illustrated Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," and "Peter Parley's Own Story," etc. Died in 1863.

Goodrich, (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born in Lincolnshire about 1480. He rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Ely in 1534. He was also a member of the privy council under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and in 1551 was made lord chancellor. He assisted in the compilation of the Bishops' Book and the Book of Common Prayer of 1548. Died in 1554.

Good'win, (FRANCIS,) an English architect, among whose principal works are the Manchester Town Hall and Lissadell Court. Died in 1835.

Goodwin, (HARVEY,) an English bishop, was born at King's Lynn in 1818. He graduated as second wrangler in 1840, became Dean of Ely in 1858, and Bishop of Carlisle in 1869. Among his works we may mention his "Course of Mathematics," "A Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie," and "Walks in the Region of Science and Faith," (1883.)

Goodwin, (JOHN,) an English Puritan divine, born in 1593, resided many years in London, where he was distinguished for his pulpit eloquence. He was a zealous republican, and defended the execution of the king. By his writings and in his pulpit he maintained the Arminian doctrines. He was the author of "The Divine Authority of Scripture Asserted," "Right and Might Well Met," "Redemption Redeemed," etc. The first-named is considered a master-piece of polemic theology. Died in 1665.

See "Life of John Goodwin," by THOMAS JACKSON.

Goodwin, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine and writer, born in Norfolk in 1600. He took his degree at Cambridge, and in 1632 became vicar of Trinity Church, in that town. This post he soon after resigned, on account of a change in his religious opinions. After a short residence in Holland, he was, on his return to England, elected to the Westminster Assembly, and was distinguished as one of the ablest and most active leaders of the Independent party. His zeal in this cause procured for him the favour of Cromwell, who in 1649 appointed him president of Magdalen College, Oxford. He wrote numerous theological and controversial works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1679.

See NEAL, "History of the Puritans;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Good'year, (CHARLES,) an eminent American inventor, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1800. His early education was very defective. He removed in 1826 to Philadelphia, where he opened a small store. About 1834 he became deeply interested in the manufacture of India-rubber. The cloth, shoes, and other articles made from this substance had proved failures on account of the effect produced upon it by heat and cold. After five years spent in constant experiments, during which time he and his family lived in extreme destitution, Mr. Goodyear succeeded in producing, by means of sulphur, the vulcanized India-rubber now so extensively used in manufactures. In 1851 he visited London, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace a great variety of useful and ornamental articles of the new material. He obtained on this occasion the Grand Council medal. He also attended the Paris Exposition of 1855, and received from the French emperor the grand medal of honour and the cross of the legion of honour. He returned to America in 1858, and devoted himself with untiring energy

to the perfection of his discoveries, although suffering from chronic disease. Died in July, 1860. "He lived," says Parton, "to see his material applied to nearly five hundred uses, and to give employment, in England, France, Germany, and the United States, to sixty thousand persons. But we should greatly undervalue the labours of Charles Goodyear if we regarded them only as opening a new source of wealth. . . . Art, science, and humanity are indebted to him for a material which serves the purposes of them all, and serves them as no other known material could."

See REV. BRADFORD K. PEIRCE, "Trials of an Inventor," New York, 1866; PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867.

Googe, **gooj**, (BARNABY,) an English translator of the sixteenth century, published versions of the "Zodiacke of Life," by Palingenius Stellatus, the "Spanish Proverbs" of Lope de Mendoza, and Aristotle's "Categories;" he was also the author of a collection of sonnets and other poems.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Gook'in, (DANIEL,) a writer, born in Kent, England, about 1612, removed to Massachusetts in 1644. He became a major-general in 1681. He wrote "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts," (published in 1792.) Died in 1687.

Gool, van, **vân gōl** or **hōl**, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1685, painted admired landscapes, and wrote a mediocre "Biography of Flemish and Dutch Painters," (1751.) Died in 1757.

Gōpāla, one of the names of KRISHNA, which see.

Gōppert or **Goeppert**, **gōp'pĕrt**, (HEINRICH ROBERT,) professor of medicine and botany at Breslau, was born in Silesia in 1800. He published a treatise "On the Anatomical Structure of the Coniferae," "On the Fossil Ferns," and other similar works.

Gor'di-an, [Fr. GORDIEN, **gor'de-ān'**; Lat. GORDIANUS, (MARCUS ANTONIUS AFRICANUS,)] a Roman emperor, born about 160 A.D., of an illustrious family. He was appointed proconsul of Africa in 237, and was declared emperor by the insurgents who rebelled against Maximinus. His son Gordian was associated with him in the empire, and their election was confirmed by the Roman senate. Soon after this, Capellianus, Governor of Mauritania, assembled an army in favour of Maximinus, and attacked Carthage. In the combat that ensued, the younger Gordian was slain; and his aged father, on hearing of his fate, strangled himself, in 238 A.D. Gordian was distinguished for his love of letters, and was the author of several poems. He spent a great part of his immense wealth in procuring games and amusements for the people. His reign lasted but six weeks.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gordian, [Lat. GORDIANUS, (MARCUS ANTONIUS PIUS,)] grandson of the elder Gordian, was born about 225, and was proclaimed Cæsar by the Roman people when news arrived of the death of the two Gordians in Africa. He was made colleague of the new emperors Maximus and Balbinus, and after their death became emperor, in July, 238 A.D. Gordian, accompanied by his father-in-law, Misitheus, repelled an invasion of Sapor, King of Persia, in 242. He afterwards attacked the Persians, and defeated their army on the banks of the Chaboras. Meanwhile, Philippus, an officer in the Roman army, availing himself of his popularity, caused himself to be proclaimed a colleague of the emperor, and soon after had Gordian put to death, in 244 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MONTESQUIEU, "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains;" GIBBERT CUPER, "Historia trium Gordianorum," 1697; CAPITOLINUS, "Gordiani tres."

Gordianus, the Latin of GORDIAN, which see.

Gordien, the French of GORDIAN, which see.

Gor'di-us, a Phrygian peasant who was raised to the throne, was the father of Midas. His name is associated with the famous "Gordian Knot," which Alexander the Great, unable to untie, cut with his sword.

Gor'don, (ALEXANDER,) of Achintoul, a relative of Patrick, noticed below, visited Russia in 1693. He was patronized by the Czar, to whom he rendered important services in his wars against Sweden and Poland. He wrote a valuable "History of Peter the Great," (1755.) Died in 1752.

Gordon, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished Scottish antiquary, wrote "Itinerarium Septentrionale," or travels in Scotland and the North of England, (1726,) and a "Complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres," (1730.) Died in 1750.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (ANDREW,) a distinguished scholar, born near Aberdeen in 1712, became professor of philosophy at Erfurt, in Germany. He published a work entitled "Phenomena of Electricity Exposed," (1744.) He made important discoveries in that science; and he is said to have been the first who used a cylinder instead of a globe in electrical apparatus. Died in 1751.

See PRIESTLEY, "History of Electricity."

Gordon, **gor'don'**, [Lat. GORDONUS,] (BERNARD,) a French physician, became professor of medicine at Montpellier in 1285. He wrote "Lilium Medicinæ," and other professional works. Died about 1320.

Gordon, (CHARLES GEORGE,) an English soldier, traveller, and philanthropist, was born in 1833. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1852, served in the Crimea, and was afterwards employed to settle the Turkish frontier in Asia. In 1860 or 1861 he went to China, and there in 1863-4, as commander-in-chief of the celebrated "Ever Victorious Army," crushed the Tai-ping revolt. He afterwards went to Egypt and helped the Khedive to break the power of the slave traders; he was made a pasha, and in 1877 appointed governor of the Soudan. His immense services there are matter of history. In 1880 he was appointed secretary to the governor-general of Africa, but did not take up the office. In 1882 he held a post under the Cape of Good Hope government. At the beginning of 1884 he was preparing to start on an expedition to the Congo, when he was sent to the Soudan to try to restore order. He was isolated and shut up in Khartoum, which place he heroically defended for many months. It at last fell, through internal treachery, 26 Jan., 1885, General Gordon being one of the first victims.

Gordon, (GEORGE,) Earl of Huntley, an ambitious and powerful Scottish nobleman, was a Roman Catholic. He became lord chancellor of Scotland about 1546. Having taken arms against Queen Mary and Regent Murray, he was defeated and killed in 1562.

Gordon, (GEORGE,) sixth Earl of Huntley, a son of the fifth Earl, was a turbulent and powerful nobleman. He engaged in treasonable intrigues with the King of Spain in order to restore the Romish Church in Scotland. He rebelled openly in 1594, was defeated, and fled to the continent, but soon returned. Died in 1635.

Gordon, (GEORGE,) the son of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, was born in London in 1750. On taking his seat in Parliament, he distinguished himself by his violent opposition to the Act of Toleration, passed in 1778 in favour of the Catholics. In 1780, at the head of a mob estimated at one hundred thousand persons, Gordon presented a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Act of Toleration, and on its rejection the celebrated Gordon riots broke out in London. Many buildings and much property were destroyed. Gordon was tried for high treason but was acquitted, because it could not be proved that he had assembled the populace with bad intentions. He died in prison in 1793.

Gordon, (JAMES HUNTLEY,) a learned Jesuit, of a noble Scottish family, born in Paris in 1543. He became successively professor of theology and of the learned languages at Rome, Paris, and Bordeaux, and was also employed on several apostolic missions. Died in 1620.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (Sir JOHN WATSON,) an eminent Scottish portrait-painter, born in Edinburgh about 1790. He painted portraits of nearly all the eminent Scotsmen of his time, including Sir Walter Scott, the Duke of Argyll, Dr. Chalmers, (1837,) and Professor Wilson, (1851.) He was chosen president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1850, and received the title of painter-linmer to the queen. Died in 1864.

Gordon, (Lady LUCY DUFF,) daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Austin, and wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, published a number of excellent translations

from the German and French. Among these are Von Feurbach's "Remarkable Crimes and Trials," Meinhold's "Amber Witch," and the "Celebrated Crimes" of Dumas. She wrote "Letters from Egypt," (1865.) Died in Egypt in 1869.

Gordon, (PATRICK), a Scottish officer, born in 1635, entered the service of Peter the Great of Russia, whose favour he won, and who made him commander-in-chief of his army. Died in 1699.

See BECKMANN, "Peter der Grosse als Mensch und Regent," 1830; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1856; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1861.

Gordon, (ROBERT), a Scottish geographer, born in Aberdeenshire about 1580, was appointed by Charles I. to complete the "Theatrum Scotiae," which forms a part of the geographical work projected by Blaeu of Amsterdam. Died about 1660.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (Sir ROBERT), a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, born in 1791, was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 1829, and was minister at Vienna from 1841 to 1846. He died at Balmoral in 1847.

Gordon, (THOMAS), a Scottish writer, born at Kirkcudbright about 1685. He was the author, in conjunction with his friend Trenchard, of "Cato's Letters," and "The Independent Whig," (2 vols., 1732.) His translation of Tacitus is esteemed the best in the English language. Died in 1750.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (THOMAS F.), an American historian, published a "History of Pennsylvania," (1823,) a "Digest of the Laws of the United States," (1827,) a "History of New Jersey," (1831,) a "Gazetteer of New Jersey," (1834,) and other works.

Gordon, (WILLIAM), an English historian, born at Hitchin in 1729, became pastor of an Independent church at Ipswich. He removed to America in 1770, preached for some years at Roxbury, Massachusetts, favoured the popular party in the Revolution, and returned to England in 1786. He published a "History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America," (4 vols., 1788.) He states that General Washington furnished material for this work. Died in 1807.

Gordon, (WILLIAM), an English physician and philanthropist, born near Ripon in 1801, practised in Hull. He wrote a "Critical Inquiry concerning a New Membrane of the Eye," (1832,) and other works. Died in 1849.

See NEWMAN HALL, "The Christian Philosopher Triumphant over Death," etc.

Gordonus. See GORDON, (BERNARD.)

Gore, (CATHERINE GRACE), originally named FRANCIS, a distinguished English authoress, born in Nottinghamshire in 1799. Among her most popular novels, which are principally delineations of fashionable life, are "Cecil; or, The Adventures of a Coxcomb," (1841,) "Peers and Parvenus," "The Hamiltons," and "The Ambassador's Wife." She also published a comedy entitled "The School for Coquettes," and other dramatic works. Mrs. Gore's productions display superior talent, and a number of her novels have been translated into German. Died in 1861.

See R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1830.

Gore, (CHRISTOPHER), an American Governor, born in Boston in 1758. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1809, and a Senator of the United States in 1814. Died in 1827. He left nearly \$100,000 to Harvard College.

Gore, (Sir JOHN), a British naval officer, who became a vice-admiral in 1825. Died in 1836.

Gore, (THOMAS), an English writer, born in Wiltshire in 1631, was the author of several genealogical works. Died in 1684.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Görenz or Goerenz, gö'rënts, (JOHANN AUGUST), a German philologist and Latin scholar, born in Saxony in 1765. He published a good edition of Cicero's philosophical works, viz., "De Legibus," "De Finibus," and "Academica," (3 vols., 1809-12.) Died in 1836.

Görgei. See GÖRGEY.

Gor'gēs, (Sir FERDINANDO), an Englishman, born in Somersetshire. He planted a colony in Maine, and spent a large sum of money in attempts to explore and settle that province. About 1637 he obtained a large grant of land, and was appointed lord proprietor of Maine. His colony did not prosper. Died in 1647.

Görgey or Goergey, gö'r'gē, (ARTHUR), a famous Hungarian general, born at Toporcz in 1818. He entered the army in 1837, but retired from it in 1845 and became a student in the University of Prague. In the spring of 1848 he joined the army which took the field against Austria, and received a captain's commission. Having given proofs of superior military talents, he was appointed commander-in-chief by Kossuth on the 1st of November, 1848. He issued in January, 1849, a proclamation against the separation of Hungary from Austria, and in the next month was superseded by Dembinski, whom he refused to obey. He was soon restored to the command, and defeated the Austrians at Nagy Sarlo in April, after which he became minister of war. Having been defeated near Komorn in July, he made a skillful retreat to Arad. On the 11th of August, 1849, he was appointed dictator, and a few days later he capitulated without conditions to the Russian general. He was pardoned by the emperor, and incurred the suspicion of treason to the cause of Hungary. In 1852 he published "My Life and Acts in Hungary in 1848 and 1849."

Gor'g'i-as [Gr. Γοργίας] of LEONTINI, a celebrated orator and sophist, was born at Leontini, (or Leontium,) in Sicily, and was a contemporary of Socrates. He was sent by his fellow-citizens to Athens on a political mission about 426 B.C., soon after which he became a resident of Athens. He taught rhetoric with great *éclat*, and wrote a philosophical work entitled "Of the Non-Being, or of Nature," in which he argued that nothing has existence or reality. Some extracts from this are extant. His mind was eminently subtle and brilliant. He appears to have promoted the advancement of philosophy by demonstrating the distinction between the conception and its object. But he was more remarkable for the graces of language than for earnestness of feeling. "Like a great man of modern times," says Fournier, "he propagated doubt with finesse, and suggested or generated ideas with an art of which Socrates alone furnished a model." Plato gave the name of Gorgias to one of his dialogues which is extant. Gorgias survived Socrates, and reached the age of one hundred years.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vite Sophistarum;" H. E. FOSS, "Commentatio de Gorgia Leontino," 1828; LUIGI GAROFALO, "Discorsi intorno Gorgia Leontino," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ARISTOTLE, "De Xenophane, Gorgia," etc.; SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, "Adversus Mathematicos;" GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. viii. chap. lxxvii.

Gor'gon, [Lat. GOR'GON; Gr. Γοργώ, (plural Γοργόνες; Fr. GORGONE, gor'gon'.)] The Gorgons of the classic mythology were three sisters, named Stheno, (or Stheino,) Euryale, and Medusa. By the later poets they were represented as having on their heads serpents instead of hair, or serpents entwined among their hair. According to the popular legend, all persons who looked at them were changed into stone.

See KIGHTLEY, "Mythology;" "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Gorgonia, a surname of MINERVA, which see.

Gori, go'ree, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO), an Italian antiquary, born in 1691 at Florence, where he became professor of history. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Inscriptiones antiquæ Græcæ et Romanæ," etc., an account of ancient inscriptions found in Tuscany, and a superb work entitled "Museum Florentinum," (6 vols. fol., 1731-43.) In 1735 he founded the Academia Columbaria. Died in 1757.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" GOETHE, "Winckelmann und sein Jahrhundert."

Gorini, da, dâ go-rec'nee, (GIUSEPPE CORIO), MARQUIS, an Italian dramatic poet, born at Milan. He composed many tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful. His tragedy of "Jezebel" is called his master-piece. He died after 1761.

Go-rî-on't-dēs, or Joseph Ben Gorion, a Jewish compiler, who is supposed to have lived in France in

the ninth century. He was the reputed author of a "History of the Jews."

Gorlæus, gor-læ'us, (ABRAHAM,) a distinguished antiquary and numismatist, born at Antwerp in 1549. He collected a valuable cabinet of medals, which was sold after his death to James I. of England. His principal works are his "Dactyliotheca, etc.," and "Thesaurus Numismatum," ("Treasury of Coins," 1608.) Died in 1609.

Gorm or **Gor'mon**, surnamed **THE OLD**, a king of Denmark, who united the whole of that country into one kingdom. He was hostile to Christianity, and resisted all the efforts of the missionaries to convert his people. Died in 935.

Gor'man, (WILLIS A.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1814. He represented a district of Indiana in Congress from 1849 to 1853, and was Governor of Minnesota Territory from 1853 to 1857. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battles of Fair Oaks, June 1, and Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Gornicius. See **GORNICKI**.

Gornicki, gor-nets'kee, [Lat. GORNICUS,] (LUKE,) a Polish historian, born in 1530, became secretary to Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland. He wrote a "History of the Kingdom of Poland." Died in 1600.

Gor'on-wy, (OWEN,) a Welsh poet, born in 1722, wrote poems in his own language and in Latin.

Goropius or **Goropius**. See **BECAN**, (JOHN.)

Gorostiza, go-ros-tee'sâ, (DON MANUEL EDUARDO,) a distinguished diplomatist and dramatic writer, born at Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in 1790. He was employed by his countrymen in several important missions to London and Paris, and was on his return appointed councillor of state. His comedies entitled "Bread and Onion with Thee!" ("Contigo Pan y Cebolla,") and "Indulgence towards All," ("Indulgencia para Todos,") enjoy great popularity.

Gorræus. See **GORRIS**.

Gorran, de, deh go'rôn', (NICOLAS,) a French theologian, born in Maine about 1230. He wrote commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1295.

Görres or **Goerres**, gör'rës, (JAKOB JOSEPH,) an able German writer and publicist, was born at Coblenz in 1776. He edited in 1814 the "Rheinisches Mercur," an organ of the Liberal party in Germany, and was appointed professor of history at Munich in 1827. He wrote on a great variety of subjects. Among his principal works are "Aphorisms on Art," (1802,) "Faith and Science," ("Glauben und Wissen," 1805,) "Mythological History of the Asiatic World," (1810,) "Christian Mystic," ("Christliche Mystik," 4 vols., 1836-42,) and a number of contributions to the "Historico-Political Journal." Died at Munich in 1848.

See **SEPP**, "J. von Görres; eine Skizze seines Leben," 1848; **S. BRUNNER**, "Einige Stunden bei Goerres," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (where he is called **JEAN JOSEPH DE GOERRES**.)

Gorresio, gor-râ'se-o, (GASPARD,) an Italian Orientalist, born in Piedmont in 1808, became professor of Sanscrit at Turin. He produced a good Italian version of the Sanscrit poem "Râmâyâna," (Paris, 9 vols., 1843-56.)

Gorris, de, deh go'rëss', [Lat. GORRÆUS,] (JEAN,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1505; died in 1577.

Gorsas, gor'sâ', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French politician and revolutionist, born at Limoges in 1752. As editor of the "Courrier de Versailles," he contributed greatly to excite the populace to the outrages of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. He was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792. In 1793 he was arrested by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed.

See **LAMARTINE**, "History of the Girondists."

Gorski, gors'skee, or **Gors'ki-us**, (JAMES,) a Polish writer, born in Masovia about 1525. He wrote on rhetoric, theology, etc. Died about 1584.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, gor'châ-kof', written also **Gortchakov** or **Gortchakoff**, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian general, born in 1764. He obtained the rank of general about 1798, served in several campaigns against the French, and defeated Marshal Lannes at Heilsberg in 1807. He acted as minister of war in 1812. Died in 1825.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (ALEXANDER,) PRINCE, a Russian statesman, born about 1800. He was appointed secretary of legation to London in 1824, and in 1832 councillor of the embassy in Vienna. In 1841 he negotiated the marriage of the grand duchess Olga with the crown-prince of Würtemberg. He represented Russia at the court of Vienna in 1854 and 1855, and became minister of foreign affairs about 1857. Henceforward until the rise of Bismarck he was the most powerful minister in Europe, but during his later years of office difficulties of internal administration caused him to be practically superseded. He withdrew from the ministry of foreign affairs early in 1882. Died at Baden-Baden in March 1883.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (DMITRI,) a Russian poet, born in 1756. Died in 1824.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (MICHAEL,) PRINCE, an able general, brother of Prince Alexander, was born in 1795. He served in the Polish campaign of 1831, and distinguished himself at Ostrolenka and Warsaw. He commanded the army which entered the Danubian principalities in 1853, and succeeded Prince Mentchikof as commander of the army in the Crimea in March, 1855. He was Governor of Poland when he died, about June, 1861.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (PETER,) PRINCE, eldest brother of the preceding, born about 1790, served against the French in 1813-14, and subsequently in the Caucasus under Yermolof. In 1839 he became Governor-General of Western Siberia, and in 1843 general of infantry. According to Vapereau, he commanded a wing of the army at Alma and the Inkerman, (1854.)

Gortchakov or **Gortschakow**. See **GORTCHAKOF**.

Gorter, van, vãn gor'ter, (DAVID,) a Dutch physician and botanist, son of Jan, noticed below. He succeeded his father as physician to the Empress of Russia, and published "Flora Ingrica," and other botanical works. Died in 1783.

Gorter, van, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch physician, born in West Friesland in 1689. He studied at Leyden under Boerhaave, and in 1754 was invited to Russia by the empress Elizabeth, who made him her first physician. Among his principal works are a "Compendium of Medicine," and a treatise "On Insensible Perspiration," (in Latin.) Died in Holland in 1762.

Gor'ton, (JOHN,) an English editor, of whom we have little information. He published a valuable "General Biographical Dictionary," (2 vols., 1828-30.) A new edition, with a supplement, appeared, in 4 vols., in 1851.

Gorton, (SAMUEL,) a religionist or enthusiast, born in England about 1600, emigrated to Boston in 1636. He was whipped for a contemptuous speech against the magistrates, and about 1642 was accused of heresy and found guilty. For this offence he was imprisoned until 1644. Died in 1677.

See "Life of S. Gorton," in **SPARKS'S** "American Biography."

Görtz, (GEORG HENRIK.) See **GOERTZ**.

Görtz or **Goertz**, gör'ts, (JOHANN EUSTACH,) Count of Schlitz, a Prussian statesman, born in the grand duchy of Hesse in 1737. He was created by Frederick II. minister of state and grand master of the wardrobe. He died in 1821, leaving, among other works, "Authentic Memoirs relative to the Negotiations which preceded the Partition of Poland," (1810.)

See "Historische und politische Denkwürdigkeiten des Grafen von Goertz," 2 vols., 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Göschel or **Goeschel**, gö'shel, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Langensalza in 1784. He graduated at Bonn in 1835, and was appointed in 1845 first president of the Consistory for the province of Saxony. He published in 1828 "Cæcilius and Octavius, or a Conversation on the Principal Objections to Christian Truth," and in 1829 "Aphorisms on Ignorance and Absolute Knowledge in Relation to the Christian Confession of Faith," in which he advocates Hegel's philosophy and seeks to prove its harmony with the Christian faith. He also wrote an answer to Strauss's "Life of Jesus."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" **BROCKHAUS**, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Göschén, go'shén or gosh'en, (GEORGE JOACHIM), an English financier, of German extraction, born in London in 1831, was educated at Oxford. He wrote, besides several treatises on financial subjects, "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." From 1863 to 1880 he sat in Parliament for the City of London; He now represents Ripon. In 1865 he was made vice-president of the board of trade and sworn of the privy council. As chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he was a member of the Liberal ministry from January to June, 1866. He became a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, as president of the poor-law board, in December, 1868. In 1878 Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert, representing England and France respectively, proceeded to Egypt to arrange the matter of the public debt. In May, 1880, Mr. Goschen was sent to Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary with reference to the pressing question of the Greek frontier. He did not take office with the Liberal administration, being separated from them by the question of the extension of the county franchise.

Goschen or Goeschen, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG), an able German jurist, born at Königsberg in 1778. Died in 1837.

Goslicki, (LAURENTIUS GRIMALIUS), a Polish prelate and diplomatist, born in 1535, was secretary to Sigismund II. His chief work is "De Optimo Senatore."

Goss, (SIR JOHN), an English musician and composer, for many years organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1880.

Gosse, goss, (ÉTIENNE), a French dramatist, born at Bordeaux in 1773. He wrote many comedies, and "Dramatic Proverbs," (2 vols., 1819.) Died in 1834.

Gosse, goss, (HENRI ALBERTET—*â'l'bêr'tâ'*), a Swiss chemist and apothecary, born at Geneva in 1753, made improvements in the fabrication of potters' ware and of leather, and in other arts. He is said to have been the inventor of artificial mineral waters. Died in 1816.

Gosse, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS NICOLAS), a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1787. Among his works are "The Adoration of the Magi," (1828), "The Creation," and a "Visit of Napoleon III. to the Louvre," which was ordered for the Salle du Trône in the Senate-house.

Gosse, goss, (PHILIP HENRY), an English naturalist, born at Worcester in 1810. He made a scientific tour through Canada, the United States, and Jamaica, and published, after his return, "The Canadian Naturalist," (1840), "The Birds of Jamaica," (1845), and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." His "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Devonshire Coast" appeared in 1853, and his "Aquarium" in 1854. These works were received with general favour, and have contributed greatly to excite an interest in those departments of natural history which he has so well illustrated. In 1850 Mr. Gosse was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He produced in 1860 a "History of British Sea-Anemones and Corals."

See "Westminster Review" for July, 1847.

Gossec, go'sêk', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH), an eminent musical composer, born in Hainault in 1733. He studied in Paris under Rameau, and subsequently became professor in the Conservatory of Music. His compositions are various; among his master-pieces are "The Mass for the Dead," "The Nativity," an oratorio, the opera of "Sabinus," the music for the funeral of Mirabeau, and the apotheosis of Voltaire. Died in 1829.

See P. HÉDOUIN, "Gossec, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1852; CHORON et FAVOLLE, "Dictionnaire des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gosselin, goss'lân', (ANTOINE), a French ecclesiastic, born near Amiens about 1580, became professor of rhetoric at Caen. His principal work is a "History of the Old Gauls," (in Latin.) Died in 1645.

Gosselin, (JEAN), a French writer, born at Vire, in Normandy. He was patronized by Margaret of Navarre, and was appointed keeper of the Royal Library in Paris. He published "Signification of the Ancient Game of Pythagorean Cards," and other works. Died in 1604.

Gosselin or Gossellin, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH), a celebrated French geographer, born at Lille in 1751. He was a deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and

in 1791 became a member of the central administration of commerce. He was elected to the French Institute soon after its formation, and in 1799 succeeded Barthélemy as keeper of the medals in the National Library. His geographical works are numerous and valuable; among the most important may be named his "Geography of the Greeks Analyzed," (4to, with ten maps, 1790,) and "Inquiries into the Positive and Systematic Geography of the Ancients," (4 vols. 4to, fifty-four maps, 1798.) Gosselin was employed by Napoleon to assist in the translation of Strabo. Died in 1830.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gossin, go'sân', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS), a French revolutionist, born near Verdun in 1744. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was chairman of the committee which divided France into departments. He was guillotined in July, 1794.

Gos'son, (STEPHEN), an English divine and dramatist, born in Kent in 1554, was the author of a tragedy entitled "Catiline's Conspiracies," and "Captain Mario," a comedy. He afterwards wrote with great severity against the stage. Died in 1623.

Goszczyński, (SEVERIN), a Polish poet, born in the Ukraine in 1806. His principal works are "The Castle of Kaniow," an epic poem, and a number of lyrics.

Got, (FRANÇOIS JULES EDMOND), a leading French comedian, was born in 1822. He has belonged to the Comédie Française since 1844.

Go'ter or Go'ther, (JOHN), an English Catholic theologian, born in Hampshire about 1640, wrote many theological and controversial works. Died in 1704.

Gotescalc. See GOTTSCHALK.

Goth. See CLEMENT V.

Göthe. See GOETHE.

Gothofredus. See GODEFROI, (DENIS.)

Gothofredus Boloniensis. See GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

Gotter, got'ter, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM), a German poet and dramatist, born at Gotha in 1746, was one of the founders of the "Musen-Almanach" in that city. Besides a number of tragedies, comedies, and farces, he wrote admired songs, elegies, etc. Died in 1797.

Gottfried von Nifen, got'freet fon nee'fen, a German minnesinger, flourished about 1230.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Gottfried (or Godefroi) von Strasburg, got'freet fon strâs'bôorg, a celebrated German poet, who lived about 1200, was the author of an epic poem entitled "Tristan and Isolde," which ranks among the finest productions of the kind in the middle ages. Editions of it have been published by Massmann and others.

Gotti, got'tee, (VINCENTO LUIGI), a learned Italian cardinal, born at Bologna in 1664, became professor of philosophy in his native city in 1688. He was the author of a treatise "On the True Church of Christ," (in Italian,) and other religious works, in Latin. Died in 1742.

Gottigniez, go'tên'ye-â', (GILLES FRANÇOIS), a mathematician, was born at Brussels in 1630. He taught mathematics at Rome, and wrote, besides other works, "Elements of Geometry," (Rome, 1669.) Died in 1689.

Gottleber, got'lâ'ber, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German philologist, born at Chemnitz in 1733. Among his works are "Observations on Plato's Phædon and Alcibiades," ("Animadversiones ad Platonis Phædonem et Alcibiadem," 1771.) Died in 1785.

Göttling or Goettling, göt'ling, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST), a German chemist, born at Bernburg in 1755. He taught chemistry and philosophy at Jena, and wrote many useful works, among which is a "Chemical and Philosophical Encyclopædia," (3 vols., 1805-07.) Died in 1809.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Göttling or Goettling, (KARL WILHELM), a German scholar, born at Jena in 1793, was professor of ancient literature in that city, and in 1826 librarian of the university. He published a treatise "On the Historical Part of the Nibelungenlied," and several other critical and antiquarian works.

Gottschalk or Gotschalk, got'shâlk, written also **Gotescalc**, [Lat. GODESCHAL'CUS or GOTHESCHAL'C-

CUS,] a German monk, born about 808 A.D. His exposition of Saint Augustine's doctrine of predestination subjected him to the charge of heresy. By the influence of Hincmar, he was condemned as a heretic in 849 A.D., and punished with imprisonment for life. Died about 860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gottschall, got'shâl, (RUDOLPH,) a Prussian poet, born at Breslau in 1823. He displayed a rich imagination in his poems, among which are "Songs of the Present Time," ("Lieder der Gegenwart," 2d edition, 1842,) "Madonna and Magdalene," (1843,) "The Goddess," ("Die Göttinn," 1852,) and a drama called "Lambertine de Méricourt," (1851.)

Gottsched, got'shêt, [Lat. GOTTSCHÉDIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German critic and *littérateur*, born near Königsberg in 1700. He published "The German Theatre according to the Rules and Examples of the Ancients," "Essay on a Critical Art of Poetry," (1730,) and Poems, (1736.) His writings contributed much to refine the German language and to introduce a purer taste into its literature. He was for many years professor of philosophy, etc. at Leipsic, and edited several journals, among which was "Die vernünftige Tadelrinnen." Died in 1766.

See JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Memoria J. C. Gottschedii," 1767; P. W. DANZEL, "Gottsched und seine Zeit," 1848; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der National-Literatur der Deutschen;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gottsched, (LUISE ADELGUNDE VICTORIE,) originally CULMUS, a learned authoress, born at Dantzig in 1713, was the wife of the preceding. She translated Addison's "Cato" and "Spectator" into German, and wrote "Letters," (1771,) which are much admired. "She surpassed her husband," says Bernhard, "in taste, wit, and purity of style." Died in 1762.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Éloge de Madame Gottsched," 1767.

Gottschedius. See GOTTSCHED, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH.)

Gottwald, got'wâlt, (CHRISTOPH,) a German naturalist, born at Dantzig in 1636. He made a rich collection of specimens, which was purchased by Peter the Great, and wrote a few treatises. Died in 1700.

Götz. See BERLICHINGEN.

Götz, göts, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German poet, born at Worms in 1721, wrote lyrics, epigrams, etc., and made translations from Anacreon and Sappho. Died in 1781.

Götze or **Goetze**, göt'seh, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic in 1667. He was chosen superintendent of the churches of Lubeck in 1702. His works are numerous and curious, but mostly short or unimportant. Two of them are entitled "On the Relics of Luther," (1703,) and "On Learned Merchants," (1708.) Died in 1728.

See SEELEN, "Memoria G. H. Goetzii," 1728; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Götze or **Goetze**, (JOHANN AUGUST EPHRAIM,) a distinguished German naturalist, born at Halberstadt in 1731. He was minister at Quedlinburg from 1756 to 1787. He is said to have been one of the first entomologists of his time. Among his numerous works are "Entomological Memoirs," (4 vols., 1777-81,) a "Natural History of Intestinal Worms," (1782,) and "Nature, Human Life, and Providence," (6 vols., 1789-92.) Died in 1793.

See CRAMER, "Zum Andenken des Pastors Goetze," 1793; "Biographie Universelle."

Götze or **Goetze**, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a German theologian and scholar, a brother of the preceding, born at Halberstadt in 1717, was pastor of Saint Catherine's Church at Hamburg. His passion for controversy involved him in disputes with Goethe, Lessing, and other eminent men of the time; and his intolerance obtained for him the name of "The Inquisitor of Hamburg." He died in 1786, leaving a number of learned treatises.

See LESSING, "Mendelssohn, Risbeck und Götze," 1787; J. L. SCHLOSSER, "Nachricht an das Publikum J. M. Goetze betreffend," 1770; C. F. BAHRDT, "Standrede am Grabe J. M. Goetzens," 1786.

Götzinger or **Goetzinger**, göt'sing-er, (MAX WILHELM,) a German grammarian and *littérateur*, born near

Stolpen in 1799, published "Elements of German Grammar," (1825,) "Commentaries on the German Poets," (1831,) and other works.

Gouan, goo-ôn', (ANTOINE,) a French botanist, born in 1733 at Montpellier, where he became professor of botany in 1767. He published, besides other works, "The Botanic Garden of Montpellier," ("Hortus Monspelienensis," 1762,) and "Flora Monspelica," (1765.) He corresponded with Linnæus and Haller. Died in 1821.

See PIERRE JOSEPH AMOREUX, "Notice historique sur A. Gouan," 1822; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gouaz, le, leh goo'áz', (YVES,) a French engraver, born at Brest in 1742. He executed, from designs by Ozanne, more than sixty views of French sea-ports and scenes in the Antilles. Died in 1816.

Gouchtasp. See GUSHTASP.

Gouda, van, vãn gow'dâ or hów'dâ, (CORNELIS,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Gouda, lived about 1550.

Goudar, goo'dâr', (ANGE,) a French writer, born at Montpellier about 1720. He published, among other works, "The Chinese Spy; or, Secret Envoy from the Court of Pekin," (6 vols., 1768.) Died in 1791.

Goudchaux, goo'shō', (MICHEL,) a French financier, of a Jewish family, was born at Nancy in 1801. He was chosen minister of finance in February, 1848, under the new régime, but resigned about the 6th of March. He had the portfolio of finance in the administration of Cavaignac from June to October, 1848.

Gouelin. See GOUDOULL.

Gouelin, hów'deh-lin, [Fr. pron. goō'dlân'; Lat. GUDELI'NUS,] (PIETER,) a learned jurist, born in Hainault in 1550, was professor of law at Louvain, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Law of Peace," (in Latin.) Died in 1619.

Goudimel, goo'de'mêl', (CLAUDE,) a French musical composer and Protestant, born at Besançon about 1510. He set to music the Psalms of Beza and Marot. He was condemned and put to death by the Catholics soon after the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.)

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Goudin, goo'dân', (MATHIEU BERNARD,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1734; died in 1817.

Goudouli, goo'doo'le', or **Gouelin**, good'lân', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1579. Among his works is a "Chant royal," composed on the death of Henry IV. Died in 1649.

Goudt, göwt or hówt, (HENDRIK,) COUNT, a distinguished Dutch painter and engraver, born at Utrecht in 1585. Among his master-pieces are the engravings of "Tobias and the Angels," "The Flight into Egypt," and "Philemon and Baucis." Died about 1630.

Gouffé, goo'fâ', (ARMAND,) a French song-writer, born in Paris in 1775. Among his most remarkable songs are "The Praise of Water," and "Saint Denis." He also wrote many vaudevilles. Died in 1845.

Gouffier. See CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER.

Gouffier, (GUILLAUME.) See BONNIVET.

Gouge, gooj, ? (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine, a son of William, noticed below, was born near Stratford in 1605. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1638 obtained the living of Saint Sepulchre, London, where he resided more than twenty years. He resigned this post when the Act of Uniformity was passed. Having formed a plan for the moral and religious improvement of Wales, he visited that country about 1671, founded between three and four hundred schools, and printed eight thousand Bibles in the Welsh language. He died in 1681, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson. He was the author of "Principles of Religion Explained," and other similar works.

Gouge, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan divine, distinguished for his learning and piety, born at Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became rector of Saint Anne's, Blackfriars, London, in 1608, and was afterwards nominated one of the Assembly of Divines. He opposed in 1648 the execution of the king. He published a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and other works. Died in 1653.

See MIDDLETON, "Evangelical Biography."

Gouges, de, dèh goozh, (MARIE OLYMPE,) a French dramatic writer, born at Montauban in 1755. She was at first a zealous partisan of the Revolution, but, alarmed by its excesses, changed her views, and opposed the execution of the king. She was condemned to death, and executed in November, 1792.

See MICHELET, "Les Femmes de la Révolution," etc.

Gough, gof, (HUGH,) VISCOUNT, a distinguished British general, born at Woodstown, Ireland, in November, 1779. He served as colonel in the Peninsular war, 1808-14, and became a major-general in 1830. He commanded a corps of the army operating against the Chinese in 1841, and took Canton. Having obtained the chief command in India, he defeated the Mahrattas at Maharajpore in December, 1843. For his victories over the Sikhs in 1845 and 1846 he was raised to the peerage, as viscount. He also commanded the army which fought against the Sikhs in 1849 and gained a decisive victory at Goojerat, (Guzerat.) He became a field-marshal about 1862. Died in March, 1869.

Gough, gof, (JOHN B.,) a celebrated lecturer on temperance, born in Kent, England, in 1817. He came to America in 1829, and, while learning the bookbinding business in New York, fell into habits of intemperance, and finally sunk to the lowest depths of poverty and wretchedness. Having been induced about 1840 to sign the total-abstinence pledge, he became deeply interested in the temperance reform, and soon distinguished himself as one of the most eloquent and most successful advocates of the cause. Since 1843 he has devoted himself almost without interruption to lecturing on temperance in the United States, Canada, and the British Islands. He has spoken, it is said, nearly one hundred times on the subject of temperance in Exeter Hall, London. Mr. Gough combines in an eminent degree the qualities of an actor with those of a great orator. His autobiography was published in 1846, and a volume of his orations in 1854. He died in February, 1886.

Gough, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English antiquary, born in London in 1735. He studied at Cambridge, was elected to the Society of Antiquaries in 1767, and in 1775 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His principal works are his "Anecdotes of British Topography," (1768,) and "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," (3 vols., 1799.) He also edited Camden's "Britannia," (3 vols. fol., 1789,) Martin's "History of Thetford," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1809.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes."

Goujet, goo'zhè', (CLAUDE PIERRE,) a French writer and Jansemit, born in Paris in 1697. He published a "Life of Nicole," and a number of biographical and historical works, and wrote a supplement to Moréri's "Historical Dictionary." Died in 1767.

See BARRAL, "Mémoires historiques, etc. de l'Abbé Goujet," 1767.

Goujon or Gougeon, goo'zhò'n', (JEAN,) an eminent sculptor and architect, regarded as the restorer of sculpture in France, was born in Paris about 1515. He was patronized by Henry II., who employed him in the decoration of the Louvre. Among his best works are the bas-reliefs of the Naiads of the Fountain of the Innocents, and the colossal Caryatides which adorn the Salle des Cent-Suisses in the Louvre. He excelled in bas-relief. He was sometimes called "the Correggio of sculpture." He was a Protestant, and was killed at Paris during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in 1572.

See F. MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni," 1781; AUDOT et POTTIER, "Essai sur la Vie de Goujon," prefixed to Réveillé's engravings of Goujon's works, 1827-44; M. FÉLIBIEN, "Recueil historique de la Vie des plus célèbres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Goujon, (JEAN JACQUES ÉMILE,) an astronomer, born in Paris in 1823. He entered the Observatory of Paris, as a student or assistant, in 1841, and made many thousand observations. He and Mauvais were selected to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Dantzic in 1851. He was appointed adjunct astronomer to the Observatory in 1854. Died in 1856.

Goujon, (JEAN MARIE CLAUDE,) a French revolutionist, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1766. He obtained a seat in the Convention in April, 1794, and acted with

the party of the Mountain. Having been sentenced to death for alleged complicity in the bloody sedition of May 20, 1795, he killed himself.

Goulard, goo'lar'd', [Fr. pron. goo'âr'], (THOMAS,) a French surgeon, who has given his name to the preparations known as "Goulard's Cerate," "Goulard's Lotion," etc. Died about 1790.

Goulart, goo'lâr', (SIMON,) a learned French Protestant divine and compiler, born at Senlis in 1543. He became pastor of a church at Geneva about 1570, and was elected in 1607 to succeed Beza as president of the company of pastors. He published a great number of works, some of which were translations, and was regarded as one of the best prose-writers of the sixteenth century. Among his original works are "Discourses touching the State of the World and the Church," (1591,) and "Treasury of Admirable and Memorable Histories of our Time," (2 vols., 1600.) Died at Geneva in 1628.

Goulart, (SIMON,) son of the preceding, born at Geneva about 1575, was pastor of the French Protestant church at Wesel, and subsequently of the Walloon church at Amsterdam. Having refused to subscribe to the Synod of Dort, he was banished, and died in Sleswick in 1628.

Goulburn, (EDWARD MEYRICK,) an English writer and clergyman, was born in 1818. He was head-master of Rugby school from 1850 to 1858, and was made Dean of Norwich in 1866. Perhaps the most widely known of his works is the "Thoughts on Personal Religion."

Goulburn, goo'l'bûrn, (HENRY,) an English politician, born in London in 1784. He was appointed chief secretary for Ireland about 1822, was chancellor of the exchequer in the ministry of Wellington from 1828 to 1830, and was chosen to represent the University of Cambridge in Parliament in 1831. He was a Conservative, and opposed the Reform Bill. In the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel he was home-secretary from December, 1834, to April, 1835, and chancellor of the exchequer from September, 1841, to June, 1846. Died in 1856.

Gould, goold, (AUGUSTUS ADDISON,) M.D., an American physician and eminent naturalist, born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in 1805. He graduated at Harvard in 1825, and was afterwards for some time instructor in botany and zoology in that institution. Having taken the degree of M.D. in 1830, he began to practise in Boston. In the department of conchology Dr. Gould has few superiors. His chief works are a "System of Natural History," (1833,) "The Mollusca and Shells of the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, with an Atlas of Plates," (1852,) and "The Mollusca of the North Pacific Expedition under Ringgold and Rodgers," (1860.) In connection with Professor Agassiz, he published in 1848 a work entitled "Principles of Zoology." Dr. Gould made many valuable contributions to scientific journals, etc. Died in 1866.

Gould, (HANNAH FLAGG,) an American poetess, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts. She published in 1832 a volume of poems, which were favourably received; also two other volumes of poems in 1836 and 1841, and "Hymns and Poems for Children," (1854.) Died in 1865.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and "Female Poets of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "North American Review" for October, 1835.

Gould, (JAMES,) an American jurist, born in Connecticut about 1770. He was a justice of the supreme court of that State, and published a "Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions." Died in 1838.

Gould, (JOHN,) an eminent English naturalist, born in Dorsetshire in 1804. He published in 1831 an admirable work, entitled "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains," in folio, with coloured plates, and in 1837 "The Birds of Europe." He visited Australia in 1838, and spent two years in collecting materials for his "Birds of Australia," which came out in 1848, in 7 vols. folio, and contains six hundred species. The figures in this superb work, as well as in the preceding, were exquisitely coloured by his wife. He also published monographs of the "Trochilidæ," the "Rhamphastidæ," and the "Trogonidæ." He died in 1881.

See "Westminster Review" for April, 1841.

Gould, (ROBERT), a British poet, published in 1689 "Poems, chiefly consisting of Satires." Died in 1708.

Goulin, *goo'lân'*, (JEAN), a learned French physician, born at Rheims in 1728, was professor of the history of medicine in the Medical School of Paris. Died in 1799.

Goul'ston or **Goul'son**, written also **Gulson**, (THEODORE), a learned English physician, born in Northamptonshire about 1576, was the founder of the Goulstonian Lectureship of Pathology. He translated several works from the Greek into Latin. Died in 1632.

Goulu, *goo'liu'*, (JEAN), a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1576 wrote a "Life of Saint Francis de Sales," and made translations from the Latin and Greek. He is chiefly known through his violent controversy with Balzac.

Gounod, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS), a popular French composer and musician, born in Paris in 1818. He gained the grand prize for composition in 1839, after which he pursued his studies in Rome. In 1851 he produced the opera of "Sappho." He was appointed director of the Orphéon of Paris in 1852. His opera of "Faust" (about 1859) was performed with brilliant success. Among his other works are symphonies, and operas entitled "La Nonne sanglante," "La Colombe," and "The Tribute of Zomora." "The Redemption," another of his great works, was produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival in 1882.

Goupil or **Goupyl**, *goo'pe'*, (JACQUES) a French physician, born in Poitou, became professor of medicine at Paris in 1555. He edited Aretæus and other Greek medical works, and translated Dioscorides, "De Materia Medica" into Latin. Died in 1564.

Gourdan, (SIMON), a French monk, born in Paris in 1646. He composed church hymns and "The Sacrifice of Faith and Love at the Holy Sacrament," (1714,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1729.

Gourgau, *goor'gô'*, (GASPARD), BARON, a French general and military writer, born at Versailles in 1783. Having entered the army in 1803, he served in the principal campaigns from 1805 to 1814, and was made a general by Napoleon after the battle of Fleurus, (1815.) He accompanied the emperor to Saint Helena, where, owing to a disagreement with Montholon, he did not remain long. After the revolution of July, 1830, Gourgau was created a lieutenant-general, and a peer of France in 1841. He published, conjointly with Montholon, "Memoirs to illustrate the History of France under Napoleon," etc., (8 vols., 1822,) "Refutation of the Life of Napoleon by Sir Walter Scott," and several other works. Died in 1852.

See SARRUT and SAINT-EDME, "Biographie des Hommes du Jour;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gourgues, *de*, *deh* *goorg'*, (DOMINIQUE), a celebrated French seaman, born at Mont-de-Marsan about 1530. Having heard of the atrocious massacre by the Spaniards of the French colonists in Florida, he with some assistance equipped a small fleet, and with upwards of two hundred followers sailed, in 1567, for that country. In conjunction with his Indian allies, he totally defeated the Spaniards, and took a number of prisoners, whom he hanged. The head of Gourgues was demanded by the Spanish king, and he was invited by Queen Elizabeth to take command of an English fleet. He died on the journey to London, in 1593.

Gouriet, (JEAN BAPTESTE), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1774. Died in 1855.

Gourko, (JOSEPH VASSILYEVITCH), COUNT, a Russian general, born in 1828. He served with great distinction in the recent war between Russia and Turkey. He is now adjutant-general of the Russian forces.

Gourlier, *goor'le-â'*, (CHARLES PIERRE), an architect, born in Paris in 1786. He published a useful work on the public buildings erected in France in the nineteenth century, "Choix d'Édifices publics," etc., (3 vols., 1825-50.) Died in 1857.

Gourmelen, *goorm'ôn'*, (ÉTIENNE), an eminent French surgeon, born in Finistère, became professor of surgery in the College of France in 1578. He published, besides other works, "Synopsis Chirurgiæ," (1566,) which was for a long time the basis of surgical instruction in the Faculty of Paris. Died at Melun in 1593.

Gournay, *de*, *deh* *goor'nâ'*, (MARIE LE JARS—*leh* *zhâr*), a literary French lady, born in Paris in 1566, was an intimate friend and admirer of Montaigne, who called her his daughter, (*filie d'alliance*.) She published two editions of his "Essays," (1595 and 1635.) She gained a high reputation by her writings, among which were a treatise "On the Equality of Men and Women," several moral essays, and verses, some of which Grotius translated. Died in 1645.

See Mlle. de GOURNAY, "Sa Vie, par elle-même;" L. FEUGÈRE, "Mlle. de Gournay," 8vo, 1853; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gourné, *de*, *deh* *goor'nâ'*, (PIERRE MATHIAS), ABBÉ, a French geographer, born at Dieppe in 1702. Among his principal works are his "Methodical Geography," etc., (1741,) and "Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal," (1743.) Died about 1770.

Gourville, *de*, *deh* *goor'vel'*, (JEAN HÉRAULT—*hâ'rô'*) SEUR, a celebrated French financier, born at La Rochefoucauld in 1625. He was patronized by the Prince of Condé, to whom he rendered many important services, and was afterwards employed by Cardinal Mazarin in various negotiations. He was subsequently ambassador from Louis XIV. to the court of Brunswick. He died in 1703, leaving memoirs of his life, etc., which are highly commended by Madame de Sévigné.

See "Mémoire de Gourville;" "Lettres de Madame de Sévigné."

Gousset, *goo'sâ'*, [Lat. GUSSETIUS,] (JACQUES), a learned French Protestant divine, born at Blois in 1635. His principal work is his "Commentaries on the Hebrew Language," ("Commentarii Linguæ Ebraicæ," etc.) He was for many years professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. Died in 1704.

Gousset, (THOMAS MARIE JOSEPH), a French prelate, born in Haute-Saône in 1792. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1840, and a cardinal in 1850 or 1851. Among his works is a treatise on "Moral Theology," (1836,) which is highly esteemed.

Goustasp. See GUSHTÂSP.

Gouthières or **Guthières**, *goo'te-âjr'*, written also **Guthier**, [Lat. GUTHERIUS,] (JACQUES), a French jurist and antiquary, born at Chaumont in 1568, published, among other works, a treatise "On the Old Pontifical Law of Rome." Died in 1638.

Gouttes, *goot*, (JEAN LOUIS), a French ecclesiastic, born at Tulle in 1740, was a deputy to the States-General in 1789. In 1791 he succeeded Talleyrand as Bishop of Autun. He was arrested by the committee of public safety, and executed, in 1794.

Gouvea, *gô-vâ'â'*, or **Govea**, *de*, *dâ* *gô-vâ'â'*, [Lat. GOVEA'NUS,] (ANTONIO), an eminent Portuguese jurist and writer, born at Beja in 1595. He became a member of the privy council of Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, having previously filled the chair of jurisprudence at Cahors and Valence, in France. He wrote a number of legal works in Latin, also Latin poems of great elegance. He died at Turin in 1565, leaving the reputation of one of the first jurists of his time.

Gouvea, *de*, (ANTONIO), a Portuguese historian and monk, born at Beja about 1570. He was sent as an ambassador to Persia in 1602, and wrote an account of the war between Shah Abbâs of Persia and the Turks, (1611.) Died in 1628.

Gouvest. See MAUBERT.

Gouvion Saint-Cyr, *goo've-ôn' sâ'n'sèr'*, (LAURENT), a French marshal, was born at Toul in 1764. He served in the army of the Rhine in 1796, and in 1797 succeeded Massena as commander of the army of Rome. He took a prominent part in the Austrian and Prussian campaigns of 1805-06, and in 1812 obtained a signal victory over the Russian prince Wittgenstein at Polotsk, for which he received a marshal's bâton. After the accession of Louis XVIII. he was created successively a peer and a marquis, and in 1817 became minister of war. He died in 1830, leaving "Memoirs towards a Military History under the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire," (1831,) which is regarded as a standard work and has been translated into several languages.

See GAY DE VERNON, "Vie de Gouvion Saint-Cyr;" NOLLET-FABERT, "Le Maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr," 1853.

Gouye, *goo-e'*, (THOMAS,) a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Dieppe in 1650, wrote "Physical and Mathematical Observations," etc. Died in 1725.

Gouye de Longuemar, *goo-e' deh lōng'mār'*, (N.), a French advocate and historical writer, born at Dieppe in 1715. He published several dissertations relative to the early history of France. Died in 1763.

Gouz or **Goux**, *goo*, (FRANÇOIS DE LA BOUTLAYS LE —*deh lā boo'lā' leh*), a French traveller and diplomatist, born in Anjou about 1610, was sent in 1688 on an embassy to the Great Mogul. He died in Persia in 1689.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., (new series), 1853.

Govea. See GOUEVA.

Govinda, a name of KRISHNA, (which see.)

Govin'dā Singh, (*sing*), a famous chief of the Sikhs, born at Patna in 1661, was the last Guru (or *Gōō'rōō*) or religious head of that sect. He was a son of the ninth Gooroo, who was put to death by Aurung-Zeb. He reformed or reorganized the Sikhs, whom he converted into a tribe of formidable warriors and taught that it was meritorious to exterminate the Mongols, over whom he gained several victories. Having been abandoned by nearly all his partisans, he escaped in disguise to the desert. Died in 1708.

See J. MALCOLM, "Sketch of the Sikhs," in the "Asiatic Researches," vol. xi.

Govona, *go-vo'nā*, (ROSA,) was born at Mondovì, in Italy, in 1716. Left an orphan at an early age, she not only supported herself by her industry, but formed an association of destitute young girls, whom she instructed in various kinds of labour. In 1755, assisted by several of the nobility, she founded at Turin an industrial institution, which was patronized by King Charles Emanuel III. Similar establishments were formed in other Italian towns, and called Rosines in honour of their foundress. Died in 1776.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gōw'er, (JOHN,) one of the earliest English poets, born about 1320, is supposed to have been a native of Yorkshire. He studied law in London, where he formed an intimate friendship with Chaucer, who is said to have been his fellow-student. His principal works are his "Speculum Meditantis," ("Mirror of Meditation,") "Vox Clamantis," ("Voice of One Crying,") and "Confessio Amantis," ("Lover's Confession.") The last-named only has been printed, and was one of the first works issued from Caxton's press, (1483.) Gower was in opulent circumstances, and contributed largely to the rebuilding of the conventual church of Saint Mary Overy, now Saint Saviour's Church. His learning was profound and varied, but his merits as a poet are not of a high order. His sonnets, in French, are pronounced by Warton superior to his other compositions. He died in 1402, and was interred in Saint Saviour's Church.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" DISRAELI, "Amenities of Literature;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 2d series; H. J. YODD, "Illustrations of the Lives, etc. of Gower and Chaucer."

Gower, (LEVESON.) See GRANVILLE, LORD, and EGERTON, (FRANCIS.)

Gōw'rie, (JOHN RUTHVEN,) EARL OF, born about 1578, was a son of William Ruthven, noticed below. He and his brother Alexander were the chief actors in the mysterious affair called the Gowrie conspiracy. In 1600 King James was induced to visit the earl in his castle at Perth, and an attempt was made against his liberty or life by the Ruthvens, who were both killed by the king's attendants.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" HUME, "History of England;" JAMES SCOTT, "History of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Gowrie," 1818.

Gowrie, (WILLIAM RUTHVEN,) EARL OF, was a son of the Lord Ruthven who took a prominent part in the murder of David Rizzio. He was the leader of the conspirators who seized James VI. at Ruthven Castle in 1582 and detained him as a captive about ten months. This seizure of the king was called the "Raid of Ruthven." He was convicted of treason, and executed in 1584.

Goya y Lucientes, *go'yā e loo-the-ēn'tēs*, (FRANCISCO,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in Aragon in 1746. He received the title of painter to Charles IV. in 1799. He painted religious subjects, portraits, caricatures, etc.

with success. He also engraved a series of caricatures and moral scenes called "Caprichos." Died at Bordeaux in 1828.

See VIARDOT, "Notices sur les Peintres d'Espagne."

Goyen, van, *vān goi'en?* (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter of landscapes and marine views, born at Leyden in 1596. His pictures are admirably executed; but the colours, not being well chosen, are injured by time. Died in 1656.

Göz or **Goez**, *gōts*, (JOSEPH FRANZ,) BARON, a German painter, born at Hermannstadt in 1754. He published about 1784 a series of plates entitled "Exercises of Imagination on Different Human Characters and Forms," which are regarded as little inferior to the designs of Hogarth. Among his best pictures are the portrait of Kosciusko, and "The Madness of King Lear." Died in 1815.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Gozlan, *goz'lōn'*, (LÉON,) a witty French dramatist and novelist, born at Marseilles in 1806. He displayed great talent for observation in his works, among which are "The Notary of Chantilly," (1836,) "Céleste," (1839,) "The Châteaux of France," (4 vols., 1844,) "Le Gâteau des Reines," (1855,) and "Il faut que Jeunesse se paye," (1858.) Died in 1866.

Gozon, de, *deh go'zōn'*, (DEODATUS or DIEUDONNÉ,) a celebrated French chevalier, who, according to tradition, delivered the island of Rhodes from a monstrous serpent which infested it. This achievement has been immortalized by Schiller in his poem entitled "The Combat with the Dragon," ("Der Kampf mit dem Drachen.") Gozon was afterwards elected grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. Died in 1353.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte."

Gozzi, *got'see*, (CARLO,) COUNT, a celebrated Italian dramatist, was born at Venice about 1720. He published in 1761 his drama entitled "The Loves of the Three Oranges," ("Amore delle tre Melarance,") which met with brilliant success. It was followed by "Mrs. Serpent," "Donna Serpente," "King Stag," "Il Re Cervo," "Turandot," and other fairy-pieces, (*Fiabe*,) of a similar nature, which are characterized by wonderful and striking incidents, drawn from Oriental fables. They were received with general admiration, more especially in Germany, where they have been imitated by several eminent writers. Gozzi's "Turandot, Princess of China," has been translated and re-wrought by Schiller. Died in 1806.

See FR. HORN, "Ueber K. Gozzi's dramatische Poesie;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" also Gozzi's Autobiography, entitled "Memorie inutili di Carlo Gozzi," 3 vols., 1788, and the French version of the same, by PAUL DE MUSSET, 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gozzi, (GASPARO,) COUNT, a distinguished Italian writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1713. He was the author of the "Venetian Observer," ("Osservatore Veneto," 12 vols., 1763,) on the model of Addison's "Spectator," which it resembles in its graceful style and delicate satire; and of "Epistles," in verse, ("Sermoni,") which are greatly admired for their elegance. He also made several excellent translations from the Latin, French, and English, and published a "Defence of Dante," which is esteemed a standard work. Died at Padua in 1786.

See GHERARDINI, "Vita di G. Gozzi," 1821; PINDEMONTÉ, "Elogio del Conte G. Gozzi," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" F. FANZAGO, "Delle Lodi del Conte G. Gozzi," 1788.

Gozzoli, *got'so-lee*, (BENOZZO,) a distinguished Italian painter, born at Florence about 1405, was a pupil of Fra Angelico. He worked at Florence, Rome, Orvieto, and Pisa. Among his best works are his frescos, which cover an entire side of the Campo Santo at Pisa. The subjects of these are taken from the Bible. "These marvellous frescos," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "display in the highest degree the genius for invention and the talent for execution." Some of his frescos at Pisa and Florence are still well preserved. Died about 1485.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Graaf or **Graef**, **de**, **deh** **grâf**, (REINHART,) a Dutch physician and anatomist, born at Schoonhoven in 1641. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards settled at Delft, where he died in 1673. He published, among other works, in Latin, a treatise "On the Nature and Use of the Pancreatic Juice."

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Graaso. See GRAUW, (HENDRIK.)

Graat, **grât**, (BERNARD OF BARENT,) a skillful Dutch painter of landscapes and animals, born at Amsterdam in 1628. His colouring is vigorous and harmonious, and his design correct. He excelled in animated landscapes, and painted some historical pieces with success. Among his best works is a "David and Bathsheba." He worked mostly at Amsterdam, where he died in 1709.

Grabbe, **grâb'beh**, (CHRISTIAN DIETRICH,) a German dramatic poet, born at Detmold in 1801. Among his best productions are the tragedies of "The Duke of Gothland," "Hannibal," "The Battle of Hermann," (1838,) and a comedy entitled "Jest, Satire, Irony," etc., ("Scherz, Satire, Ironie," etc.,) which is esteemed a master-piece of wit and humour. Died in 1836.

See E. DULLER, "C. Grabbe's Leben," 1838; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" KARL ZIEGLER, "Biographie C. Grabbe's," 1843.

Grabe, **grâ'beh**, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German theologian, born at Königsberg in 1666. About 1705 he settled in England, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He published several religious works, the principal of which was an edition of the Septuagint, (8 vols. 8vo, 1707-20.) Died in 1711.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Grabener, **grâ'beh-ner**, (GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist and writer, born in 1685; died in 1750.

See "Vita Grabeneri," by his son, C. G. GRABENER, 1751.

Gråberg (**grô'bërg**) **von Hemso**, (JAKOB,) a learned Swedish geographer, born in the island of Gotland in 1776, was appointed by his government, in 1823, consul in Tripoli. Among his most important works, which are composed in several languages, are a "Historical Essay on the Skalds," (1811,) a "Geographico-Statistical Essay on the Regency of Algiers," (1830,) and a good work on the "Geography of Morocco," (1834, in Italian.) He possessed a choice collection of antique coins and Oriental manuscripts. Died at Florence in 1847.

See his "Autobiography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grabowski, **grâ-bov'skee**, (AMBROSIUS,) a Polish archaeologist, born near Cracow in 1782, published "The Historic Antiquities of Poland," (1840.)

Grac'ehus, (CAIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a celebrated Roman statesman and orator, born in 159 (or, as some say, 154) B.C., was a brother of Tiberius. He was carefully educated by his mother, the wise and virtuous Cornelia. He was elected quaestor in 126 B.C., and in that capacity served in Sardinia, where he acquired much popularity, and, according to Plutarch, exhibited "a noble specimen of every virtue." As he was endowed with great talents and excelled in eloquence, the aristocratic party always regarded him with a jealous eye. He was elected tribune of the people in 123 B.C., and was the author of several laws tending to improve the condition of the poor and to moderate the power of the senate. By one of his laws the judiciary power was transferred from the senate to the equestrian order. He promoted commerce by opening good public roads. "They who hated and feared him," says Plutarch, "were struck with his amazing industry and the celerity of his operations." He was re-elected tribune for the year 122. During his second term he proposed to give the Roman franchise, or right of citizenship, to all the Latins. To counteract his influence, the senate resorted to a trick or stratagem. They induced the tribune M. Livius Drusus to act the part of a demagogue, and to propose measures more radical or democratic than those of Gracchus, who was thus supplanted in the popular favour. Caius conducted a colony to Carthage, and after an absence of seventy days returned to Rome. Opimius, an enemy of Gracchus, was chosen consul for the year 121, and the adherents of the senate began to repeal the laws of the latter, who was now a private citizen. Fulvius Flaccus, a rash partisan of Gracchus, and many others,

took arms in his defence; but Gracchus himself was averse to violent resistance. He perished in a general massacre, ordered by Opimius, in 121 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Caius Gracchus;" LIVY, "Epitome;" DION CASSIUS, "Fragmenta;" F. D. GERLACH, "Tiberius und Caius Gracchus; historischer Vortrag," 1843.

Gracchus, (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general of the second Punic war. He was elected consul for 215 B.C., and defeated Hanno near Beneventum in 214. In the next year he was the colleague of Fabius Maximus in the consulship. He was killed in an ambuscade in 212 B.C.

Gracchus, (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general, who married Cornelia, a daughter of Scipio Africanus, and was the father of the famous Gracchi. He became consul in 178 B.C., (or 576 A.U.C.,) and again in 163 B.C. He gained a victory over the Sardinians. His character is extolled by Cicero. Died about 158 B.C.

Gracchus, (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a popular and eminent Roman statesman, born about 168 B.C. His mother was the celebrated Cornelia, a daughter of the greatest Scipio. He served at the capture and destruction of Carthage under Scipio Africanus the Younger, who had married a sister of Gracchus. In 137 B.C. he was elected quaestor, and was employed in the Numantian war, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. About 134 B.C. he was elected tribune of the people, and proposed an important reform in the disposition of the public lands. His first effort was to restore or enforce (with some modifications) the Licinian law, which prohibited any man from occupying more than five hundred acres of public land, and which had never been formally repealed, but was generally neglected and violated. "There never was," says Plutarch, "a milder law made against so much injustice and oppression. For they who deserved to have been punished for their infringement on the rights of the community were to have a consideration for giving up their groundless claims. . . . In this just and glorious cause Tiberius exerted an eloquence which might have adorned a worse subject, and which nothing could resist." He was violently opposed by the aristocracy and the tribune M. Octavius, whose veto retarded the passage of the bill. At length Octavius was deposed, and the agrarian law was adopted. Gracchus again offered himself as a candidate for the office of tribune. During the election, which occurred in June, when many of his friends were engaged in harvesting, the partisans of the aristocracy, led by Scipio Nasica, appealed to force, and killed Gracchus, with about three hundred of his supporters, in 133 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Tiberius Gracchus;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" CRELL, "Elogium et Character T. et C. Gracchorum," 1727; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" HEEREN, "Tiberius und Caius Gracchus;" F. D. GERLACH, "Tiberius und Caius Gracchus; historischer Vortrag," 1843.

Gracian, **grâ-zhe-ân'**, (BALTSAR,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Calatayud in 1584, was rector of the Jesuits' College at Tarragona. He wrote "Reflections on the Political Conduct of Ferdinand the Catholic," a work entitled "The Hero," (1637,) which was translated into several languages, and "Criticon," an allegory, (1650-53.) Died in 1658.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole."

Gradenigo, **grâ-dâ-nee'go**, (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO,) an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Venice about 1722. He became Bishop of Chioggia and Ceneda. Died in 1774.

See L. DOGLIONI, "Elogio storico di G. A. Gradenigo," 1774.

Gradenigo, (GIOVANNI GIROLAMO,) an Italian prelate, born at Venice in 1708, became Archbishop of Udine in 1766. Died in 1786.

Gradenigo, (PIETRO,) born in 1249, was Doge of Venice from 1289 to 1311. He originated the revolution that deprived the people of their privileges and made the aristocracy hereditary. During the war with Genoa in 1297, he passed the decree called the Closing of the Grand Council, which took from the people the right of electing the members of that council. Died in 1311.

See MARINO SANUTO, "Vite dei Duchi di Venezia, P. Gradenigo;" DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Gradi, grā'de', [Lat. DE GRAD'IBUS.] (JEAN,) a French jurist and legal writer, who lived about 1490-1520.

Gradius, a surname of MARS, which see.

Gracianus, grē-sī'nus, (JULIUS,) a Roman senator, who refused to appear as the accuser of Marcus Silanus, and was in consequence put to death by order of Caligula. "He was," says Seneca, "too good a man to be permitted to live under a tyrant."

Graeffe. See GRÄFFE, and GRÄVIUS, (JOHANN G.)

Graeffe. See GRÄFFE.

Græme, grām, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born at Carnwath, Lanarkshire, in 1748. His elegies and other poems were published in 1773. Died in 1772.

Graesse. See GRASSE.

Graeter. See GRÄTER.

Graevel. See GRÄVEL.

Grævius. See GRÄVIUS.

Graf, grāf, (called also **Urs**, **Ours**, **Ursus**, **Gamperlin**, **Gemberlein**, and **Van Goar**,) a noted Swiss engraver, born at Bâle about 1845.

Gräfe. See GRÄVIUS.

Gräfe, grā'feh, (HEINRICH,) born at Buttstädt, in Germany, in 1802, wrote "Universal Science of Education," ("Allgemeine Pädagogik," 1845.)

Gräfe or **Graefe**, von, fon grā'feh, (KARL FERDINAND,) a celebrated surgeon and oculist, born at Warsaw in 1787. He became, about 1811, professor of surgery and director of the ophthalmological clinic at Berlin, and wrote, besides other works, one on the rhinoplastic art, which he greatly improved. Died in 1840.

ALBRECHT VON GRÄFE, a son of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1828, became professor of ophthalmic surgery in his native city in 1857. He was regarded as the greatest oculist in Europe. Died in 1870.

Graff, grāf, (ANTOINE,) an eminent Swiss portrait-painter, born at Winterthur in 1736. He was appointed in 1766 court painter at Dresden. His works are numerous and highly esteemed. Died in 1813.

Graff, grāf, (EBERHARD GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born at Elbing in 1780, was profoundly versed in the old German language and literature. His principal work is the "Treasure of the Old German Language," which, after his death, was completed by Massmann. Died in Berlin in 1841.

Gräffe or **Graeffe**, grē'feh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German philosopher and writer, born in 1754 at Göttingen, where he became professor of philosophy. Died in 1816.

Graffigni, grā-fēn'ye, (AGOSTINO,) a Genoese merchant, residing at Antwerp and London about 1590, was a principal agent in the secret negotiations between Queen Elizabeth and Alexander of Parma.

See MOTLEY'S "History of the United Netherlands," chap. viii.

Graffigny or **Graffigny**, grā'fēn'ye', (FRANÇOISE d'ISSEMBOURG d'HAPPOUCOURT—de'sōn'boor' dā-pōn'koor'), a French writer, born at Nancy in 1695. Her principal works are the comedy of "Cenia," and "Lettres d'une Péruvienne," a romance. Died in 1758.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance générale."

Grafstrøm or **Grafström**, grāf'ström, (ANDERS ABRAHAM,) a Swedish poet and clergyman, born at Sundsvall in 1790. He married a daughter of the poet Franzén. Among his works are "Sånger från Norrland," (1841.)

Grafton, (AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY,) DUKE OF, a British minister of state, was born in 1736. He became one of the two secretaries of state in the Whig cabinet in 1765, and was appointed first lord of the treasury in a ministry which Lord Chatham formed of very discordant materials in 1766. In consequence of Lord Chatham's ill health, the functions of prime minister devolved on the Duke of Grafton, whose character and measures were assailed with violent invective by Junius. Lord Chatham resigned about October, 1768, and the duke resigned in 1770. He was lord privy seal from 1771 to 1775, after which he opposed the American war and the measures of Lord North. Died in 1811.

See LORD MAHON'S "History of England."

Grafton, (RICHARD,) an English printer and historical writer, published in 1569 "Chronicles at Large and Meere History of the Affayres of England."

Grafunder, grā'fōon-der, (DAVID,) a German Orientalist, published a "Chaldaic Grammar," and other works. Died in 1680.

Graham, (CATHERINE.) See MACAULAY.

Graham, grā'am, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., a distinguished English mechanician and astronomer, born in Cumberland in 1675. He was commissioned to furnish instruments for the French Academicians who were sent to the North to ascertain the figure of the earth, (1735.) He also constructed the mural arch in the Observatory at Greenwich, and the sector by which Dr. Bradley made discoveries relating to the fixed stars. He was esteemed one of the best watchmakers of his time. Died in 1751.

See THOUOT, "Traité d'Horlogerie."

Graham, grā'am, (ISABELLA,) a Scottish philanthropist, born at Lanark in 1742. She emigrated to New York City in 1789, after she had been married to Dr. John Graham, (1765.) She took a prominent part in founding several benevolent institutions in New York, and abounded in works of charity. Died in 1814.

See DR. MASON, "Memoirs of Mrs. Graham."

Graham, (SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE,) a British statesman, born at Netherby in 1792. He was elected to Parliament for Hull as a Liberal in 1818. In 1830 he became first lord of the admiralty under Earl Grey, and managed that department with rigid economy. He promoted the passage of the Reform Bill in 1831, and resigned office in 1834. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, he entered the cabinet as home-secretary. He rendered efficient aid to Peel in the repeal of the corn-laws, and retired from office with the same chief in 1846. He gave a general support to the Whig administration which followed, and about the end of 1852 was appointed first lord of the admiralty in the ministry of Lord Aberdeen. His opposition to the Russian war appears to have been the cause which induced him to resign, about February, 1855. The ill success of the Baltic fleet in the Russian war was attributed, by Sir C. Napier and others, to his parsimony and mismanagement. He represented Carlisle in Parliament for many years. Died in October, 1861.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1863; "Westminster Review" for June, 1844.

Graham, (JOHN,) Viscount Dundee, called **Claverhouse**—klav'er-ūs, a Scottish officer, distinguished for his military talents and for his merciless severity towards the Covenanters, was born about 1650. He served in the Dutch army under the Prince of Orange, and returned to Scotland in 1677. Soon after this date he became a captain in a troop of dragoons which was ordered to enforce the penal laws against the Scottish Covenanters. Though defeated by them at Drumclog in 1679, he was afterwards more successful, and rendered his name forever odious by his atrocities. In 1689 he raised a body of Highlanders to fight for James II. He was killed in June, 1689, at Killiecrankie, where his army was victorious. "During the last three months of his life," says Macaulay, "he had proved himself a great warrior and politician; and his name is therefore mentioned with respect by that large class of persons who think that there is no excess of wickedness for which courage and ability do not atone."

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. iv., and vol. iii. chap. xlii.; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" J. PAGET, "New Examen," 1861; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1863; "North British Review" for May, 1850; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Old Mortality."

Graham, grā'am, (JOHN ANDREW,) born in Connecticut in 1764, wrote a "Descriptive Sketch of the Present State of Vermont," (1797,) and "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke," (1828.) Died in 1841.

Graham, (JOSEPH,) an officer of the American Revolution, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1759. He emigrated to North Carolina. He served with distinction under General Lincoln, and was afterwards made a brigadier-general. Died in 1836.

Graham, (MARIA.) See CALCOTT, (LADY.)

Graham, (MARY JANE,) a literary Englishwoman, born in London in 1803, was acquainted with Greek and other languages. She published "The Test of Truth," (7th edition, 1852.) Died in 1830.

Graham, (ROBERT), a Scottish physician and botanist, born at Stirling in 1786, became professor of botany at Glasgow about 1818. He was a contributor to the "Botanical Magazine" and other scientific journals. In 1820 he obtained a chair of botany in the University of Edinburgh. Died in 1845.

Graham, (SYLVESTER), a noted American reformer and writer on dietetics, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1794. He studied at Amherst College, officiated for a time as a Presbyterian minister, and about 1830 was employed by the Pennsylvania Temperance Society as a lecturer. His experience in this vocation led him to the conviction that the prevention and cure of intemperance were chiefly to be found in the adoption of a purely vegetable diet, which he supposed would take away the desire for stimulants. He subsequently applied this theory to all cases of disease. He published in 1839 "Lectures on the Science of Human Life," (in 2 vols.) Died in 1851.

Graham, (THOMAS), F.R.S., an eminent British chemist, born at Glasgow in 1805. He became professor of chemistry in the Andersonian University in 1830, and in the London University in 1837. He published in 1842 a valuable work, entitled "Elements of Chemistry." Among his important discoveries is the law of the diffusion of gases. He was the first president of the Chemical Society of London. He succeeded Sir John Herschel as Master of the Mint in 1855. Died in 1869.

Graham, (Sir THOMAS.) See LYNEDOCH.

Graham, (WILLIAM A.), an American politician, born in North Carolina in 1800. He represented North Carolina in the Senate of the United States in 1841-43, was elected Governor of that State by the Whigs in 1844, and re-elected in 1846. He became secretary of the navy in July, 1850, and retired from that office in 1852. In the latter year he was the candidate of the Whig party for the Vice-Presidency. Died in 1875.

Grahame, grá'am, (JAMES), a Scottish poet and divine, born at Glasgow in 1765. He studied in the university of his native city, and subsequently practised law for a time. He entered holy orders in 1809, and was appointed curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire. His principal poem, "The Sabbath," is esteemed one of the finest compositions of the kind. He also published "British Georgics," "The Birds of Scotland," etc. Died in 1811.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1810; "London Quarterly Review" for May, 1810.

Grahame, (JAMES), a British historian, published a "History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America till the British Revolution of 1688." It is styled by Prescott "the most thorough work, and incomparably the best on the subject, previous to Mr. Bancroft's." Died in 1842.

Grain. See LE GRAIN.

Graindorge, grân'dorz'h', (ANDRÉ), a French physician and naturalist, born at Caen in 1616, wrote a treatise "On the Nature of Fire, Light, and Colours," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1676.

Graindorge, (ANDRÉ), a French weaver, born at Caen, lived about 1600. He was the first artisan who wove diaper in flowers and squares. His son RICHARD perfected the art by representing animals and other figures.

Grain'ger, (JAMES), a Scottish physician and poet, born at Dunse in 1723. He was the author of a mediocre poem entitled "Sugar-Cane," (1764,) and an "Ode on Solitude," which Dr. Johnson admired. He also translated the "Elegies" of Tibullus. Died in 1767.

See JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Grain'ger, (RICHARD), an English architect, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1798. He acquired wealth by his enterprise, and made extensive improvements in Newcastle, among which were new streets, an exchange, market-house, and other public buildings. Died in 1861.

Grainville, grân'vèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE CHRISTOPHE), a French *littérateur*, born at Lisieux in 1760, made several translations from the Spanish and the Italian, and published a number of original poems. Died in 1805.

Grainville, de, deh grân'vèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS XAVIER Cousin—koo'zân'), a French ecclesiastic and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Havre in 1746. He published a poem entitled "The Last Man," "The Judgment of Paris," (a drama,) and several other works. Died in 1805.

Gram, grâm, (JOHAN or HANS), a Danish philologist, born in Jutland in 1685, became successively professor of Greek at Copenhagen, (1714,) historiographer, royal librarian, and archivist, (1731.) In 1745 he was made a councillor of state. He published, in Latin, a "History of the Gods, from Xenophon," and other critical and historical works, which enjoy a high reputation. He was the founder of the Scientific Society of Copenhagen. Died in 1748.

See JENS MOELLER, "H. Grams Levnet," 1810; KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Gramaye, grâ'mâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE), a Flemish antiquary and historical writer, born at Antwerp about 1580. He became professor of law and rhetoric at Louvain, and was afterwards appointed historiographer to the Netherlands. He wrote a "History of Brabant," "Antiquities of Flanders," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1635.

Grammatica, grâm-mâ'te-kâ, (ANTIVEDUTO, ân-te-vâ-doo'to), an Italian painter, born near Rome in 1571. He was a skilful imitator and counterfeiter of the works of great masters. Died in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Grammatico, grâm-mâ'te-ko, (NICAISO), an Italian Jesuit, born at Trent; died in 1736.

Gramond or Grammont, grâ'môn', [Lat. GRAMUNDUS,] (GABRIEL BARTHÉLEMY), a French writer, born at Toulouse about 1590, published a "History of the Reign of Louis XIII.," etc., (in Latin.) Died in 1654.

Gramont or Grammont, de, deh grâ'môn', (ANTOINE), DUC, born in 1604, became lieutenant-general in 1641, and soon after a marshal of France. Died in 1678.

Gramont, de, (ANTOINE), DUC, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1672, and was first called COMTE DE GUICHE. He served in many battles in Flanders, and was made lieutenant-general in 1704, and marshal in 1724. Died in 1725.

Gramont, de, (ANTOINE LOUIS MARIE), DUC, a French general, born in 1755. He emigrated in 1789. Died in 1836.

Gramont, de, (ARMAND.) See GUICHE.

Gramont, de, (GABRIEL), a French prelate, became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1529, and in 1530 was made a cardinal. Died in 1534.

Gramont or Grammont, de, (PHILIBERT), COMTE, a French courtier, celebrated for his wit, frivolity, and gallantry, was born in 1621. He distinguished himself in several campaigns under Condé and Turenne, and obtained the rank of general. He passed some time at the court of Charles II. of England. Died in 1707. His brother-in-law, Anthony Hamilton, published "Memoirs of Grammont," which is much admired. (See HAMILTON, ANTHONY.)

Gramont, de, (SCIPION), a French poet, born in Provence, was secretary to Louis XIII. Died about 1638.

Granacci, grâ-nât'chee, (FRANCESCO), a Florentine painter, born about 1475, was a pupil of Ghirlandaio, and afterwards of Michael Angelo, whose style he adopted. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Virgin giving her Girdle to Saint Thomas." Died in 1544.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Granada, de, dà grâ-nâ'dâ, (FRAY LUIS), [Fr. LOUIS DE GRENADE, loo'e' deh greh'nâd',] a celebrated Spanish ecclesiastic, and one of the first pulpit orators of his time, born at Granada in 1504, was educated in the family of the Count of Tendilla. He refused the archbishopric of Braga, which was offered him, and devoted himself at Lisbon to preaching and religious compositions. Free from the persecuting spirit of his time, he won the hearts of his hearers by his mild persuasive eloquence and the shining example of his own life. Among his principal works are "The Sinner's Guide," a "Memorial of the Christian Life," (1566,) "Symbol of the Faith," and "Rhetorica Ecclesiastica." His "Guide to Sinners,"

says Ticknor, "was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, including Greek and Polish." Died in 1588.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," Luis Muñoz, "La Vida de Luis de Granada," 1639.

Granberg, GRAN'BĚRG, (PEHR ADOLF,) a Swedish historian, born at Gottenburg in 1770, published a "History of the Union of Calmar," (3 vols., 1807-11,) and a "History of the Wars in Scandinavia from the Rupture of the Union of Calmar to the Death of Charles XII.," (1821.) Died in 1841.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Granby, (JOHN MANNERS,) MARQUIS OF, an English general, born in 1721, was the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general about 1758, and contributed to the victory of Minden, (1759.) In the ensuing campaigns of the Seven Years' war he commanded the British troops at Warburg and Homburg, (1762.) He was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1763, and commander-in-chief of the British armies in 1766. He died in 1770, leaving several sons, one of whom, Charles, became Duke of Rutland. "Granby, honest, generous, and brave as a lion, had neither science nor genius." (Macaulay's "Essays.")

Grancolas, GRŌN'kō'lā, (JEAN,) a French theologian and doctor of the Sorbonne, born near Châteaudun about 1660. He wrote a "Treatise on Liturgies," and other works, on the traditions, rites, and usages of the Church. Died in 1732.

Grand. See LEGRAND.

Grandami, GRŌN'dā'mē', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and astronomer, born at Nantes in 1588, published a treatise on eclipses, and another on chronology, (1668.) Died in 1672.

Grandet, GRŌN'dā', (JOSEPH,) a French priest and biographer, born at Angers in 1646. Among his works is a "Life of an unknown Recluse, supposed to be the Count of Moret," (1699.) Died in 1724.

Grandi, GRĀN'dee, (ERCOLE,) an Italian painter, born in Ferrara in 1491. Among his works is "The Conversion of Saint Paul," now in London. Died in 1531.

Grandi, [Lat. GRAN'DIUS,] (GUIDO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Cremona in 1671, became professor of philosophy at Pisa in 1700. He published a treatise "On Series and Infinitesimals," and another "On Sound," which caused his election to the Royal Society of London. His works are numerous, and chiefly written in Latin. He was a friend of Newton, Leibnitz, and other eminent philosophers of the time. Died in 1742.

See G. M. ORTES, "Vita del Padre G. Grandi," 1744; FABRONI, "Vite Italorum doctrina excellentium," TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," A. M. BANDINI, "G. Grandi Elogium," 1745.

Grandi, (JACOPO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born in the duchy of Modena in 1646; died in 1691.

Grandidier, GRŌN'de'de-ā', (PHILIPPE ANDRÉ,) a French historian, was born at Strasburg in 1752. He wrote a "History of the Bishopric and Bishops of Strasburg," (2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1787.

See LOUIS SPACH, "Éloge de Grandidier," 1851.

Grandier, GRŌN'de-ā', (URBAIN,) a French ecclesiastic, and canon of Loudun, born near Sablé. Having been accused of sorcery by some monks who were his enemies, he was condemned to death, and burnt at the stake in 1634.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII.," vol. iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grandin, GRŌN'dān', (MARTIN,) a French theologian and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Saint-Quentin in 1604. He was appointed professor of philosophy and divinity in Le Moine College, and was the author of "Theological Institutes," (in Latin.) Died in 1691.

Grandjean de Fouchy. See FOUCHY.

Grandmesnil or **Grandménil**, de, deŷ GRŌN'mā-nēl', (JEAN BAPTISTE FAUCHARD—fō'shā'r'), a popular French actor and dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1737; died in 1816.

Grandpré, GRŌN'prā', (LOUIS MARIE JOSEPH OHIER—ō'e-ā'), a French voyager, born at Saint-Malo in 1761. He published a "Voyage to India and Bengal, made in 1789-90," (1801,) a "Universal Dictionary of Maritime

Geography," (3 vols., 1803,) and other works. Died in Paris in 1846.

Grandval, de, deŷ GRŌN'vāl', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES RACOT—rā'kō'), a French actor and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1710, published a number of poems and dramas. Died in 1784.

Grandville. See GÉRARD, (JEAN IGNACE ISIDORE.)

Granelli, grā-nel'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Jesuit and dramatic poet, born at Genoa in 1703, was also celebrated as a pulpit orator. He was the author of several popular tragedies and other works. Died in 1770.

Granet, grā'nā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Brignoles in 1692, contributed to the "Bibliothèque Française," and to the "Nouvelliste du Parnasse" of Desfontaines, and wrote other works. Died in 1741.

Granet, (FRANÇOIS MARIUS,) an eminent French painter of history and genre, born at Aix in 1775, was a friend of Comte de Forbin. He studied and worked for many years in Rome. Among his master-pieces are "Stella in the Prison of the Capitol," (1810,) and "The Choir of the Capuchins," which he repeated several times. He was a good colorist, and represented the effects of light with great success. Died in 1849.

See RAOUL ROCHETTE, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Granet," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grange, (JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA.) See LA GRANGE.

Grangeneuve, grōnz'h'nuv', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French Girondist, born at Bordeaux in 1750. As a member of the National Convention, he was conspicuous for his severity towards the royal family, the clergy, and the emigrants; though he did not vote for the death of the king. He was executed at Bordeaux in 1793.

Grān'ger, (FRANCIS,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1787. He removed to the State of New York, and was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1834. He was re-elected in 1838, and was postmaster-general from March to September, 1841. Died in August, 1868.

Granger, (GIDEON,) an American lawyer, born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1767, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Jefferson in 1801, and was re-appointed by President Madison in 1809. He retired from that office in 1814, and was elected a member of the Senate of New York in 1819. Died in 1822.

Granger, (GORDON,) an American general, born in New York about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in the regular army in 1861, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in Mississippi in the summer of 1862. Having been appointed a major-general, he served at Chickamauga in September, 1863. He commanded the army which, aided by Admiral Farragut, took Fort Morgan in August, 1864. In 1866 he became a colonel in the regular army.

Grān'ger, (JAMES,) an English writer, born in Berkshire about 1715. Having studied at Oxford and taken orders, he became vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. His principal work is a "Biographical History of England from Egbert the Great to the Revolution," (2 vols., 1769, with portraits.) Died in 1776.

Granger, grōn'zhā', (JEAN PERRIN,) a French historical painter, born in 1779, was a pupil of David. He gained the first prize in Paris in 1801. Died in 1840.

Granger-Tournechot, grōn'zhā' toorn'sho', a French traveller, born at Dijon in the seventeenth century, visited Asia and the northern part of Africa, and died at Bassora in 1734. His travels were published after his death.

Grangier, grōn'zhe-ā', (BALTHASAR,) a French translator, almoner to Henry IV., produced in 1596 the first French translation of Dante, (in verse.) He aimed to render verse for verse, and by this extreme fidelity became often obscure.

Granier de Cassagnac, grā'ne-ā' deŷ kās'sān'yāk', (BERNARD ADOLPHE,) a French journalist and historian, born in the department of Gers about 1805. He became in 1850 chief editor of "Le Pouvoir," and a partisan of Louis Napoleon. In 1852 he was elected to the legislative body. After that date he was an editor or frequent contributor to the "Constitutionnel." Among

his works are a "Voyage to the Antilles and United States," (1842-44,) a "History of the Causes of the French Revolution of 1789," (4 vols., 1850,) and a "History of the Fall of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848," etc., (2 vols., 1855-57.) He was a zealous advocate of slavery. Died in 1880.

Grantier de Cassagnac, (PAUL) son of the preceding, was born in 1840. He is noted as a journalist and for the number of duels and quarrels in which he has engaged. He has been connected with *Le Pays* for many years.

Grant, (Mrs. ANNE) OF LAGGAN, an accomplished Scotch writer, born at Glasgow in 1755, was the daughter of Duncan McVicar, an officer who went with his regiment to America about 1758. Having resided nearly ten years in that country, the family returned to Scotland, and in 1779 Miss McVicar was married to the Rev. James Grant, subsequently minister of Laggan, in Inverness-shire. Having lost her husband in 1801, Mrs. Grant applied herself to authorship for the maintenance of her family. "The Highlanders, and other Poems," came out in 1803, and was well received; it was followed by her "Letters from the Mountains," (1806.) which immediately obtained a wide popularity. She afterwards published "Memoirs of an American Lady," (1808,) and "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands," (1811.) "She has," says Lord Jeffrey, "great powers of description both of character and scenery, much force of conception, acuteness, and reach of mind in reasoning, great occasional brightness and perpetual activity of fancy, and a fine enthusiasm for virtue, simplicity, and the Highlands." Died in 1838.

Grant, (CHARLES), an East India proprietor, born in Scotland in 1746. At an early age he went to India, where in 1772 he became secretary to the board of trade, and on his return to England in 1790 was appointed one of the East India directors. In 1802 he was elected to the House of Commons. He was vice-president of the Bible Society, and contributed greatly to the extension of Christianity in India. He published a treatise entitled "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain." Died in 1823.

Grant, (CHARLES), Lord Glenelg, a son of the preceding, was born in Bengal about 1782. He became president of the board of trade in 1828, and president of the board of control in 1830. He retired from office with his party (the Whigs) in 1834, and was created Baron Glenelg. He was colonial secretary from 1834 to 1839. Died in 1866.

Grant, (FRANCIS), Lord Cullen, a celebrated Scottish lawyer, born about 1660. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Law, Religion, and Education Considered," (1715) and other legal works. Died in 1726.

Grant, (FRANCIS), a distinguished Scottish artist, born in Perthshire about 1804. He enjoyed a high reputation as a portrait-painter, and was extensively patronized by the nobility. Among his portraits may be named those of Disraeli, Macaulay, and Lady Howard. He also produced several hunting-scenes. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1851, and became president of the same in 1866, being then knighted. Died in 1878.

Grant, (JAMES), an eminent Scottish lawyer, born about 1742. He published "Essays on the Origin of Society, Languages," etc., and "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael," (1813.) Died in 1835.

Grant, (JAMES), editor of the London "Morning Advertiser," born in Scotland about 1806. He wrote "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," (1830,) "The Great Metropolis," (1836,) and other popular works. Died in 1879.

Grant, (JAMES), a popular writer, born at Edinburgh in 1822. Among his very numerous works are the "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp," (1848,) "Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange," (1849,) "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," "Walter Fenton," (1850,) "The White Cockade," (1867,) and "Six Years Ago," (1877.) In 1875 he joined the Roman Catholic Church.

Grant, (Sir JAMES HOPE), a British general, a brother of Francis Grant the artist, who born in 1808. He served in India during the mutiny of 1857, and com-

manded the British army which, aided by the French, defeated the Chinese in September, 1860, and captured Peking. Died in 1875.

Grant, (PATRICK), Lord Preston-Grange, a Scottish judge, born in 1698; died in 1762.

Grant, (ROBERT), born at Grantown, in Scotland, in 1814, wrote a "History of Physical Astronomy," (1852,) which has a high reputation.

Grant, (ROBERT EDMUND), a British physician, distinguished as a comparative anatomist, was born in Edinburgh in 1793. He graduated in 1814, and began to practise in his native city about 1820. He wrote several able treatises on "The Structure and Functions of the Sponge," and made other contributions to comparative anatomy. In 1828 he was chosen professor of comparative anatomy and zoology in the London University, where he lectured about thirty years. He published in 1835 the first volume of an important work, entitled "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy."

Grant, (ULYSSES SIMPSON), a distinguished American general, and the eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He is the eldest son of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant, both natives of Pennsylvania. Having acquired the rudiments of education at a common school, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839. He was a diligent student, but graduated without special distinction in 1843, standing twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. He left West Point as brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, with which he went to Mexico, and served with distinction at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May, 1846. For meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, September, 1847, he was made first lieutenant. In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, of Saint Louis. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1853, but resigned his commission in July, 1854. In 1859 or 1860 he entered into business with his father, as a dealer in leather and saddlery, at Galena, Illinois.

Immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he raised a company and marched with it to Springfield. Having been appointed colonel of the twenty-first regiment of volunteers in June, he was first employed in Missouri, and became a brigadier-general in August, 1861. About this time he was ordered to Cairo, and took command of the important district of Cairo, or "Southeast Missouri," including both sides of the Mississippi River. He occupied Paducah on the 6th of September. His first battle was fought at Belmont, Missouri, nearly opposite Columbus, which latter place was occupied by a large force of the enemy. On the 7th of November he captured the camp of the insurgents at Belmont, and in the act of retiring was attacked by troops which had crossed the river from Columbus. Both parties claimed the victory in this affair. In December, 1861, the district commanded by Grant was enlarged so as to include Southeastern Missouri and all that part of Kentucky which lies west of the Cumberland River.

The famous Prince Eugene observed that the greatest generals have commonly been those who have been at once raised to the command of an army, without spending much time in the petty calculations and manoeuvres of an inferior officer. It may at least be said that Grant was no exception to this rule. In January, 1862, he opened the campaign by a flank movement against a large rebel force which was strongly fortified at Columbus, on the Mississippi River. Ascending the Tennessee River with the aid of iron-clad gun-boats, he took Fort Henry on the 6th of February, thus breaking the chain of defences which extended from Columbus eastward. The navigation of the Cumberland was obstructed by Fort Donelson, a very important position, which was held by a garrison of 20,000 men. Grant attacked this fort on the 14th of February, and fought a severe battle on the 15th with the garrison, which made a sortie from their works. On the 16th, General Buckner made overtures, in reply to which Grant wrote, "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The fort was accordingly surrendered to him, with about 13,500 prisoners. Among the results of this

victory was the speedy evacuation of Columbus and Nashville by the insurgents. Grant was appointed a major-general in February, 1862.

The rebel general A. S. Johnston, forced to retire from Tennessee, had occupied a strong position at Corinth, in Mississippi, with a large army. To operate against this force, General Grant advanced to Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, where he awaited the arrival of General Buell, who was ordered to join him with the army of the Ohio. General Johnston attacked the Union army at Shiloh on the morning of the 6th of April, and took several thousand prisoners. The battle was renewed on the 7th, when Grant, having been reinforced by the army of Buell, attacked and defeated the enemy. The Union army lost here about 1600 killed and 7200 wounded, and the enemy lost as many or more. In July, Grant became commander of a newly-formed department, comprising Northern Mississippi, West Tennessee, and Western Kentucky. His great object was to open the Mississippi River by the capture of Vicksburg,—a very difficult enterprise. A part of his army, under Rosecrans, gained a decisive victory at Corinth on the 4th and 5th of October. Generals Grant and Sherman made several unsuccessful attempts to take Vicksburg in the winter of 1862-63. Having adopted a new plan of approach, he moved his army by land on the west bank of the river to a point below Vicksburg. Co-operating with him, the gun-boats under Captain Porter, and transports loaded with supplies, passed the batteries of Vicksburg safely on the night of April 16. Grant's army crossed the river about the 30th of April, defeated the enemy at Raymond, at Jackson, May 14, at Champion's Hill, (or Baker's Creek,) May 16, and at the Big Black. Having prevented General J. E. Johnston from effecting a junction with Pemberton, who commanded at Vicksburg, he commenced the siege of that important place about the 18th of May. The capture of Vicksburg, which, with about 30,000 prisoners, was surrendered on the 4th of July, 1863, caused great exultation among the friends of the Union. General Grant was rewarded for this service by promotion to the rank of major-general in the regular army.

In October, 1863, he obtained command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, comprising the departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee. Among General Grant's important characteristics as a great commander is the rare sagacity which he uniformly displayed in the choice of his subordinate officers. On this occasion he selected Generals Sherman and Thomas as his principal lieutenants, and concentrated his armies for the defence of Chattanooga, which was partly invested by General Bragg. His design was promoted by the imprudence of Bragg, who sent Longstreet with about 20,000 men to besiege Knoxville. The army of Bragg, holding strong positions on the Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, was attacked on the 24th and retreated on the 25th of November. A part of this great battle, it is said, was fought above the clouds. It is stated that from the beginning of the war to December 7, 1863, the armies under Grant's command had captured 472 pieces of cannon and 90,000 prisoners. In the mean time, the Federal armies in the East had failed disastrously in successive campaigns against Richmond; and the eyes of the nation turned to Grant as the general most competent to direct all the armies of the Union. The grade of lieutenant-general was revived for him by Congress, and he was appointed commander of all the armies by the President on the 12th of March, 1864,—the most important appointment ever made by an American President. He was thus summoned to a new scene of action and a position of immense responsibility. The forces of the enemy were mostly concentrated in two large armies,—one in Virginia, commanded by Robert E. Lee, and the other in Northern Georgia, led by J. E. Johnston. General Grant selected General Sherman to oppose the latter, and himself directed in person the army of the Potomac, which opened the campaign by crossing the Rapidan on the 4th of May and moving towards Richmond by a route which was naturally strong for purposes of defence and was well fortified at various points. Before he began this movement, he appointed

General Sheridan commander of all the cavalry of his army. Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, and Burnside, subject to the orders of General Meade, commanded the several corps of the army of the Potomac, which probably amounted to 150,000 men.

On the 5th of May, Grant's army met the enemy near Mine Run; and then began the great and indecisive battle of the Wilderness, so named because it was fought in an extensive forest. The battle was renewed about five A.M. on the 6th, and continued with unabated fury until darkness interposed. In the ensuing night Lee's army retired behind their intrenched lines. Grant then moved his army by the enemy's right flank, intending to put his whole force between Lee and Richmond; but Lee, moving on a shorter line, again checked his progress at Spottsylvania Court-House, where the 9th, 10th, and 11th were spent in fighting and manœuvring without decisive results. A dispatch of Grant, dated May 11, concludes with this famous sentence: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." On the 12th Hancock's corps attacked the enemy and captured nearly 4000 prisoners. In the mean time, another army, directed by General Butler and operating against Richmond from the east, took City Point and Bermuda Hundred on the 5th of May. In consequence of another flank movement made by Grant about May 21, Lee marched southward across the North Anna River, and again confronted the Federal army. Finding Lee's position on the North Anna very strong, Grant again turned it by moving round the enemy's right, and crossed the Pamunkey River on the 28th, at a point about fifteen miles from Richmond.

On the 3d of June, Grant attacked the enemy's works at Cold Harbour, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The army of the Potomac crossed the James River, June 14 and 15, formed a junction with the army of Butler, and commenced the siege of Petersburg. Having made a breach in the works by exploding a mine, the Union army assaulted Petersburg on the 30th of July, but failed to take it. In September and October, General Sheridan gained several decisive victories in the Shenandoah Valley. (See SHERIDAN, PHILIP H.) The army of Grant remained nearly inactive before Petersburg during the winter of 1864-65; but Sherman continued to operate in Georgia and Carolina with signal success, and moved rapidly towards Virginia. Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington were taken in quick succession by General Sherman.

The armies operating against Richmond and Petersburg commenced a movement on the 31st of March to cut the Danville and Southside Railroads, by which Lee's army was supplied. On the 1st of April, Sheridan and Warren assaulted the works at Five Forks, and took about 5000 prisoners. On the morning of the 2d a combined assault was made on the lines of Petersburg, with great success. Having been driven from their main line of defence, and having lost several thousand prisoners in this attack, Lee's army evacuated Petersburg and Richmond in the night of April 2, and retreated towards Danville, closely pursued. The Federals attacked a part of Lee's force near Sailor's Creek on the 6th, and captured about 6000 prisoners. On the 7th, General Grant opened a correspondence with General Lee, who surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House on the 9th of April, 1865, after which the insurgents everywhere gave up the contest.

To reward the services of Grant, Congress passed in July, 1866, a bill to "revive the grade of General of the Army of the United States," and he was appointed to that position. He became secretary of war *ad interim* about the 1st of August, 1867. When President Johnson ordered the removal of General Sheridan, General Grant, departing from his habitual reticence, defended the latter with spirit, and objected to his removal in a letter which convinced the public that the writer was not an admirer of Johnson's policy. He ceased to be secretary *ad interim* on the 14th of January, 1868, when he gave up the war department to Mr. Stanton against the will of the President, who vainly tempted General Grant to violate the law of Congress. In a letter of General Grant, dated February 3, 1868, and addressed to President Johnson,

he writes, "I cannot but regard this whole matter as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country." At the National Republican Convention, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the first ballot, receiving the votes of six hundred and fifty delegates.

His Democratic competitor was Horatio Seymour, of New York. General Grant accepted the nomination by a letter ending with this sentence, "Let us have peace!" which became the watchword of the campaign. After a very exciting canvass, Grant and Colfax were elected by a large majority, receiving two hundred and fourteen electoral votes, cast by twenty-six States,—viz., the six States of New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and all the Western States except Oregon. Mr. Seymour received eighty electoral votes. This result proved that the name of General Grant was a tower of strength to the Republican party, whose ascendancy had been seriously menaced by the reaction of 1867. During the first half-year of his administration the public debt was reduced over fifty million dollars, and order and prosperity were rapidly restored, especially in the Southern States. After his election to the Presidency, he declared himself in favour of the fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which ordains that no person shall be disfranchised on account of colour, race, etc. He was re-elected to the presidency in November, 1872, and was a prominent candidate, though he did not secure the nomination, in June, 1880. Between 1876 and 1879 he travelled in Europe and Asia; he was particularly well received in England. In 1884 his name came into unfortunate prominence in connection with the Stock Exchange failures, which caused him heavy losses, but it does not appear that he was guilty of any unrighteous behaviour in connection with those failures. He died after a lingering illness in July, 1885.

Grant, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent orator and judge, born in the county of Moray, Scotland, in 1754. He entered Parliament about 1790, and supported Pitt. He became solicitor-general in 1799, and was master of the rolls from 1801 to 1817. Died in 1832. His forensic eloquence is highly praised.

Granucci, grā-noot'chee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, born at Lucca about 1534, published lives of Tamerlane and Scanderbeg, and a number of tales and novels.

Granville, de, gran'vêl, [Fr. pron. deh grān'vel'] (ANTOINE DE PERRENOT—deh pā'reh-no' or pē'r'no'), CARDINAL, an eminent French statesman, was born at Besançon in 1517. He was early distinguished by the favour of Charles V. of Germany, who employed him in several important embassies, and, at the time of his abdication, recommended him to his son, Philip II. He was successively created Bishop of Arras, Archbishop of Mechlin, councillor of state and keeper of the seals, (1550,) and a cardinal, (1561.) His business talent was extraordinary; and he is said to have dictated to five secretaries at once in different languages. When Margaret of Austria became the ruler of the Netherlands, Granville was made her chief counsellor. In this post the severity of his measures against the Protestants roused the people to such resistance that Philip was compelled to remove him in 1563. He was subsequently created Archbishop of Besançon, and Viceroy of Naples about 1571. Died at Madrid in 1586. Nine volumes or more of his letters, state papers, etc. have been published since 1841.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. i. p. 248, and vol. iii. p. 492; PRESOTT, "History of Philip II.," vols. i. and ii.; COURCHETET, "Histoire du Cardinal de Granville," 1761; E. C. DE GERLACHE, "Philippe II et Granville," 1842.

Granville, de, (NICOLAS PERRENOT,) a distinguished French diplomatist, father of the preceding, was born at Ornans in 1486. Having filled several high offices in France, he entered the service of Charles V. of Germany, who honoured him with his confidence, and made him a chancellor in 1530. He was also employed in various important negotiations. Died in 1550.

Gran'ville, **Green'ville**, or **Gren'ville**, (GEORGE,) Viscount Lansdowne, an English statesman and poet, born in 1667. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1696 published his tragedy of "Heroic Love." It was followed by "The British Enchanters," (1706,) a drama, which was very successful. Soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was elected to Parliament for Fowey, and acted with the Tory party. On the change of the ministry in 1710, he succeeded Walpole as secretary of war. He was made a peer of Great Britain, with the title of Lord Lansdowne, in 1711, and in 1712 was appointed one of the privy council, and treasurer of the household. On the accession of George I. he was deprived of his place, and, being suspected of promoting the cause of the Pretender, was imprisoned for a time in the Tower. In 1722 he visited Paris, where he resided ten years. Granville was a generous patron of literary men, and was one of the first to encourage the rising genius of Pope, who dedicated to him his "Windsor Forest." Died in 1735.

See "Biographia Dramatica;" JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors."

Granville, (GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER,) EARL, an English statesman, son of Earl Granville, noticed below, was born in 1815. He was twice elected member of Parliament for Morpeth, and represented Lichfield from 1841 to 1846, when he succeeded his father in the House of Lords. During the Universal Exhibition of 1851 at the Crystal Palace in London, Lord Granville was chairman of the executive committee. In December, 1851, he succeeded Lord Palmerston as minister of foreign affairs in Lord Russell's cabinet, and in 1855 was appointed president of the council. He resigned in 1858. He was again president of the council in the cabinet of Palmerston, and leader of the House of Lords, from 1859 to June, 1866. In December, 1868, he became secretary of state for the colonies in the cabinet formed by Mr. Gladstone; and in 1870 he exchanged this office for that of secretary for foreign affairs. He retired with the Liberal ministry in 1874, but resumed office with his party in 1880. In Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1886 he was secretary of state for the colonies.

Granville, (GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER,) EARL, an English statesman, a son of the Marquis of Stafford, was born in 1773. He was appointed lord of the treasury under Pitt in 1800, and was afterwards employed on important missions to Russia, the Netherlands, and France. He was created Baron Leveson and Earl Granville in 1833. Died in 1846.

Grapaldi, grā-pāl'dee, (FRANCESCO MARIO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Parma about 1465; died in 1515.

Grapius, grā'pe-us, or **Grappius**, (ZACHARIAS,) a German philologist, born at Rostock in 1671, wrote, besides other works, a "Literary History of the Talmud," (1606.) Died in 1713.

Grappin, grā'pān', (PIERRE PHILIPPE,) a French Benedictine and historical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1738; died in 1833.

See CHARLES WEISS, "Notice sur Dom Grappin."

Graser, grā'zer, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German divine and educational writer, born in Lower Franconia in 1766. He published "Divinity, or the Principle of True Education," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1841.

Graslin, grā'lān', (JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French political economist, born at Tours in 1727; died in 1790.

Grasse or **Graesse**, grēs'seh, (JOHANN GEORG THEODOR,) a German bibliographer and antiquary, born at Grimma in 1814. He wrote a "Manual of the General History of Literature," (1837,) a "Manual of Ancient Numismatics," and other works.

Grasse, de, COMTE. See GRASSE-TILLY.

Grasser, grās'ser, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss theologian and historical writer, born at Bâle in 1579, wrote a history of the Waldenses, ("Chronicon der Waldenser.") Died in 1627.

Grasse-Tilly, de, deh grās'te'ye', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL,) COMTE, commonly known as COUNT DE GRASSE, a French naval officer, born at Valette in 1723. He served in the American war, and in 1781 assisted Washington, La Fayette, and Rochambeau in the capture of

Cornwallis. He was afterwards sent to the West Indies, where he was defeated and taken prisoner by the English admiral Rodney in April, 1782. Died in 1788.

See GÉRARD, "Vies des plus illustres Marins Français."

Grassi, grās'see, (GIUSEPPE,) one of the best Italian portrait-painters of his time, born in Friuli in 1756. He became professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden in 1799. Died in 1838.

Grassi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born at Turin in 1779. Among his works is an "Essay on the Synonyms of the Italian Language," (1821; 3d edition, 1824.) Died in 1831.

Grassi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian astronomer and mathematician, born at Savona in 1582. He was chiefly noted for his controversy with Galileo about the nature of comets. Grassi affirmed that comets revolve around the sun in definite orbits. Died in 1654.

Grassis, de, dà grās'sess, (PARIS,) an Italian historical writer, born at Bologna. He became Bishop of Pesaro in 1513. Died in 1528.

Graswinkel, grās'wink'el, (THEODORUS,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Delft in 1600. He was appointed to several important offices under the government, and was made a knight of Saint Mark by the Venetians for having defended their republic in a dispute with the Duke of Savoy. He was the author of a treatise "On the Sovereignty of the States of Holland," (in Dutch,) and "Vindication of the Freedom of the Sea," ("Maris Liberi Vindiciae," 1652,) and other works in Latin. He was a relative of the celebrated Grotius. Died in 1666.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Grataroli, grā-tā-ro'lee, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Bergamo in 1516. To avoid persecution for religion, he removed to Bâle, where he died in 1568.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gratella, grā-tel'lā, or **Gratello**, grā-tel'lo, the surname of FILIPPO SEBASTIANO BASTIANINO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1530, was a pupil and one of the most successful imitators of Michael Angelo. He excelled in the science of design and in energy of composition. His fresco of "The Last Judgment," in the cathedral of Ferrara, is esteemed his master-piece. Died in 1602.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Gräter or **Graeter**, grā'ter, (FRIEDRICH DAVID,) a German antiquary, born in 1768. His "Nordische Blumen" (1789) had great success. Died in 1830.

Gratiæ, the Latin name of the GRACES. See CHARITES.

Gratian, grā'she-an, [Lat. GRATIA'NUS; Fr. GRATIEN, grā'se-ā'n'], a Roman emperor, who in 375 A.D. succeeded his father, Valentian I., and became joint ruler of the Western Empire with his brother, Valentinian II. His uncle, Valens, who ruled the Eastern Empire, having fallen in battle in 378, Gratian appointed Theodosius in his place. In 383 a revolt broke out in Britain, and a certain Maximus proclaimed himself emperor and invaded Gaul. Gratian advanced to meet him, but, being forsaken by the greater part of his army, was seized and put to death at Lyons. He was distinguished for his justice and clemency, and his zeal in promoting Christianity.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," books xxvii., xxviii., xxix., and xxx.; AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS; SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Gratian or **Gratia'nus**, [Fr. GRATIEN,] an Italian Benedictine monk, a native of Tuscany, lived about 1125-50, and was the author of a work entitled "Decretum," being a collection of the canons of the Church. It was received with great favour by the pope, and has been generally adopted by the Catholic colleges.

Gratiani. See GRAZIANI.

Gratien, the French for GRATIAN, which see.

Gratien, grā'se-ā'n', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French theologian and writer, born in 1747, was appointed Bishop of the Lower Seine in 1792. Died in 1799.

Gratiolet, grā'te'o'lā, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Sainte-Foy (Gironde)

in 1815. He wrote treatises on anatomy, and became in 1854 an assistant naturalist in the Museum of Natural History, Paris. Died in 1865.

Gra'tius, (grā'she-us,) a Latin poet, and friend of Ovid, surnamed FALIS'CUS from the place of his birth. His only extant poem is entitled "Cynegeticon."

Gratius, grāt'se-us, or **Graes**, grēs, (ORTWIN,) a German Roman Catholic theologian, born in the diocese of Münster, became professor at Cologne in 1509. He was ridiculed by Hutten and Reuchlin in the "Letters of Obscure Men," ("Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,") which were addressed to Gratius. Died in 1541.

Grat'tan, (HENRY,) an eminent Irish statesman and orator, born at Dublin in 1750. He was educated at Trinity College, and subsequently studied law in London. In 1775 he was chosen to represent the borough of Charlemont in the Irish Parliament, where he acted with the opposition or Whig party and distinguished himself by his zeal and eloquence, and acquired great popularity. In 1780 he procured the passage of the resolution "that the king's most excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." About this time he received from the Irish Parliament the sum of fifty thousand pounds, "as a testimonial of the national gratitude for his great national services." In 1785 he opposed the propositions relating to the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, known as Orde's Propositions, and, in consequence chiefly of his efforts, they were abandoned. He was returned to Parliament in 1790 for Dublin, and advocated the cause of Catholic emancipation. On the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from Ireland, Grattan retired temporarily from the public service. When the union with Great Britain was proposed, he took his seat again, in order to oppose it, and after the measure was carried, in 1805, entered the Imperial Parliament, first as member for Malton, and the following year for Dublin. In 1806 he was offered by Mr. Fox the office of chancellor of the exchequer, which he declined. Having been requested by the Catholics of Ireland to present a petition to the British Parliament, he complied, although in declining health. He grew worse after his arrival in London, and died there in May, 1820. Sir James Mackintosh, in his eulogium on Grattan, says, "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory. Among all the men of genius I have known, I have never found so much native grandeur of soul accompanying all the wisdom of age and all the simplicity of genius."

See H. GRATAN, JR., "Life and Times of Henry Grattan," 1839; T. DAVIS, "Life of J. P. Curran and H. Grattan," 1846; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1823; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September and October, 1839.

Grattan, (THOMAS COLLEY,) a popular Irish novelist, born in Dublin in 1796, passed some years on the continent of Europe. Among his principal works are "Philibert, a Poetical Romance," (Bordeaux, 1819,) "High-Ways and By-Ways," (2 vols., 1823,) "The Heiress of Bruges," (4 vols., 1830,) "Men and Cities; or, Tales of Travel," (3 vols.,) and "Agnes de Mansfelt," (1847.) He was British consul at Boston from 1839 to 1853. Died in 1864.

Graumann, grōw'mân, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German financier, who is called the reformer of the monetary system in Germany, published several works on currency and exchange. He became director of the mint at Berlin about 1750. Died in 1762.

Graun, grōwn, (KARL HEINRICH,) a celebrated German composer, born in Saxony in 1701. The fame of his early performances having reached the crown-prince, afterwards Frederick the Great, he was taken into his service, and in 1740 appointed his chapel-master. His oratorio of "The Death of Jesus" and his "Te Deum" are esteemed master-pieces; his operas had but a transient reputation. Died in Berlin in 1759.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Graunt or **Grant**, (EDWARD,) an eminent English scholar and teacher, born about 1550, was for twenty years head-master of Westminster School. In 1598 he was appointed rector of Toppersfield, in Essex. He published elegant Latin poems, and a "Spicilegium of the Greek

Language," (*"Græcæ Linguae Spicilegium,"* 1575.) He was a friend of Camden and of Roger Ascham, whose works he edited, with a eulogy, (1577.) Died in 1601.

Graunt, (JOHN,) an English merchant, born in London in 1620, wrote "Observations on the Bills of Mortality." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1662. Died in 1674.

Grauw, grōw or hrōw, or **Graaso**, grā'so, (HENDRICK,) a Dutch painter, born at Horn or Hoorn in 1627, was a pupil of Van Kampen. He studied in Rome, and settled at Alkmaar, where he died in 1681. "His manner of composition," says Descamps, "is noble, his draperies are flowing, and his colour good."

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Gravander, grā-vān'dər, (LARS FREDERIC,) a Swedish poet and physician, born in 1778, was active in his efforts to introduce vaccination into his country. Died in 1815.

Grave, de, deh grā'veh, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a Flemish jurist, born at Ursel in 1736. He wrote a curious work, entitled "The Republic of the Elysian Fields, or the Ancient World," (3 vols., 1806.) Died in 1805.

Grävel or **Graevell**, grā'vel, (MAXIMILIAN KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German jurist, born at Belgard in 1781, published, among other treatises, "The Anti-Platonic State," (1808,) and "General Theory of Compacts according to Prussian Law."

Gravelot, grāv'lo', (HUBERT FRANÇOIS BOURGUIGNON—BOOR-gēn'yōn') a celebrated French designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1699, was a brother of the great geographer D'Anville. He studied under Restout, and subsequently resided many years in London, where he acquired great skill in design and composition and was patronized by booksellers and publishers. Among his best works are the etchings for Theobald's "Shakespeare," and illustrations for the works of Racine and Voltaire. Died in 1773.

See BASAN, "Supplément au Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Gravenberg, vol, fon grā'ven-bêrg', (WIRNT,) a German poet, who flourished about 1210. His chief work is entitled "Wigalois."

Graverol, grāv'rol', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Protestant, born at Nîmes in 1635, was eminent as a jurist and scholar. He was the author of "Sorberiana, etc.," "Observations on the Decisions of the Parliament of Toulouse," and numerous antiquarian treatises, chiefly in French. He was well versed in ancient and modern languages and numismatics, and was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Nîmes. Died in 1694.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Graverol, (JEAN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Nîmes in 1636, (or according to some, in 1647,) became successively minister of the Calvinistic churches at Lyons, Amsterdam, and London, and wrote several esteemed theological works. Died about 1720.

Graves, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1715, was an intimate friend of the poet Shenstone. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and became rector of Claverton, near Bath, in 1750. His principal work is a satirical novel, entitled "The Spiritual Quixote." He also wrote "Recollections, etc. of the Life of William Shenstone." Died in 1804.

Graves, (RICHARD,) a divine, born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1763. He became Dean of Ardagh in 1813, and professor of divinity in the University of Dublin. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on the Four Last Books of the Pentateuch," (2 vols., 1807,) which are highly esteemed. Horne pronounces them "indispensably necessary to the biblical student." ("Biblical Bibliography.") Died in 1829.

See a "Life of Richard Graves," by his son, R. H. GRAVES, 1840.

Graves, (ROBERT J.,) an Irish physician, son of the preceding, born in Dublin about 1797. He was professor of medicine in the school of physic, Trinity College, Dublin. His "Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine" (1843) have been reprinted in the United States. Died in 1853.

Gravesande, 's, ('s Gravesande), van, vān sgrā'veh-sān'deh, (WILLEM JACOB,) an eminent Dutch philosopher and mathematician, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1688. He studied at Leyden, and began to practise law at the

Hague about 1707. In 1715 he accompanied as secretary the embassy sent to England by the States-General to congratulate George I. on his accession to the throne. While in London, he became intimate with Sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. Having been appointed, on his return in 1717, professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Leyden, he introduced the Newtonian philosophy into that institution. He published, among other scientific works, "Institutes of the Newtonian Philosophy." Died in 1742.

See C. MALLET, "Mémoire sur la Vie, etc. de 's Gravesande," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gravina, grā-vee'nā, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an eminent Italian jurist and writer, born at Roggiano, in Calabria, in 1664. He studied at Naples, and in 1689 repaired to Rome, where he was appointed in 1699 professor of civil law in the college della Sapienza, and, in 1703, of canon law in the same institution. He was one of the founders of the Academy of the Arcadi, and was the author of a treatise entitled "Origin of Civil Law," ("Origines Juris civilis," 1713,) which obtained great celebrity, "Canonical Institutes," (in Latin,) and a "Treatise on the Art (or Principles) of Poetry," ("Della Ragione poetica,") also a number of poems and orations. Gravina was the preceptor of the celebrated poet Metastasio, whom he adopted as his son and to whom he bequeathed his property. Died in Rome in 1718.

See FABRONI, "Vita Italorum;" ANDREA SERRAO, "De Vita e Scriptis Gravinae Commentarius," 1758; F. VALDRIGI, "Elogio storico di G. V. Gravina," 1816; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gravina, (PIETRO,) a Sicilian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Palermo in 1453. He was patronized by Gonsalvo de Córdoba, who appointed him in 1500 a canon of Naples. His poems in Latin and Italian were highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1527.

See ROSCOE, "Life of Leo X.;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium;" "Vita Gravinae," in an edition of his poems.

Gravina, da, dā grā-vee'nā, (DOMENICO,) an Italian historian, born in the kingdom of Naples. He was the author of a "History of Naples from 1332 to 1350," (in Latin.) Died about 1350.

Gravina, de, dā grā-vee'nā, (FEDERICO,) DUKE, an admiral in the Spanish service, was born at Naples about 1750. For his services against the French he obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1794. Having been raised to the highest rank—*capitan-general*—in 1805, he combined his fleet with that of the French admiral Villeneuve. They were defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar, (October 21, 1805,) where Gravina was wounded. He died of the wound, at Cadiz, in February, 1806.

See VAN TENAC, "Histoire générale de la Marine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gravius. See GRAEVES, (JOHN.)

Grävius or **Graevius**, grā've-ūs, (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent German scholar and critic, whose original name was GRÄFE, (or GRAEFE,) was born at Naumburg in January, 1632. He became professor of history at Utrecht, (1661.) He received distinguished marks of favour from Louis XIV. of France and other sovereigns of Europe, and was created by William III. of England his historiographer. Among his numerous and excellent editions of the classics we may name those of Hesiod, Suetonius, Cicero, Propertius, Catullus, and Cæsar. He also wrote "Treasury of Roman Antiquities," ("Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum," 12 vols., 1694,) and "Treasury of Italian Antiquities and Histories," ("Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italicae.") The latter was continued by Peter Burmann. Died at Utrecht in 1703.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. BURMANN, "Trajectum eruditum;" P. BURMANN, "Oratio funebris in Grævii Obitum," 1703; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gray. See GREY.

Gray, (ASA,) an eminent American botanist, born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, in November, 1810. He graduated as M.D. at Fairfield College in 1831, but preferred the study of botany to the practice of medicine. In 1842 he was appointed Fisher professor of natural history at Harvard College. He published excellent works entitled "Elements of Botany," (1836,) "Botanical Text-Book," (1842,) "Genera of Plants of the United States," (1849,) "Lessons in Botany," "Manual

of the Botany of the Northern United States," (1848), "Structural and Systematic Botany," (1858), and "How Plants Grow," (1858). Professor Gray and Dr. Torrey were joint authors of a "Flora of North America," (1st vol., 1838.) "As an accurate analyst," says the "North American Review" for October, 1858, "Professor Gray has received a just meed of praise from all foreign botanists. Standing as he does at the head of the science in our own country, and scarcely inferior to any botanist of the Old World, we consider it a subject of congratulation that he has found time, amidst his multifarious avocations of a high order, to write two books expressly for the young." His "Botanical Text-Book" was used for several years in the University of Edinburgh.

See "North American Review" for January, 1843.

Gray, (DAVID,) a Scottish poet, born not far from Glasgow in 1838; died in 1861. A volume of his poems, with an introductory notice by R. Monckton Milnes, and memoirs of his life, was published in 1865.

Gray, (FRANCIS CALLEY,) an American lawyer and scholar, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1790. He was private secretary to John Quincy Adams during his mission to Russia. He contributed many articles to the "North American Review," and published other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1856.

Gray, (GEORGE ROBERT,) an eminent English naturalist, and senior assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum, was born at Chelsea in 1808. He published "The Genera of Birds," illustrated by D. W. Mitchell, (3 vols. 4to, with 371 plates, 1837-49.) He also wrote many memoirs on birds and insects for scientific journals, etc. Died in 1872.

Gray, (HENRY PETERS,) an American painter, born in New York in 1819. He studied in Europe, and on his return, in 1846, established himself in his native city. Among his numerous works we may mention "Cupid begging his Arrows," "The Wages of War," "Apple of Discord," "Blessed are the Pure in Heart," and "Hagar and the Angel."

Gray, (JOHN EDWARD,) F. R. S., an eminent English naturalist, brother of George Robert, noticed above, was born at Walsall in 1800. He was for many years the head of the department of natural history in the British Museum, the completeness and excellent order of which are to be ascribed chiefly to his efforts. He prepared several catalogues of that museum, and wrote several hundred memoirs on zoology, which have been published in various journals. Died in 1875.

Gray, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in London in 1762, became, in 1827, Bishop of Bristol. He was the author of a "Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha," (1790,) "Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors," (1819,) and other valuable religious works. Died in 1834.

Gray, (STEPHEN,) an English experimental philosopher, made several valuable discoveries with regard to electricity, and was the inventor of an electric planetarium. Died in 1736.

See PRIESTLEY'S "History of Electricity."

Gray, (THOMAS,) an eminent English poet, born in London in 1716. He was sent at an early age to Eton, where he formed an intimacy with Horace Walpole and Richard West, son of the Chancellor of Ireland. He studied at Peter-House College, Cambridge, and in 1739 visited France and Italy in company with Horace Walpole. After they had spent some time together at Rome and Florence, the difference in their tastes caused a disagreement between them, and they separated. "Gray," says Walpole, "was too serious a companion. He was for antiquities, etc., whilst I was for perpetual balls and plays: the fault was mine." Gray returned to England in 1741, and in 1742 took his degree of bachelor of civil law at Cambridge, where he continued to reside, on account of the facilities for study which the place afforded. About this time he wrote his "Ode to Spring," "Hymn to Adversity," and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College," which were published some years after. His "Elegy written in a Country Church-Yard" (1749) was received with the greatest favour, and soon ran through eleven editions. No poem, perhaps, was ever more universally admired: it has been translated into the prin-

cipal modern languages of Europe, a dozen different versions having, it is said, appeared in French. In 1743 Gray lost his most intimate friend, West, whom he has lamented in an English sonnet and in the apostrophe to his unfinished poem "De Principiis Cogitandi." This bereavement was followed in 1753 by the death of the poet's mother, a woman of great excellence, to whom he had been devotedly attached. He published in 1757 his "Ode on the Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard," which, being less adapted to the popular taste, were less generally appreciated. On the death of Cibber, in the same year, the vacant laureateship was offered to Gray; but it was declined. He was appointed in 1769 professor of modern history at Cambridge. In 1770 his health, which had been some time declining, became much worse, and he died in July, 1771, of an attack of gout in the stomach. Gray occupies a very high rank in English literature, not only as a poet, but as an elegant prose-writer and an accomplished scholar. He delighted in knowledge for its own sake, and his profound and varied learning embraced, in addition to classical and scientific studies, those of antiquities and the fine arts.

See MASON, "Life of T. Gray," 1778; MITFORD, "Life of T. Gray," prefixed to his Works, 1816; JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" HAZLITT, "Lectures on the English Poets;" HENRY REED, "Memoir of T. Gray," prefixed to an edition of his poems, 1850; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Graydon, (ALEXANDER,) a writer, born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, in 1752, was a soldier in the American Revolution. He published "Memoirs of a Life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania," etc., (1811.) Died in 1818.

Grayson, (WILLIAM J.,) an American politician and poet, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1788. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1833 to 1837. Among his works are "The Hiring and the Slave," a poem, (1854,) and "Chicora," an Indian tale. Died in 1863.

Graziani, grât-se-â'nee, an Italian sculptor, whose proper name was BATTISTA BALLANTI, was born at Faenza in 1762; died in 1835.

Graziani, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian prelate and historical writer, born in Tuscany in 1537. He became secretary to Pope Sixtus V. in 1584, and in 1592 was created Bishop of Amelia by Clement VIII., in whose election he had a prominent part. He wrote a "History of the War of Cyprus," (in Latin,) and a work "On the Fortunes of Illustrious Men," ("De Casibus Virorum illustrium," 1680,) also a life (in Latin) of his friend and patron Cardinal Commendone. Died in 1611.

See TRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GRAZIANI, "De Scriptis invitâ Minervâ," 1725, which contains his autobiography.

Graziani, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, born at Bergamo about 1670, wrote a "History of Venice from 1615 to 1700," (2 vols., 1728.) Died about 1730.

Graziani or **Gratiani**, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet, once popular, was born at Pèrgola in 1604. His chief works are "Cleopatra," (1626,) "The Conquest of Granada," (1650,) and "Cromwell," ("Il Cromvello," a tragedy, 1671.) Died in 1675.

Grazzini, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO.) See LASCA.

Grazzini, grât-see'nee, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian painter, of the school of Ferrara. He began to paint when he was about fifty years old. Died in 1632.

Greathead. See GROSSETESTE.

Greathead, (BERTIE,) an English *littérateur*, born in Warwickshire in 1759. He wrote a tragedy entitled "The Regent." Died in 1826.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Grëat'o-rex, (THOMAS,) an English musician and savant, born in Derbyshire in 1758. He became professor of music in London in 1788, and in 1819 organist of Westminster Abbey. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" a treatise on measuring mountains by the barometer. Died in 1831.

Grëat'rakes, (VALENTINE,) a celebrated empiric, born in the county of Waterford, Ireland, in 1628, professed to be able to heal diseases by his touch. Having visited England, he was invited to Whitehall, and was patronized by Dr. Henry More and other learned men.

He enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and benevolence, and several eminent physicians bore witness to the efficacy of his cures. Died about 1700.

See J. GLANVILLE, "Scep̄sis Scientifica;" DELEUZE, "Histoire critique du Magnétisme animal."

Greaves, greevz, (Sir EDWARD,) an English physician, was born in Surrey about 1615. In 1643 he became first professor of medicine at Merton College, and was appointed, after the restoration, physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. Died in 1680.

Greaves, [Lat. GRA'VIUS,] (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician and antiquary, was born in Hampshire in 1602. He became professor of geometry at Gresham College, London, in 1630, and in 1637 visited Egypt and the Levant. He took a survey of the Pyramids, of which he published the first accurate description. After his return he was appointed, in 1643, Savilian professor of astronomy, which post he was compelled to resign in 1648 because he was a royalist. He published, among other works, a "Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius," etc. Died in 1652.

See "Life of Greaves," by BIRCH, prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works; WARD, "Lives of the Gresham Professors;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" THOMAS SMITH, "Vita J. Gravii," 1699.

Greaves, (THOMAS,) an English Orientalist of high reputation, born about 1610, was a brother of the preceding, and a friend of Selden. He rose through several preferments to be a prebendary of Peterborough. He wrote some valuable philological treatises. Died in 1676.

Greece. King of. See George I.

Grechetto. See CASTIGLIONE, (GIOVANNI BENEDETTO.)

Grécourt, de, deh grá'koor', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH WILLART—ve'lár'), a French poet, of Scottish extraction, born at Tours in 1684. He was the author of songs, epigrams, and fables of a licentious character. Died in 1743.

See VOLTAIRE, "Age of Louis XIV."

Greely, (HORACE,) an American journalist, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in February, 1811, was the son of a poor farmer, who removed to Vermont in 1821. He learned the art of printing at East Poultney, Vermont, where he worked about four years, (1826-30,) and became at an early age well versed in party politics. He adopted the Universalist creed before he was of age, and supported the Anti-Masonic party. After he had worked a few months in a printing-office in Erie, Pennsylvania, he sought employment in the city of New York in August, 1831, having only ten dollars in his pocket. As he had no friends or acquaintances in New York, and his dress was very odd and shabby, he met with many repulses; but at last he obtained work. He was employed as a journeyman printer for fourteen months, and in January, 1833, became a partner of Francis Story, and began to print the "Morning Post," the first daily penny paper ever published. It was discontinued in a few weeks. The firm of Greeley & Co. founded in March, 1834, "The New-Yorker," a weekly literary journal, (neutral in politics,) of which Mr. Greeley wrote the editorial articles. The "New-Yorker" was issued for seven years, and became an influential paper, but was not profitable to the publishers. He married Miss Cheney, of North Carolina, in 1836. From March, 1838, to March, 1839, he edited "The Jeffersonian," a weekly Whig paper, published under the direction of the Whig Central Committee of the State of New York. About May, 1840, he began to publish "The Log Cabin," a weekly paper, which supported General Harrison for President, and had a large circulation, (over 80,000.) "The Log Cabin," says Parton, "gave him an immense reputation in all parts of the country as an able writer and a zealous politician."

In April, 1841, he founded "The Daily Tribune," price one cent, of which Henry J. Raymond (afterwards editor of the New York "Times") was assistant editor. Since that date the size and the price of the "Tribune" have been much increased. Mr. Greeley advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency in 1844, and, after his defeat, assumed an attitude of more decided hostility to slavery. In 1848 he was elected member of Congress to fill a vacancy for a term which expired in

March, 1849. He published in 1850 "Hints towards Reforms," composed partly of lectures which he had delivered at various places on temperance, popular education, the organization of labour, etc. "His subject," says Parton, "is ever the same; the object of his public life is single. It is the 'EMANCIPATION OF LABOR;' its emancipation from ignorance, vice, servitude, poverty." Having visited Europe in 1851, he published "Glances at Europe." He supported, in successive Presidential elections, General Scott in 1852, J. C. Fremont in 1856, and Abraham Lincoln in 1860, having exerted his influence against the nomination of W. H. Seward at the Chicago Convention of that year. In 1864 he published the first volume of "The American Conflict," (2 vols.) He favoured the plan of universal amnesty and universal suffrage at the end of the civil war, and offered himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867, for which he was censured by many of his own party. Died in 1872.

See PARTON, "Life of Horace Greeley," 1855; D. W. BARTLETT, "Modern Agitators;" BUNGAY, "Off-Hand Takings," 1854; H. GREELEY, "Recollections of a Busy Life," 1868.

Green, (ASHBEL,) an American theologian, born in Hanover, New Jersey, in 1762, graduated at Princeton in 1782. He became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1787, and officiated as chaplain to Congress from 1792 till 1800. He was a principal founder of the Philadelphia Bible Society, formed in 1809. In 1812 he was appointed president of Princeton College. He resigned that position in 1822, and returned to Philadelphia, where he edited the "Christian Advocate." He published Sermons, Discourses, etc. Died in 1848.

See JOSEPH H. JONES, "Life of Ashbel Green, begun to be written by himself," etc., 1849.

Green, (EDWARD BURNABY,) an English scholar, a brother of Admiral Burnaby, made translations from Anacreon, Pindar, and Apollonius Rhodius. Died in 1788.

Green, (HORACE,) an American physician, born in Chittenden, Vermont, in 1802, graduated at Middlebury College in 1824. He took a prominent part in founding the New York Medical College in 1850, and has since been president of its faculty, and emeritus professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Green is distinguished for his novel treatment of diseases of the air-tubes which had very generally been deemed incurable. In 1846 he published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Air-Passages." Among his other works are his "Pathology and Treatment of the Croup," (1849,) and "Surgical Treatment of the Polypi of the Larynx and the Œdema of the Glottis," (1852.) Died in 1866.

Green, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in Yorkshire about 1706. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he became regius professor of theology in 1748, and vice-chancellor about 1750. In 1756 he was created Bishop of Salisbury. Died in 1779.

Green, (JOHN RICHARD,) an English historian, born at Oxford in 1837. Always weak in health, he was from an early age attracted by books. He was for some years a hardworking clergyman in the East of London, wearing himself out by prosecuting his studies as well. In 1869, Archbishop Tait appointed him librarian at Lambeth. His celebrated work, "A Short History of the English People," appeared about 1874, and met with extraordinary success. He afterwards expanded it. Another book, "The Making of England," issued five or six years later, was also extremely well received. In the later years of his life he was always obliged to winter abroad. Died at Mentone in March, 1881.

Green, (JOSEPH HENRY,) an English surgeon, born in 1791. He became professor of surgery in King's College, London, about 1830. He published "Vital Dynamics," and "Mental Dynamics." Died in 1863.

Green, (MARY ANNE EVERETT,) an English authoress, a daughter of Rev. Robert Wood, was born at Sheffield about 1818. She married a Mr. Green in 1845. She published "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain," (3 vols., 1846,) "Lives of the Princesses of England," (6 vols., 1849-55,) which is highly esteemed, and the "Letters of Henrietta Maria, Queen-Consort of Charles I.," (1857,) with other important works.

Green, (MATTHEW,) an English poet, born in London in 1696, wrote a poem, "The Spleen," which was commended by Pope and other critics. Died in 1737.

See JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Green, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born at Ipswich in 1769. He published a work on the "Theory of Morals," and "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature," (1810.) Died in 1825.

Green, (THOMAS,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1816. He took arms against the Union in 1861, became a commander of cavalry, and distinguished himself in several actions in Louisiana in 1863. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and was killed on Red River in April, 1864.

Green, (VALENTINE,) a celebrated English engraver, born in Warwickshire in 1739, settled in London, where he acquired great skill in mezzotint engraving. In 1774 he became associate engraver of the Royal Academy. Among his master-pieces are his prints after West's picture of the "Return of Regulus to Carthage," and portraits after Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1813.

See BRYAN's "Dictionary of Painters."

Greene, (CHARLES GORDON,) an American journalist, born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1804. He became proprietor of the "Boston Statesman," and in 1831 established in Boston the "Morning Post," a Democratic paper, which was successful.

Greene, (CHRISTOPHER,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1737. He commanded Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, on the Delaware River, in 1777, and repulsed a body of Hessians who attacked that fort. He was killed near the Croton River in May, 1781.

Greene, (GEORGE S.,) an American general, born in Rhode Island about 1801, graduated at West Point in 1823. He became a brigadier-general in 1862, and served at the battle of Antietam in September of that year, at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, and in other actions.

Greene, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American author, a grandson of General Nathaniel Greene, was born at East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, in 1811. He was consul of the United States at Rome from 1837 to 1845. He contributed a "Life of General Nathaniel Greene" to Sparks's "American Biography," edited Addison's Complete Works, (1854,) and wrote, besides other works, "Historical Studies, chiefly on Italian History and Literature," a "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," and a "Short History of Rhode Island."

Greene, (MAURICE,) an eminent English composer of church music, born in London about 1696. He was appointed in 1726 organist and composer to the chapels royal, and became professor of music in the University of Cambridge. His "Forty Anthems" (2 vols. fol.) are esteemed his master-pieces; he also composed songs and cantatas of great beauty. Died in 1755.

See HAWKINS, "History of Music."

Greene, (NATHANIEL,) a distinguished American general, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, on the 27th of May, 1742. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and owner of an iron-Forge, in which Nathaniel worked for many years. In 1770 he was elected to the General Assembly of the colony. Anticipating the impending appeal to arms, he began to study the art of war. He married Miss Littlefield in July, 1774. In May, 1775, he was chosen a brigadier-general of the militia of Rhode Island, and joined the army near Boston. He soon gained the confidence of General Washington, who selected him to command the army sent to defend Long Island; but a violent attack of fever prevented him from taking part in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776. He commanded the division with which Washington marched in person at the battle of Trenton, December, 1776. In September, 1777, he distinguished himself at the battle of the Brandywine, and in October commanded the left wing at the battle of Germantown. At the request of General Washington, he accepted in March, 1778, the position of quartermaster-general, the duties of which he performed with great ability until August, 1780. He commanded the right wing at Monmouth, June, 1778, and defeated Sir Henry Clinton at Springfield,

New Jersey, on the 23d of June, 1780. In the October ensuing he was appointed to the command of the Southern army, then greatly disorganized and nearly destitute of supplies. A part of his army gained a victory at Cowpens in January, 1781, soon after which he moved his army to the Catawba River. Pursued by a superior force under Lord Cornwallis, he retreated in good order through North Carolina to the Dan River in February. On this occasion General Washington wrote to him, "Your retreat before Cornwallis is highly applauded by all ranks." Having been reinforced, he marched to Guilford Court-House, where he encountered the enemy on the 15th of March, 1781. Here was fought an indecisive battle, and the British remained masters of the field; but their loss had been so severe that Cornwallis immediately retreated towards the sea. In April, 1781, General Greene adopted the bold resolution to march into South Carolina, and was defeated at Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden. The British, however, were unable to follow up this victory, and in May General Greene marched to the siege of Ninety-Six, a fortified post near the Saluda River. The siege was raised about the end of June by the approach of Lord Rawdon; but the place was soon after evacuated by the British, who, retiring southeastward, were pursued to Orangeburg by General Greene. The next important event of the campaign was the severe battle of Eutaw Springs, (September, 1781,) where Greene lost 555 killed and wounded, but remained master of the field. So great was his energy and skill that before the end of the year the enemy were driven from all parts of South Carolina, except the vicinity of Charleston. A medal was presented to him by Congress for his victory at Eutaw Springs. In 1782 his operations were greatly retarded by the want of ammunition, money, and other resources. He proposed to enlist several regiments of negro soldiers; but this proposal was rejected by the civil authorities of the State. After the end of the war he resolved to settle with his family in Georgia, and in 1785 he removed to an estate which had been presented to him by the State of Georgia, and which was situated near Savannah. He died of a sunstroke, June 19, 1786. He is generally considered to have been superior in military skill and in force of character to all the generals of the Revolution, Washington only excepted.

See a "Life of General Greene," by his grandson, GEORGE W. GREENE, 3 vols., 1867 et seq.; SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. xx., (or x. of second series); BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" WILLIAM JOHNSON, "Life and Correspondence of Nathaniel Greene," 2 vols., 1822; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Greene, (NATHANIEL,) a journalist, a brother of Charles Gordon, noticed above, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1797. He founded in 1821 the "Boston Statesman," a Democratic paper. In 1829 he was appointed postmaster of Boston. He translated "Tales from the German," (2 vols., 1837,) and other works.

Greene, (ROBERT,) one of the principal English dramatists who preceded Shakspeare, was born at Ipswich about 1560. He began to write for the stage about 1584, and from that time gave himself up to a course of dissipation, varied by occasional fits of remorse. Among the works known to be his are the "History of Orlando Furioso," and the "Comical History of Alphonsus, King of Aragon," also a prose treatise entitled "Greene's Groatsworth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance." His novel of "Pandosto" is said to have been the original of Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale." He died in great poverty in 1592.

See COLLIER, "History of English Dramatic Poetry;" DRAKE, "Shakspeare and his Times;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Greene, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Norwich in 1658. On the accession of George I. he was appointed one of his chaplains, and in 1721 became Bishop of Norwich. He was the author of "Principles of Religion Explained," and other works. Died in 1738.

Greenfield, (WILLIAM,) an English Orientalist and profound scholar, published a "Comprehensive Bible," (1827,) "Novum Testamentum," (1829,) and other works. Died in 1832.

Greenham, green'am, (RICHARD,) an English Puritan divine, born about 1630, was rector of Dry-Drayton for

many years. He left Sermons and other religious works. "He excelled in experimental divinity," says Bishop Hall. Died in 1591.

Green'hill, (JOHN,) an English painter, born in 1649, was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely. He copied some works of Van Dyck. Died in 1676.

Greenhill, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and commentator, became rector of Stepney about 1656. He was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He wrote "Expositions of Ezekiel," (5 vols., 1645-62.) Died about 1675.

Green'höw, (ROBERT,) M.D., an American writer, born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1800, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1821. He published a "History of Oregon and California," (1846.) Died at San Francisco in 1854.

Green'leaf, (SIMON,) an American jurist, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1783, became Royall professor of law at Harvard in 1833, and Dane professor in 1846. His chief work is a "Treatise on the Law of Evidence," (3 vols., 1842-53.) Died in 1853.

Greenough, green'ö, (GEORGE BELLAS,) an English geologist, born about 1777; died in 1854.

Greenough, green'ö, (HORATIO,) an eminent American sculptor, born in Boston in 1805. He was educated at Harvard, where he enjoyed the friendship of Allston. Before graduating, he went to Rome, to prosecute his artistic studies; and, with the exception of a brief visit to his native city in 1826, he resided in Italy, chiefly at Florence, until 1851, when he returned to the United States. Died near Boston in December, 1852. Of his numerous works we may mention his "Chaunting Cherubs," the first group in marble ever executed by an American sculptor, (ordered by his devoted friend and patron, J. Fenimore Cooper,) "The Angel and Child," "Venus contending for the Golden Apple," (greatly admired in Florence,) a colossal statue of Washington in front of the national Capitol, for which Congress paid twenty thousand dollars, and a group entitled "The Rescue," (1851,) representing a scene in the early settlement of the American colonies, executed by order of Congress. A volume of Greenough's Essays, with a Memoir of his Life by H. T. Tuckerman, was published in 1853.

See, also, TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Greenville. See GRANVILLE.

Green'ville, (Sir BEVIL,) an English officer, born in 1596, was a grandson of Sir Richard, noticed below. He represented the county of Cornwall in the Long Parliament in 1640, and supported the royalist party. He had a prominent share in the victory gained by the royal army at Stratton in 1643; but he was mortally wounded at the battle of Lansdowne the same year. Lord Clarendon says of Sir Bevil, "A brighter courage and gentler disposition were never married together."

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Greenville, (DENIS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1630. He was created Dean of Durham in 1684; but he was deprived of his office in 1690 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III. He died in Paris in 1703.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Greenville, (RICHARD.) See TEMPLE, EARL.

Greenville, (Sir RICHARD,) a brave English officer, born in the West of England about 1540, was a relative of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was elected to Parliament for Cornwall in 1571. As vice-admiral of a squadron, he sailed in 1591 to intercept some Spanish merchant-vessels. These being strongly escorted, an obstinate struggle took place, which resulted in the defeat of the English. Sir Richard, though severely wounded, refused to surrender until his men accepted the offers of quarter. He was taken on board a Spanish ship, but, though kindly treated, soon after died of his wounds, (1588.)

See HAKLUVT, "Voyages," vol. iii.; "Biographia Britannica;" CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals."

Green'wood, (FRANCIS WILLIAM PITT,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Boston in 1797, graduated at Harvard in 1814. He became pastor of King's Chapel, in Boston, in 1824. He contributed to the "North American Review," and published sermons, essays, etc. Died in 1843.

Greenwood, (GRACE.) See LIPPINCOTT, (SARAH J.)
Grég'an, (JOHN EDGAR,) a noted Scottish architect, born in 1813. His principal works are in Manchester and its vicinity, and include the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood, a number of churches, warehouses, and private dwellings. Gregan was a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects. Died in 1855.

Gregg, (DAVID M.), an American general of cavalry, born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1855. He commanded a division of cavalry under General Sheridan in a raid around Lee's army in May, 1864, and at the battles of Meadow Bridge and Trevilian Station, in June of that year. He directed the cavalry of the army of the Potomac from August, 1864, to February, 1865.

Gregg, (JOHN,) an American general, born about 1828. He became a brigadier-general of the Confederate army, and was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, in October, 1864.

Gregg, (MAX'CY,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1814, was a lawyer before the civil war. He was killed at Fredericksburg, fighting against the Union, in December, 1862.

Grégoire, the French of GREGORY, which see.

Grégoire, grâ'gwâr', (HENRI,) a French ecclesiastic and eminent writer, born near Lunéville in 1750. He was elected by the clergy to the States-General in 1789. In 1792 he was chosen Bishop of Blois under the civil constitution, and a member of the Convention, in which he took a prominent part in the abolition of royalty and negro slavery, (1794.) The Jacobins accused him of a design to "Christianize the Revolution." He was chosen one of the legislative body about the end of 1799, and a senator in 1801. He was one of the founders and members of the Institute, and corresponded with many savants among foreign nations. His election as deputy in 1819 caused great excitement, and was nullified by the royalist majority. Among his principal works is a "History of Religious Sects," (1810.) Died in 1831.

See CARNOT, "Notice historique," prefixed to the "Mémoires ecclésiastiques, politiques," etc. of Grégoire, 2 vols., 1837; J. LA-VAUD, "Notice sur H. Grégoire," 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" G. KRUEGER, "H. Grégoire, Bischof von Blois," 1838; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1822.

Grégoire, (PIERRE,) [Lat. GREGORIUS TOLOSANUS,] a French jurist, born at Toulouse about 1540, became professor of civil law at Pont-à-Mousson. He published several legal works in Latin. Died about 1597.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Grégoire de Nazianze. See GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

Grégoire de Nyse. See GREGORY OF NYSSA.

Grégoire le Grand. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Gregor, the German for GREGORY, which see.

Greg'o-ras Ni-ceph'o-rus, [Gr. Νικηφόρος ὁ Γρηγόριος,] a Byzantine historian and mathematician, born about 1295, was the author of a "History of Constantinople from 1204 to 1359." The principal part of it was published, with a Latin translation, in 1562. He wrote many other works. He proposed a method for reforming the calendar, which was adopted about three hundred years later by Gregory XIII. Died about 1360.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOUVIN, "Vita Nicephori Gregoræ," in an edition of his History, Paris, 2 vols., 1702.

Gregorio, grâ-go're-o, sometimes written **Gregori**, (CARLO,) an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1719; died in 1759.

His son FERDINANDO (1740-1800) was a skilful engraver, and worked at Florence.

Gregorio, (MAURISIO,) a Sicilian theologian and writer, born at Camerata in 1575; died in 1651.

Gregorio, (ROSARIO,) an Italian antiquary and historian, born in 1753, became canon of a church at Palermo, and professor of law. Among his works are an "Introduction to the Study of the Public Law of Sicily," (1794,) and "Discourses on the History of Sicily." Died in 1809.

Gregorio il Grande. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Gregorius, the Latin of GREGORY, which see.

Gre-go'ri-us, (PUBLIUS,) an Italian scholar, surnamed TIPHER'NUS, born in Umbria, translated into Latin the last seven books of Strabo. Died in 1469.

Gregorius Ariminensis. See GREGORY OF RIMINI.

Gregorius Florentinus. See GREGORY OF TOURS.

Gregorius Magnus. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Gregorius Nazianzenus. See GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

Gregorius Nyssenus. See GREGORY OF NYSSA.

Gre-go'ri-us Par'dus, called also **Gregory of Corinth**, an Archbishop of Corinth in the twelfth century, was the author of a work on Dialects.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Gregorius Tolosanus. See GRÉGOIRE, (PIERRE.)

Gregorj or **Gregori,** grà-go're-ee, (GIOVANNI GASPARO,) an Italian writer, born in 1769, became president of the imperial court in Rome in 1811. Died in 1846.

Greg'o-ry I, POPE, surnamed THE GREAT, [Lat. GREGORIUS MAGNUS; Fr. GRÉGOIRE LE GRAND, grà'gwâr'leh grôn; It. GREGORIO IL GRANDE, grà-go're-o èl grân'dà,] was born about 550, of an illustrious Roman family. He became prefect of Rome in 573. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope, and in this station showed great zeal in reforming the Church and propagating Christianity. Previous to his becoming pope, he had induced Pelagius II. to send missionaries to England. His character was distinguished by many eminent virtues, much alloyed, however, by superstitious weakness. Among other inconsistencies, he is charged with having flattered infamous rulers to secure their protection to the Church. His principal works are a treatise "On the Sacerdotal Office," ("De Cura sacerdotali,") "Books of Morals," ("Moralium Libri,") and "Letters and Dialogues." Died in 604.

See MAIMBOURG, "Histoire du Pontificat de Grégoire le Grand," 1686; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," GEORG PFAHLER, "Gregor der Grosse und seine Zeit," 2 vols., 1853; FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique," G. GRADENIGO, "S. Gregorius Magnus, etc. vindicatus," 1753; DENIS DE SAINTE-MARTHE, "Histoire de S. Grégoire le Grand," 1697.

Gregory II, POPE, was born in Rome, and succeeded Constantine in 715 A.D. When in 726 the emperor Leo forbade the worship of images, Gregory attempted to dissuade him from it. He convoked a council against the Iconoclasts, and one to forbid marriage to monks. It was during his rule that Boniface preached Christianity in Germany. Died in 731.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra."

Gregory III, a native of Syria, was the successor of Gregory II. In 732 he passed a decree establishing the worship of images. In 740 he was involved in a dispute with Luitbrand, King of the Lombards. Died in 741.

See ALLEZT, "Histoire des Papes," 1776.

Gregory IV., born at Rome, became pope on the death of Valentinus, in 827. Being called upon to adjust the quarrel between Louis le Débonnaire and his sons, he offended both parties and also the French bishops. He built a new town near Ostia as a defence against the Saracens, which he named Gregoriopolis. Died in 844.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Gregory V. was a native of Germany and a relative of Otho III. Through the influence of that emperor he became pope in 997. Soon after this, Crescentius, a man of wealth, assumed the title of consul, and drove the new pope from the city. He raised John, Bishop of Piacenza, to the tiara; but the next year Otho and Gregory returned with an army, imprisoned John, and executed Crescentius. Died in 999.

See PLATINA, "Vitæ Summorum Pontificum."

Gregory VI. was a native of Rome, and succeeded Benedict IX. in 1044. In 1046 the emperor Henry III., in a council at Sutri, deposed the three popes Benedict, Sylvester III., and Gregory, and elected Clement II., upon which Gregory retired to a monastery, where he died in 1047.

Gregory VII. (or **Hil'de-brand**) was born near Soana, in Tuscany, about 1015. On the death of Alexander II., in 1073, he was elected his successor. He now set about reforming the Church, especially with regard to simony, which was very prevalent. He resolved to take away from secular princes the right of disposing of sees within their dominions. With this view, he sent legates to Henry IV. of Germany, one of the most guilty in this respect. His admonitions having no effect, he next assembled a council at Rome in 1074, in which persons guilty of simony were anathematized, and it was decreed that no one should be admitted to holy orders unless

he had taken a vow of celibacy. He summoned another council in 1075, in which kings were forbidden, under pain of excommunication, to give the investiture of sees and abbey. Henry IV., without regarding Gregory's decrees, and indignant at his assumptions, assembled a diet at Worms and deposed him; whereupon Gregory solemnly excommunicated the emperor in a council at the Lateran palace, and declared his subjects released from their allegiance. This act of Gregory was the boldest assumption of power hitherto exercised by any pontiff. After Henry had endured a most humiliating penance, a reconciliation was effected between them, which, however, was not lasting. Gregory at length retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085. He appears to have been sincere in his efforts to reform the Church, but to have allowed his ambition to get the mastery of him, and aimed to make all powers subordinate to the papal see.

See SPITTLER, "Geschichte der Hierarchie von Gregor VII.," GRIESLEY, "Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII.," 1829; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" PLATINA, "Vitæ Summorum Pontificum;" J. VOIGT, "Hildebrand als Papst Gregor VII.," 2 vols., 1813; French version of the same, Paris, 1837; JOHN W. BOWDEN, "Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII.," 2 vols., 1840; G. CASSANDER, "Das Zeitalter Hildebrands fri und gegen ihn," 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Gregory VIII. (ALBERTO di Mora,) born at Benevento, succeeded Urban III. in 1187. He survived but two months, and was followed by Clement III. He must be distinguished from the anti-pope of the name of Bourdin, who also assumed the name of Gregory VIII.

Gregory IX. (Cardinal UGOLINO) was Bishop of Ostia, and a native of Anagni. He succeeded Honorius III. in 1227. Soon after his election, he insisted on Frederick II. of Germany engaging in a crusade, and, on his delay, immediately excommunicated him. The whole of this pontiff's rule was signalized by a struggle for supremacy between Frederick and the Ghibelines on the one side, and the Guelphs, with the pope, on the other. Died in 1241.

See G. VOSSIUS, "Gregorii Papæ Noni Gesta," 1686.

Gregory X. (TEBALDO Visconti,) born at Piacenza, succeeded Clement IX. in 1271. In 1274 he convoked a general council at Lyons, and effected a transient reconciliation between the Greek and Latin Churches. Among other reforms, the mode of electing popes by conclave was adopted. Died in 1276.

See P. M. CAMPI, "Vita Gregorii X.," Rome, 1665; BONUCCI, "Istoria del Pontefice B. Gregorio X.," 1711.

Gregory XI. (PIERRE ROGER de Montroux—dèh môn'troo'), a native of France, and son of the Count of Beaufort, was born about 1330. He succeeded Urban V. in 1370. In 1377 he transferred the papal see from Avignon, where it had been for nearly seventy years, back to Rome. Gregory was the first pope who condemned the doctrines of Wicliff. He was a man of great learning, and highly esteemed for his unblemished character. Died in 1378.

See ALLEZT, "Histoire des Papes," 1776.

Gregory XII. (ANGELO Cornaro,) a native of Venice, born about 1325, was chosen successor to Innocent VII. in 1406. Owing to the schism which had divided the Western Church since 1379, he had a rival in the anti-pope Benedict XIII. In a council at Pisa in 1409, the sovereigns of Europe deposed both Gregory and Benedict, and elected Peter Philargi, a Greek. The other two, however, persisted in their claims, and the Western Church had three popes instead of one. The great Council of Constance again deposed them in 1415, and Gregory was appointed legate to the Marches of Ancona. Died in 1417.

See ALLEZT, "Histoire des Papes," 1776.

Gregory XIII. (UGO Buoncompagni,) a native of Bologna, born in 1502, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He was distinguished for his knowledge of civil and canon law, and his zeal in the cause of education. He endowed several colleges at Rome, one of which was called the Gregorian College. He reformed the Julian Calendar; and the "New Style," (as it is called,) which he introduced, has been generally adopted. Died in 1585.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" G. P. MAFFEI, "Annali di Gregorio XIII.," 2 vols., 1742; A. DE VIDALLAN, "Vie de Grégoire XIII.," 1840.

Gregory XIV., (NICCOLÒ Sfondrato,) a native of Cremona, succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He did much to promote the French league against Henry IV. of France, whom he excommunicated. Died in 1591.

Gregory XV., (ALESSANDRO Ludovisio,) a native of Bologna, born in 1554, succeeded Paul V. in 1621. He was of a mild and humane character, and exerted himself to put an end to the persecution of the Protestants in Valtellina. He founded the college De Propaganda Fide. He was the author of a "Letter to Shah Abbâs, King of the Persians." Died in 1623.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes."

Gregory XVI., (MAURO Capellari,) born at Belluno in 1705. He was made a cardinal by Leo XII. in 1825, and soon after became prefect of the college De Propaganda Fide. He conducted the negotiation with the kingdom of Prussia under Pius VIII., and was elected pope in 1831. Died in 1846. He was succeeded by Pius IX.

See A. MANAVIT, "Notice historique sur Grégoire XVI," 1846; B. WAGNER, "Paps Gregor XVI., sein Leben und sein Pontificat," 1846; FARINI, "Lo Stato Romano," translated into English by the Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE; WISEMAN, "Recollections of the Last Four Popes."

Gregory OF AGRIGENTUM, a Greek theologian, born about 524. He visited Antioch, Constantinople, and Rome, and was appointed by the pope Bishop of Agrigentum, in Sicily. Died about 565.

Gregory OF ANTIOCH, a Greek ecclesiastic, who became Patriarch of Antioch about 570 A.D. Died about 594.

Gregory OF CORINTH. See GREGORIUS PARDUS.

Gregory OF NYSSA, [Lat. GREGORIUS NYSSÆNUS; Fr. GRÉGOIRE DE NYSSÉ, grâ'gwâr' deh nÿss,] Bishop of Nyssa, an eminent Greek Father, was born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about 332 A.D., and was a brother of Basil the Great. He became bishop about 372, opposed Arianism, and was banished at the instigation of the Arians by Valens in 375 A.D. On the death of Valens (378 A.D.) he was restored to his see. He had a high reputation for learning and eloquence. He died about 398 A.D., and left many sermons, doctrinal treatises, orations, letters, etc., which have often been printed.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" J. RUPP, "Gregor's des Bischofs von Nyssa Leben," etc., 1834; VILLEMANN, "Tableau de l'Éloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" S. P. HEYNS, "Disputatio historico-theologica de Gregorio Nysseno," 1835.

Gregory OF RIMINI, [Lat. GREGORIUS ARIMINENSIS,] an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Rimini, became general of the order of Augustines at Montpellier. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1358.

Gregory, [Lat. GREGORIUS,] SAINT, first Patriarch of Armenia, born in 257 A.D., was of the royal Persian family of the Arsacidae, and was surnamed THE ILLUMINATOR, from his having converted Armenia to Christianity.

See GRAVINA, "Vita e Miracoli di San Gregorio."

Gregory OF SAINT VINCENT. See SAINT VINCENT.

Gregory THE THAUMATURGIST, [Lat. GREGORIUS THAUMATURGUS; Gr. Γρηγόριος ὁ Θαυματουργός; Fr. GRÉGOIRE THAUMATURGE, grâ'gwâr' tō mā'türzh',] one of the early Christian theologians, born in Cappadocia in the third century, was a disciple of Origen. He owed his surname to his reputation for working miracles. He became Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea in 240 A.D. He was the author of a "Eulogy on Origen," "Symbol of the Faith," and other works. Died about 270.

See PALLAVICINI, "Vita Gregorii Thaumaturgi," Rome, 1644; FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gregory OF TOURS, [Lat. GEORGIUS FLORENTIUS GREGORIUS,] one of the earliest French historians, born at Auvergne in 544 A.D., was appointed Bishop of Tours. His principal work, entitled "Historia Francorum," is a history of France from the establishment of Christianity till 595 A.D. Being persecuted for denouncing the crimes of the French sovereigns Chilpéric and Frédégonde, he retired to Rome, where he died in 595.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" J. W. LOEBEL, "Gregor von Tours und seine Zeit," 1839; "Gallia Christiana," tome xiv.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Greg'o-ry, (DAVID,) a Scottish philosopher, born about 1627, was the brother of James, who invented the reflecting telescope, and was the ancestor of several great mathematicians. He was himself remarkable for his skill in medicine, philosophy, etc. His three sons, David, James, and Charles, were at the same time mathematical professors in three universities.

Gregory, (DAVID,) son of the preceding, born at Aberdeen in 1661, was a skilful mathematician, and one of the most eminent members of this remarkable family. At the age of twenty-three he succeeded his uncle James as professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. He has the credit of being one of the first who taught the Newtonian philosophy in his public lectures. He published, from 1684 to 1703, several works on astronomy and geometry. In 1691 he obtained the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford. He afterwards wrote "Elements of Spherical Dioptrics and Catoptrics," and "Elements of Physical and Geometrical Astronomy," (1702, the latter of which is his most important work. Professor Hutton says, "It was esteemed by Newton himself as a most excellent explanation and defence of his philosophy." Died in 1708. His brother James was chosen professor of mathematics in Edinburgh in 1791. Another brother, Charles, occupied the chair of mathematics at Saint Andrew's from 1707 to 1739, when he was succeeded by his son David.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gregory, (DUNCAN FARQUHARSON,) a British mathematician, born in 1814, was the son of James Gregory, M.D., (1753-1821,) and a descendant of the first James, noticed below. He was a Fellow and sub-lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, and principal contributor to the Cambridge "Mathematical Journal." In 1841 he published an excellent work on the "Differential and Integral Calculus." Died in 1844.

Gregory, (EDMUND,) an English writer, published a "Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy," (1646.) Died in 1650.

Gregory, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English author, born in 1754, was curate of Saint Giles, London, from 1782 to 1804. He published a "History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1794,) a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and other works on various subjects. Died in 1808.

Gregory, (JAMES,) a celebrated Scottish geometer, born at Aberdeen in 1638, was the most eminent individual in a family which during several successive generations has been distinguished for profound attainments in the exact sciences. After leaving the university he devoted his talents to optics, and, at the age of twenty-four, invented the reflecting telescope which bears his name, and which he described in a treatise entitled "Optica Promota." About 1665 he visited Italy, where he passed several years and published a work on the "Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola," (1667.) These works procured for him the friendship of Newton, Huyghens, and other eminent philosophers. On his return to England, in 1668, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and professor of mathematics at Saint Andrew's. In 1674 he obtained the same chair in the University of Edinburgh, where he died suddenly in October, 1675, at the age of thirty-six. Charles Hutton expressed the opinion that "his mathematical genius as an inventor was of the first order." The list of his inventions comprises, besides the Gregorian telescope, burning mirrors, the solution of the Keplerian problem, a method for the transformation of curves, a converging series for making logarithms, etc. He wrote, besides the works above named, a "Part of Universal Geometry," and "Geometrical Essays." He left one son, James, born in 1674, who became professor of medicine at Aberdeen and was the father of John Gregory, M.D., noticed below. It is said that sixteen members of this family have held professorships in British colleges and schools.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Biographia Britannica;" HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gregory, (JAMES,) M.D., a Scottish physician, born at Aberdeen in 1753, was the son of John Gregory, M.D., noticed below. He attained eminence as a professor of medicine in Edinburgh, and published a "General View

of Theoretical Medicine," ("Conspicua Medicinæ Theoreticæ,") and other professional works. Died in 1821.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gregory, (JOHN), an English minister and historical writer, born in Buckinghamshire in 1607. His various works were published under the title of "Gregorii Posthuma," with a Life of the author by John Gurgany, (1st part, 1649.) Died in 1646.

Gregory, (JOHN), M.D., a grandson of James Gregory the eminent geometer, was born at Aberdeen in 1724. He became successively professor of philosophy and medicine at Aberdeen, and in 1766 was appointed professor of the practice of physic in Edinburgh. His principal works are "Elements of the Practice of Physic," "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." Died in 1773.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gregory, (OLINTHUS GILBERT), LL.D., a distinguished mathematician and philosopher, born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1774. His "Treatise on the Use of the Sliding Rule" procured for him the notice of Dr. Hutton, to whom in 1800 he dedicated his "Treatise on Astronomy." Soon after this he became editor of the "Gentleman's Diary" and the "Pantalogia." He was appointed a mathematical master in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1802, and, on the resignation of Dr. Hutton, succeeded him as professor of mathematics in that institution. Among his other writings are "A Treatise on Mechanics," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Lessons Astronomical and Philosophical," a "Memoir of John Mason Good," a "Dissertation on Weights and Measures," and "Evidences of Christianity," (1815.) Dr. Gregory was one of the twelve founders of the Royal Astronomical Society. As a man, he was greatly beloved and esteemed for his goodness of heart and eminent Christian virtues. Died in 1841.

Gregory, (WILLIAM), a Scottish chemist and physician of high reputation, born in Edinburgh about 1803, was the author of "Outlines of Chemistry," (1843,) and "Letters to a Candid Enquirer on Animal Magnetism," (1853.) He also translated Von Reichenbach's "Researches on Magnetism," and edited several of Liebig's works. He became professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh about 1844. Died in 1858.

Gregory the Great. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Greg'or-ý Naz-i-an-zen, [Lat. GREGORIUS NAZIANZENSIS; Gr. Γρηγόριος Ναζιανζηνός; Fr. GRÉGOIRE DE NAZIANZE, grá'gwâr' deh ná'ze'ónz'; Ger. GREGOR (or GREGORIUS, grá-go're-ús) VON NAZIANZ, grá-gór' fon nat-se-ántz'], a celebrated Greek Father, surnamed THEOLOGIAN, was born near Nazianzus about 328 A.D. He studied successively at Cæsarea, Alexandria, and Athens, where he formed an intimacy with Saint Basil. He was afterwards associated with his father in the bishopric of Nazianzus, where he was distinguished for his pulpit eloquence and by the poetical graces and the mild conciliatory spirit of his compositions. During the Arian persecution under Valens, he repaired to Constantinople, where he took charge of a private chapel; but, having incurred the enmity of zealots and courtiers by his mildness and his simple style of living, he resigned his office. His farewell sermon on this occasion is an admirable specimen of pulpit eloquence, full of dignity and pathos. Having previously visited Cæsarea and delivered the funeral oration of his friend Basil, he retired to his native place, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his religious duties and the composition of his poems. A collection of these was published at Venice in 1504. He also wrote numerous orations and epistles, which have gone through several editions. "Gregorius," says Dupin, "deserves to be classed with the most perfect orators of Greece," excelling his contemporaries "in the nobleness of his expressions, the beauty of his reasonings, and the sublimity of his thoughts." Died in 389 A.D.

See VILLEMANN, "Tableau de l'Éloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle;" ULLMANN, "Gregorius von Nazianz," 1825; GODEFROY HERMANT, "Vie de S. Grégoire de Nazianze," 1675; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" CAVE, "Scriptorium Ecclesiasticum Historia Literaria;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1851.

Greif. See GRYPHIUS.

Greiff, grif, (FRIEDRICH), a German chemist, born at Tübingen in 1601; died in 1668.

Greig, grig, ? (SAMUEL CARLOVITCH), a Scottish admiral, who entered the Russian service in 1764 and accompanied Count Orlov in his expedition against the Turks. He was made commandant of Cronstadt in 1775, and admiral in 1782. Died in 1788. A monument was erected to him at Revel by the empress Catherine.

See COUNT SÉGUR, "Mémoires;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Grel-let, (STEPHEN), a minister of the Society of Friends or Quakers, born in France in 1773, was originally a Roman Catholic. He entered the body-guard of Louis XVI. about 1790, and emigrated to New York in 1795. He was converted to the principles of the Friends about 1796, and became a preacher, in which capacity he travelled extensively. He resided in the latter part of his life at Burlington, New Jersey, where he died in 1855.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Stephen Grellet," edited by B. SEEBORN, 2 vols., 1860.

Gren, grèn, (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT KARL), a German chemist and writer, born at Bernburg in 1760; died at Halle in 1798.

Grenade, de, (LOUIS.) See GRANADA.

Grenan, grèh-nôn', (BÉNIGNE), a Latin poet, born at Noyers, in Burgundy, about 1680, was professor of rhetoric at Paris. His style is said to be pure and animated. He translated Boileau's tenth and eleventh Satires into Latin. Died in 1723.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gren'fell, (PAS'COE), M.P., an English opponent of the slave-trade, born in 1762. He was a coadjutor of Wilberforce, and spoke in the House of Commons against the slave-trade. Died in 1838.

Grenier, grèh-ne-â', (JACQUES RAYMOND), a French hydrographer and naval officer, born in 1736, sailed in 1767 to explore the seas bordering on the coast of Comandul and the adjacent islands. He published, after his return, a number of valuable charts, and "The Art of Naval Warfare," etc., (1787.) Died in 1803.

See "Archives de la Marine," etc.

Grenier, (JEAN), BARON, a French jurist, born in Auvergne in 1753, published a "Treatise on Donations and Wills," (1807,) and other works. Died in 1841.

Grenier, (PAUL), COUNT, a French general of division, born at Sarre-Louis in 1768; died in 1827.

Grenville, (HON. GEORGE), a distinguished English statesman, born in 1712, was a younger brother of Richard, Earl Temple, and brother-in-law of William Pitt the elder. He became ministerial leader of the Commons in 1762, having been treasurer of the navy for some years previous. He had mostly acted with the Whigs. While advocating a tax on cider, he called on his opponents to say where they would have a tax laid: "Let them tell me where; I repeat it, sir, tell me where." Pitt, who was then in the Opposition, raised a general laugh against him by murmuring the line of a well-known song,

"Gentle shepherd, tell me where."

In 1763 the prime minister, Lord Bute, resigned, and Grenville succeeded him as first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. "We are inclined to think," says Macaulay, "that the worst administration which has governed England since the Revolution was that of George Grenville. His public acts may be classed under two heads,—outrages on the liberty of the people, and outrages on the dignity of the crown." Among the former was the famous Stamp Act of 1765. The king hated Grenville, and at last got rid of him in July, 1765, when the Marquis of Rockingham became premier. He died in 1770, leaving three sons, one of whom was Thomas, Lord Grenville.

See SMITH, "Grenville Papers;" LORD MAHON, "History of England;" MACAULAY, article on the "Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.

Grenville, (GEORGE NUGENT.) See NUGENT.

Grenville, (RICHARD.) See TEMPLE, (EARL.)

Grenville, (THOMAS), born in 1755, was a son of George Grenville, noticed above. He was employed in

important missions to the United States, France, and Prussia, and after the death of Fox became first lord of the admiralty. This post he resigned in 1807, because the new ministry was hostile to Catholic emancipation. He died in 1846, having bequeathed to the British Museum his magnificent library, consisting of more than 20,000 volumes.

Grenville, (WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE,) LORD, an able English statesman and orator, born in 1759, was the third son of George Grenville, noticed above. He was elected to Parliament in 1782, was appointed paymaster-general of the army in 1783, and was chosen Speaker of the Commons about 1789. In 1790 he was created Baron Grenville, and in 1791 became secretary for foreign affairs in the ministry of Pitt. He retired from office with Pitt in 1801. In the Whig ministry formed by himself and Fox about February, 1806, he was first lord of the treasury (premier) for about one year. During several years after 1808, Lords Grenville and Grey were the leaders of the opposition; but the former did not support the Reform bills of Lord Grey. He wrote Latin poems, entitled "Nugæ Metricæ," ("Metrical Trifles," 1824.) For many years he was chancellor of the University of Oxford. His wife was Anne Pitt, daughter of Lord Camelford. He died, without issue, in 1834.

See J. SMITH, "Grenville Papers," 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1820; ALISON, "History of Europe."

Greppi, grep'pee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian dramatist, born at Bologna in 1751. His works are numerous, and were popular at the time. Died in 1811.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," vol. viii.

Gresh'am, (SIR THOMAS,) a wealthy English merchant, born in London in 1519. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth as her agent at Antwerp, and was also sent on several diplomatic missions. About 1566 he built at his own expense the Royal Exchange, London, the first edifice of the kind in England. He founded in London, in 1575, the college called by his name. Died in 1579.

See "Life of Sir Thomas Gresham," London, 1845; WARD, "Lives of the Gresham Professors."

Gresley, grã'le', (GABRIEL,) a French painter, born at L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs about 1710. He excelled especially in domestic scenes. Died in 1756.

Grès'ley, (WILLIAM,) a popular English writer, born about 1800. Among his works (published 1835-51) are "Bernard Leslie," a novel, "Coniston Hall," "Forest of Arden," and "Help to Prayer." He died in 1876.

Greslon, grã'lôn', (ADRIEN,) a French Jesuit, born at Périgueux in 1618. He visited China in 1657, and published, after his return, a "History of China under the Rule of the Tartars," (1661.) Died in 1697.

Gresset, grã'sã', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a celebrated French poet and dramatist, born at Amiens in 1709. He entered the order of Jesuits, and, at the age of twenty-four, produced a comic poem called "Vert-Vert," which had great success, and is one of the most witty and ingenious specimens of persiflage in the language. It has been translated into English by T. G. Cooper. About 1735 he ceased to be a Jesuit, and removed to Paris. His "Epistle to my Sister on my Convalescence" is greatly admired. He wrote a very successful comedy, called "Le Méchant," (1747,) and several tragedies. In 1748 he was admitted into the French Academy. Died in 1777. "After the lapse of a century," says De Pongerville, "Gresset has lost nothing of his high renown. He is considered one of the ornaments of our poetical firmament." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See BAILLY, "Éloge de Gresset," 1785; SAINTE-BEUVE, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," September, 1845; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" DE CAYROL, "Essai historique sur la Vie de Gresset," 2 vols., 1845.

Gressly, grëss'lee, (ARMAND,) a Swiss geologist, born near Laufen about 1813. He gained distinction by his researches in the geology of the Jura Mountains. Died near Berne in 1865.

Gres'well, (EDWARD,) a learned English theologian, born at Manchester in 1797. He became a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He published, besides other works, "Harmonia Evangelica," (1830,) and

"An Exposition of the Parables and other Parts of the Gospels," (5 vols., 1834-35.)

Gretch or **Gretsch**, grêch, (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur* and critic, born at Saint Petersburg in 1787. He was for a time editor of a political and patriotic journal, entitled "The Son of the Fatherland," and was afterwards associated with Boolgarin (Bulgarin) in editing "The Northern Bee." His principal work is a "History of Russian Literature," (1819-22.) He also published a valuable Russian Grammar, and a "Military Lexicon," in which he was assisted by his friend Baron von Seddeler.

See KÖNIG, "N. Gretch und die Russische Literatur," 1846.

Grétry, grã'tre', (ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE,) a celebrated opera-composer, born at Liege in 1741. He visited Rome in 1759, having previously given proof of his genius by the composition of six symphonies and a mass. He became a pupil of the famous Martini. He afterwards repaired to Paris, where he brought out his comic opera of "Huron," (1769,) which met with brilliant success; it was followed in rapid succession by "The Speaking Picture," ("Le Tableau parlant,") "Sylvain," "Zémoire et Azor," "The Rose-Tree of Salency," ("La Rosière de Salency,") "Richard Cœur de Lion," and other comic operas, which raised his reputation to the highest point. Grétry was a member of the French Institute, and of the Academy of Music at Stockholm, and obtained various other distinctions. He died in 1813, and a monument, by Geefs, was erected to him at Liege.

See LE BRETON, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Grétry," 1814; "Grétry en Famille," etc., by A. J. GRÉTRY, his nephew, 1815; E. C. DE GERLACHE, "Essai sur Grétry," 1844; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" F. VAN HULST, "Grétry," 1842.

Gretser, grët'ser, (JAKOB,) a distinguished German Jesuit and philologist, born at Markdorf, in Suabia, in 1561. He wrote numerous works, among which is a treatise "On the Holy Cross," ("De Sancta Cruce," 1600.) Died at Ingolstadt in 1625.

See his Life prefixed to an edition of his Works, 17 vols. fol., 1734-41; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Greuze, gruz, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a distinguished French painter, born in Burgundy in 1726. He excelled in delineating domestic scenes of a touching and impressive character. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Father explaining the Bible to his Children," "Saint Mary in Egypt," ("Sainte-Marie Égyptienne,") "The Good Mother," a "Young Girl holding a Dove," and "The Paternal Blessing." Died in 1805.

See MÉRIMÉE, "De la Peinture à l'Huile;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Greve or **Greeve**, grã'veh or hrã'veh, (ECBERT JAN,) a Dutch theologian and Orientalist, born at Deventer in 1754, wrote a treatise "On the Last Chapters of the Book of Job," (in Latin.) Died in 1811.

Greve, van, vãn grã'veh, (JAN,) a Dutch Arminian theologian, born about 1580. He wrote "Tribunal Reformatum."

Greve, van, (PIETER,) a Dutch jurist, born at Deventer in 1641; died in 1677.

Grev'ille or **Grev'ile**, (SIR FULKE,) Lord Brooke, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Warwickshire in 1554, was distinguished by the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who made him a knight. He was appointed by King James I. under-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer in 1615, and obtained from that monarch the castle of Warwick, (then in a ruinous condition,) which he repaired at vast expense. He was created a peer, with the title of Baron Brooke, in 1620. He was mortally wounded in a quarrel with an old servant, in 1628. Lord Brooke was the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney, of whom he published a biography. He also wrote a number of poems and tragedies.

See HORACE WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" "Biographia Britannica."

Greville, (ROBERT,) born in 1608, was a cousin of the preceding, whose title he inherited. He fought in the Parliamentary army, and was killed at the battle of Lichfield in 1643. Among his principal works are a "Discourse opening the Nature of the Episcopacy exercised in England," (1641,) and "The Nature of Truth."

See LODGE'S "Portraits."

Greville, (ROBERT KAYE,) a British botanist, born in the county of Durham about 1794. He published, besides other works, "Flora Edinensis: Plants of Edinburgh," (1824,) and "The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," (6 vols., 1822-28,) which was called by Loudon "a truly admirable work." Died in 1866.

Grévin, GRÁVÁN', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Clermont-en-Beauvoisis about 1540, was a Calvinist. He wrote dramas which had great success, and became physician to the Duchess of Savoy. Died in 1570.

Grévy, (FRANÇOIS PAUL JULES,) a French statesman, was born in the Jura 15th August, 1813. He became an advocate in Paris, and took a prominent part, as a Radical, in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. After the coup d'état he settled down for some years to his practice at the bar. He was several times elected to the National Assembly, of which he was chosen President in 1871. He was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, and President of the French Republic in January, 1879, for a term of seven years.

Grew, (NEHEMIAH,) an English naturalist, son of Obadiah, noticed below, was born at Coventry about 1628. He published, among other works, "The Anatomy of Vegetables," (1682,) and "Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants." Died in 1711.

Grew, (OBADIAH,) an English Puritan divine, born in Warwickshire in 1607. He joined the party of the Parliament on the breaking out of the civil war, but he opposed the execution of the king. Died in 1698.

Grey, (CHARLES,) second EARL, an eminent English statesman and champion of parliamentary reform, was the eldest son of the first Earl Grey. He was born at Fallowden, near Alnwick, in March, 1764, and educated at Cambridge. Entering Parliament in 1786, as member for Northumberland, he became a constant supporter of the Whig party and a warm personal friend of Fox.

When the Whig party was disorganized by hostility to the French Revolution, Fox and Grey remained constant to their principles, and were the leaders of the opposition. Mr. Grey was one of the founders of the "Society of the Friends of the People," a political association formed in 1792 to promote reform in Parliament. In the stormy and critical times which followed, when the more timid Whigs deserted to the dominant party, when liberal principles were stigmatized as Jacobinical, when the coercive policy of Pitt was supported by large majorities, Mr. Grey did not falter in his devotion to the popular cause. In 1793 he presented a petition for a change in the system of representation, and advocated it in an impressive speech. In 1797 he again made an unsuccessful effort for reform in the House of Commons. On the formation of the Whig ministry of Fox and Grenville, in 1806, Mr. Grey, who had recently received the title of Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the admiralty. At the death of Fox, September, 1806, Lord Howick succeeded him as secretary of foreign affairs and leader in the House of Commons. The most memorable act of this brief ministry was the abolition of the slave-trade, which he cordially supported. The Whig cabinet was dissolved in March, 1807. In the same year, Lord Howick, at the death of his father, became Earl Grey, and a member of the House of Lords. In 1812 the prince-regent solicited Lords Grey and Grenville to accept places in his Tory cabinet; but they declined thus to sacrifice their consistency and principles, and continued to be the opposition leaders in the House of Lords. In 1829 Lord Grey concurred in the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, which had long been a fundamental point in his political creed.

The cause of Reform in 1830 received a new impulse by the accession of William IV., and the second French revolution. Wellington was compelled to resign, and Earl Grey became premier, adopting for his policy peace, retrenchment, and reform. The first Reform bill having been defeated in 1831, the ministers dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people, who returned to the new House a large majority of Liberals. A second bill passed the House of Commons, but was lost in the

Upper House. The measure finally triumphed in June, 1832. The Reformed Parliament, which met in 1833, abolished colonial slavery and the monopoly of the East India Company. In consequence of dissensions in the cabinet, Lord Grey resigned in July, 1833. He died in 1845. He had married in 1784 Mary E. Ponsonby, and left eight sons, the eldest of whom is the third Earl Grey.

See ROEBUCK, "History of the Whig Party of 1830;" HARRIET MARTINEAU, "History of Thirty Years' Peace."

Grey, (SIR GEORGE,) born in Ireland, travelled in Australia in 1837, and published, after his return to England, "Journals of Two Expeditions in Northwest and Western Australia." He was successively appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Australia, Governor of New Zealand, (1846,) and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, (1854.) He wrote a treatise "On Polynesian Mythology, and the Traditional History of the New Zealand Race," (1855.)

Grey, (RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE,) G.C.B., a British statesman, born at Gibraltar in 1799, was a nephew of the second Earl Grey. He graduated with honour as a classical scholar at Oxford, and was called to the bar about 1826. In 1832 he was elected to Parliament by the Whigs of Devonport. He was appointed judge-advocate general in 1839, and entered the cabinet of Lord John Russell as home secretary in 1846. Having retired with his party in 1852, he was appointed to the same office by Palmerston in 1855, and resigned in 1858 when Lord Derby became premier. In July, 1861, he again obtained the office of home secretary, which he resigned in June, 1866. Died in 1882.

Grey, (HENRY GEORGE,) third Earl, the eldest son of Charles, the second Earl Grey, was born in December, 1802. He was appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies in 1830, and resigned in 1833. From May, 1835, to August, 1841, he was secretary at war under Lord Melbourne. He became an able parliamentary debater. He succeeded to the earldom in 1845, before which he was styled Lord Howick. In 1846 he was appointed colonial secretary by Lord John Russell. He retired from office on the defeat of the Whig ministry in 1852. He has written "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration" (1853,) and an "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform." He has entered little into public life of later years, but has on more than one occasion effectively criticized the policy of the government of the day.

Grey, (LADY JANE,) daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and Frances Brandon, granddaughter of Henry VII., was born in 1537. She early manifested extraordinary talents and a passionate love of learning, and, according to her tutor, Roger Ascham, spoke and wrote Latin, Greek, French, and Italian with the greatest ease. She was married in 1553 to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland. The latter, in concert with Lady Jane's father, then Duke of Suffolk, prevailed upon Edward VI. to settle the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, to the exclusion of his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. The crown being offered to her after the death of Edward, she at first refused, but at length yielded to the authority of her father and the solicitations of her husband. Ten days later, the people having declared for Mary, Lady Jane and her husband were sent to the Tower, and, after an imprisonment of several months, were executed in February, 1554.

See HUME, "History of England;" SIR N. H. NICOLAS, "Memoirs and Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey," 1825; D. W. BARTLETT, "Life of Lady Jane Grey," 1853; GEORGE HOWARD, "Lady Jane Grey and her Times."

Grey or Gray, (NICHOLAS,) born in London in 1590, became head-master of Eton in 1631. He was the author of a Latin-and-English Dictionary. Died in 1660.

Grey, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born at Newcastle in 1694, became rector of Kincote and prebendary of Saint Paul's. He published, besides other works, "The Art of Memory," ("Memoria Technica," 1730.) Died in 1771.

Grey, (ZACHARY,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1687, became vicar of Saint Peter's, Cambridge. He edited Butler's "Hudibras," (1744,) and published several theological and controversial works. Died in 1766.

Grey, de. See DE GREY AND RIPON.

Gribaldi, gre-bâl'dee, (MATTEO), a learned Italian jurist and legal writer, born in Piedmont, was successively professor of law at Pisa, Toulouse, and Padua. About 1550 he became a Protestant. Died in 1564.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Gribeauval, gre'bô'vâl', (JEAN BAPTISTE Vaquette—vâ'kêt'), a distinguished French general and military engineer, was born at Amiens in 1715. He entered the Austrian army in 1757, and rendered very important services to Maria Theresa during the Seven Years' war. Among these the defence of Schweidnitz, in 1762, against Frederick the Great, deserves especial mention. He was made lieutenant-general in 1765. Died in 1789.

See GAUCHER DE PASSAG, "Précis sur M. de Gribeauval," 1816.

Gribojedof, Gribojedov, or Gribojedow, gre-bo-yâ'dof, (ALEXANDER SERGIEVITCH), a celebrated Russian poet and dramatist, born at Moscow about 1795. Having served for a time in the army, he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Persia in 1828. In February, 1829, the populace of Teherân, incensed against the Russian embassy, attacked their house and assassinated the minister, together with the Russians who were his companions. His principal work, entitled "The Misfortunes of Genius," ("Gore of Uma,") is the most popular comedy in the language, and is so universally admired that many of its sentences have become proverbs.

See E. MESTCHERSKI, "Les Poètes Russes."

Grid'ley, (JEREMIAH), an eminent American lawyer, born about 1705, became attorney-general of Massachusetts. He defended in 1761 the writs of assistance, which were obnoxious to the popular party. Died in 1767.

Gridley, (PHILO), an American jurist, born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, in 1796, was elected a judge of the supreme court of New York in 1846. Died in 1864.

Gridley, (RICHARD), GENERAL, a brother of Jeremiah, noticed above, was born in Boston in 1711. He served as engineer in the war against the French, and became chief engineer of the American army in 1775. He was wounded at Bunker Hill in June of that year. Died in 1796.

Griebner, greep'ner, or **Gribner,** grip'ner, (MICHAEL HEINRICH), a German jurist, born at Leipzig in 1682, was professor of law at Wittenberg. Died in 1734.

Griepenhielm. See FIGRELIUS.

Griepenkerl, gree'pen-kêrl', (ROBERT), a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Hofwyl in 1810, wrote, besides other works, two tragedies, "The Girondists," and "Maximilian Robespierre."

Grier, greer, (ROBERT COOPER), a distinguished American jurist, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1794. He graduated at Dickinson College, in which institution he is said to have acted as principal before he had reached the age of twenty-one. He afterwards studied law, and rose to be a justice of the supreme court of the United States, (1846.) He resigned in February, 1870, and died in September of the same year.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Grier'son, (CONSTANTIA), an Irish lady, eminent for her talents and learning, born in the county of Kilkenny in 1706. She was an accomplished classical scholar, and was also well versed in philosophy and the exact sciences. She published valuable editions of Tacitus and Terence, and was the author of a number of poems. Died in 1733.

See CIBBER'S "Lives of the Poets."

Gries, greess, (JOHANN DIETRICH), a German poet and *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1775. His "Phaeton," a poem, published about 1798, led to his acquaintance with Schiller, who inserted it in the "Musenalmanach." He translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, from the Italian, and Calderon's dramas from the Spanish. Died in 1842.

Griesbach, greess'bâk, (JOHANN JAKOB), a German theologian and celebrated biblical critic, born at Butzbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1745. Having studied at Tübingen, Halle, and Leipzig, he devoted himself chiefly to the revision of the Greek text of the New Testament. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1773. In 1775 he published his excellent edition of the Greek

New Testament. The text established by him has been generally adopted. He was chosen professor of divinity in Jena in 1776. He published, in Latin, many critical works, among which is "Symbolæ Criticæ," etc., (1785-93;) and in German, an "Introduction to the Study of the Popular Christian Dogmas," ("Populäre Dogmatik,") (1779,) which is his most celebrated work. Died in 1812.

See J. C. W. AUGUSTI, "Ueber J. J. Griesbach's Verdienste," 1812; F. A. KÖTHE, "Gedächtnissrede auf J. J. Griesbach nebst einer Skizze seines Lebens," 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Griesheim, von, fon greess'him, (KARL GUSTAV JULIUS), a Prussian general, born at Berlin in 1798. He published several military works.

Griffen-feld or Griffenfeldt, (PETER SCHUHMACHER,) COUNT OF, a Danish statesman, born at Copenhagen in 1635, rose, through various offices, to be president of the supreme tribunal and chancellor of the University of Copenhagen. His haughtiness and abuse of power having made him many enemies, he was charged in 1676 with treasonable negotiations with foreign courts, and was imprisoned twenty-seven years. Died in 1699.

See C. P. ROTHE, "Griffenfelds Liv og Levnet," 1745; GIESING, "Griffenfeld; en historisk Fremstilling," 1846.

Griffet, gre'fâ', (HENRI), a learned French Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1698, wrote numerous theological and historical works. Died in 1771.

Griffet de la Beaume, gre'fâ' deh lâ bôm, (ANTOINE GILBERT,) a nephew of the preceding, born at Moulins in 1756, wrote, among other works, a comedy entitled "Galatea." Died in 1805.

Griffier, grif'feer, (JOHN), THE ELDER, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1656. He resided for a time in London, where he died in 1718. Among his master-pieces are several views on the Rhine, and a "View of the Seven Castles," in Germany. His landscapes rival in beauty those of Teniers and Ruysdael.

Griffier, (ROBERT), THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in England in 1688. He was distinguished, like his father, for his exquisite landscapes and river-views. Died about 1750.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Griffin or Griffon. See GRYPHON.

Griffin, (CHARLES), an American general, born in Ohio about 1826, graduated at West Point in 1847. He became a captain in the regular army early in 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862. He commanded a division at the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and served under General Grant in his operations against Richmond in the summer of 1864. He commanded a corps at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Died at Galveston in September, 1867.

Griffin, (REV. EDMUND DORR), an American Episcopalian divine, born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He died in 1830, leaving "Literary Remains," which were published in 2 vols., with a Memoir by the Rev. John McVickar, (1831.)

See "North American Review" for January, 1832.

Griffin, (EDWARD DORR), D.D., an American Presbyterian divine and eminent pulpit orator, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1770, graduated at Yale in 1790. He was for some time professor of sacred rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Andover, and in 1811 became pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston. It was here that he delivered his well-known "Park Street Lectures" on the doctrines of Calvinism. In 1815 he accepted the presidency of Williams College. Died in 1837.

See SPRAGUE, "Life of E. D. Griffin," 1839.

Griffin, (GERALD), an Irish novelist, born at Limerick in 1803. He was the author of "Holland Tide, or Munster Popular Tales," (1827,) "The Collegians," and other works. Died in 1840.

Griffith, (ELIZABETH), a writer of fiction, born in Wales in 1750, published conjointly with her husband, Richard Griffith, a popular work, entitled "Letters of Henry and Francis," (1756.) Mrs. Griffith also wrote a number of novels and comedies, and "The Morality of Shakespeare's Dramas Illustrated." Died in 1793.

Griffith, (SIR RICHARD JOHN), a geologist, born in Dublin in 1784. He was a civil engineer in early life,

and became professor of geology in Dublin. About 1850 he was appointed chairman of the board of public works of Ireland. He published a Geological Map of Ireland.

Griffith, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English naturalist, born in 1810. He went to India as a surgeon about 1832, and spent much time in exploring the botany of that region. He wrote several treatises for scientific journals, and made large collections of plants and animals. Died in Malacca in 1845.

Griffiths, (RALPH,) an English journalist, born in Shropshire about 1720, founded in 1749 the "Monthly Review" in London. Died in 1803.

Griffon. See GRYPHON.

Grignan, de, deſ grèn'yôn', (FRANÇOISE MARGUERITE de Sévigné—deſ sà'vèn'yà'), COMTESSE, a French lady, distinguished for talents and beauty, born in 1648. She was a daughter of the celebrated Madame de Sévigné, who addressed to her the "Letters" so widely known and so generally admired. Madame de Grignan was the author of a "Summary of the System of Fénelon on the Love of God." Died in 1705.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grigoletti, gre-go-let'tee, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Pordenone in 1801, became professor in the Academy of Venice in 1839. Among his works is a celebrated picture of "The Last Interview between the Foscari," (1838.)

Grijalva, de, dà gre-hâl'vâ, (JUAN,) a Spanish navigator, and the discoverer of Mexico, born at Cuellar. He sailed on a voyage of discovery in 1518, and arrived first at the island of Cozumel, (called by him Santa Cruz,) in the Bay of Yucatan. He gave to Mexico the name of New Spain.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" A. DE SOLIS, "Historia de la Conquista de Mexico."

Grill, gril, (CLAUDIUS,) a learned Swede, born at Stockholm in 1705, was one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. Died in 1767.

Grillet, gre'yâ', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born about 1630, was one of the first missionaries to Guiana. He published, after his return, an account of Guiana, which is still esteemed. Died about 1675.

Grillet, gre'yâ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a historical writer, born in Savoy in 1756. He was one of the founders of the College of Carouge, near Geneva, which admitted Catholics, Protestants, and Jews without distinction. Died in 1812.

Grillo, grè'l'lo, (DON ANGELO,) a learned Genoese nobleman, born about 1550, was a friend of the poet Tasso, and was patronized by the popes Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. Died in 1629.

Grillparzer, gril'pârt-seſ, (FRANZ,) a German dramatist, born in 1790 at Vienna, where he appears to have since resided. Among his best productions are "The Waves of the Sea and of Love," a tragedy founded on the story of Hero and Leander, and another, called "Sappho," which was translated into Italian.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1852.

Grimaldi, gre-mâl'dee, (ANTONIO,) a Genoese admiral, of a noble family, captured several vessels from the Catalonians in 1332, but was defeated in 1353 by the Spanish and Venetian fleet under Niccolò Pisani.

Grimaldi, (CARLO), surnamed the GREAT, Prince of Monaco, was commander of the Genoese fleet against the Flemings in 1338. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Crécy, in 1346.

Grimaldi, (CONSTANTINO), a Neapolitan jurist and philosopher, born in 1667. He is chiefly known from his controversy with Benedictis on the doctrine of Aristotle, and published an able defence of the Cartesian philosophy. Died in 1750.

Grimaldi, (DOMENICO), a Genoese prelate, who, being appointed by the pope commissary-general of the galleys of the Church, took an active part in the battle of Lepanto in 1571. He afterwards became Archbishop and Vice-Legate of Avignon. Died in 1592.

Grimaldi, (DOMENICO), MARQUIS, an Italian writer on rural and political economy, born at Seminara in 1735; died in 1805.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO), an Italian architect, born in the kingdom of Naples about 1550. Among his best works are the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, and the chapel of San Januario, at Naples.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO), a Neapolitan Jesuit and Latin poet, born about 1678; died in 1738.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO), an Italian jurist and historian, born in Calabria in 1740, wrote "Annals of the Kingdom of Naples." Died in 1784.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO MARIA), an Italian Jesuit and natural philosopher, born at Bologna in 1618 or 1619. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Physico-Mathesis de Lumine, Coloribus," etc., (1665,) being an account of his experiments and discoveries relating to the interference of rays of light. He is said to have been the discoverer of the diffraction of light. Died in 1663.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Grimaldi, (GIOVANNI), Prince of Monaco, a Genoese admiral, who signally defeated the Venetians in 1431. Died in 1454.

Grimaldi, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO), a celebrated Italian painter of landscapes and architectural pieces, surnamed IL BOLOGNESE, born at Bologna in 1606, was a pupil of the Caracci. He was employed by Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin to paint in the Louvre, and was patronized by Pope Innocent X. Died in 1680.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Grimaldi, gre-mâl'dee, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated comic actor, born in England in 1779. He performed the part of a clown with success in London. Died in 1837.

See "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," edited by Boz.

Grimaldi, (ONORIO), Prince of Monaco, born in 1597, was created Duke of Valentinois by Louis XIII. of France, and obtained many other distinctions. He wrote "Genealogica et historica Grimaldiæ Gentis Arbor," being a history of the Grimaldi family. Died in 1662.

Grimaldi, (RANIERI), Prince of Monaco, a leader of the Guelph faction, entered the service of Philippe le Bel in 1302, and rose to be admiral of France. He gained a victory over the Flemish fleet in 1304, and took prisoner Guy de Namur, son of the Count of Flanders.

Grimaldo, de, dà gre-mâl'do, (DON JOSÉ Gutierrez de Solorzano—goo-te-â'rèth dà so-lor-thâ'no,) MARQUIS, a Spanish minister of state, born in Biscay in 1664. He was secretary of the marine and of war, and afterwards chief minister, of Philip V. Died in 1733.

Grimani, gre-mâ'nee, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian nobleman, born in 1436. He was appointed in 1499 procurator of Saint Mark, and captain-general of the fleet sent against the Sultan Bayazeed, (Bajazet.) He was elected Doge of Venice in 1521. He died in 1523.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Grimani, gre-mâ'nee, (HUBERT,) a Dutch painter, sometimes called JACOBS, was born at Delft in 1599. He studied in Venice, and was a good colorist. Died in 1629.

Grimani, (MARINO), became Doge of Venice in 1595. Under his rule an expedition was fitted out against the pirates of the Adriatic Sea. Died in 1605.

Grimani, (PIETRO), succeeded Ludovico Pisani as Doge of Venice in 1741. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by Francesco Lorenano.

Grimarest, de, deſ gre-mâ'râ', (JEAN LÉONOR le Gallois—leſ gâ'wâ'), SIEUR, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris, was noted for witticisms and anecdotes. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Molière," (1705.) Died in 1720.

Grimaud, de, deſ gre'mô', (JEAN CHARLES MARGUERITE GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born at Nantes in 1750, became professor in the Medical University of Montpellier. He wrote an "Essay on Irritability," and other valuable works. Died in 1789.

Grimauld. See URBAN V.

Grim'bald, written also **Grimbold** and **Grimoald**, (NICHOLAS,) an English poet, was one of the first among his countrymen who wrote in blank verse. "As a writer of verses in rhyme," says Warton, "he yields to none of his contemporaries for a masterly choice of chaste expression and the concise elegancies of didactic versification." He was also the author of a Latin tragedy,

entitled "John the Baptist," and made several translations from the Greek and Latin. Died about 1563.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Grimké, grim'ke, (FREDERICK,) an American judge, of Huguenot descent, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1791, removed to Ohio. He wrote "The Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions," (1848.) Died 1863.

Grimke, (THOMAS SMITH,) LL.D., an American jurist and philanthropist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1786. He graduated at Yale in 1807. He was widely known for his efforts in behalf of peace, religion, and education. A volume of his Addresses on these and other subjects was published at New Haven in 1831. Died in 1834.

Grimm, grĭm, (FRIEDRICH MELCHIOR,) BARON, a witty German writer, born at Ratisbon on the 25th of December, 1723. Having accompanied Count Schönberg to Paris, he became acquainted with Rousseau, Baron Holbach, and other celebrated persons, and attracted general admiration by his elegant accomplishments and conversational talent. When the war broke out in the musical world between the partisans of the French composer Rameau and the Italian musicians, Grimm espoused the cause of the latter. He was the head of the queen's party, called "Coin de la Reine" from their assembling in the pit under the queen's box, while the "Coin du Roi," the French party, took their station under the box of the king. About this time he published a spirited and witty satire, entitled "Le petit Prophète de Boemischbroda," (1753,) and soon after his "Lettres sur la Musique Française," in which he gained a complete victory over his antagonists. After becoming secretary to the Duke of Orléans, he wrote, in conjunction with Diderot and the Abbé Raynal, his literary bulletins, containing acute criticisms on French literature. Catherine of Russia appointed him her minister at Hamburg in 1795. He died at Gotha in December, 1807, leaving "Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique," which was published by J. Taschereau, (15 vols., 1829-31.)

See TASCHEREAU, "Notice sur Grimm," prefixed to this edition; MADAME D'ÉPINAY, "Mémoires;" ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" SAINTE-BEUVE et LIMAYRAC, "Gazette littéraire de Grimm: Histoire, Littérature, Philosophie, 1753-90. Études sur Grimm," Paris, 8vo, 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for March and October, 1813, and July, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1813.

Grimm, (JAKOB LUDWIG,) an eminent German jurist and philologist, born at Hanau on the 4th of January, 1785. He studied law at Marburg, under Savigny. He was secretary of legation to the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and shortly after was sent to Paris to reclaim the manuscripts which had been taken away from Prussia by the French under Napoleon. In 1830 he obtained a professorship at Göttingen, and was also made librarian. He was deprived of that chair in 1837 for his liberal political principles. In 1841 he was invited to Berlin, where he was elected to the Academy of Sciences. He wrote "Legal Antiquities of Germany," (1828,) "History of the German Language," (1848,) and "German Mythology," all of which are esteemed standard works. He also published a German Grammar, and editions of "Reinhart Fuchs" and other fables of the middle ages. The "Kinder- und Hausmärchen," written conjointly with his brother Wilhelm Karl, enjoy great popularity, and have been frequently translated. Died in Berlin in September, 1863.

See J. SCHMIDT, "Geschichte der Deutschen National-literatur in neunzehnten Jahrhundert;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1832, and July, 1838; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1840.

Grimm, (LUDWIG EMIL,) a German painter and engraver, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Hanau in 1790. He became, in 1832, professor in the Academy of Painting at Cassel. Died in 1863.

Grimm, (WILHELM KARL,) an eminent linguist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hanau in 1786. He was associated in the literary labours of his brother Jakob Ludwig, whom he accompanied to Göttingen in 1830, and subsequently to Berlin, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He published editions of the "Hildebrandslied," "Grave Ruodolf," "Rolands-

lied," and other German poems of the middle ages; also a translation of "Old Danish Hero-Ballads," a treatise "On German Runic Inscriptions," and one "On German Traditions." He was engaged with his brother Jakob Ludwig on a large and very complete German Dictionary, of which two volumes appeared in 1859. Died in 1859.

Grimmelshausen, von, fon grim'mels-höw'zen, (CHRISTOFFEL,) a German writer, born in Hesse-Cassel about 1625, produced a romance entitled "Simplicissimus," (1669,) a work of superior merit. Died in 1676.

Grimmer, grim'mer, or **Grimaer**, gree'mâr, (JACOB,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1510; died in 1546.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Grim'o-ald, son of Pepin the Elder, mayor of the Austrasian palace, succeeded his father in that office in 642 A.D. King Sigebert died in 656, leaving a son, Dagobert, whom Grimoald sent to a monastery, and attempted to make his own son king. He was soon after arrested and put to death by order of Clovis.

Grimoald III., Duke of Benevento, succeeded his father on the throne of Lombardy in 787 A.D. He was at first tributary to Charlemagne; but he soon renounced his allegiance, and carried on a vigorous and successful warfare against that monarch and his successor Pepin.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Grimoard, de, deh gre'mo'âr, (PHILIPPE HENRI,) COMTE, a French general and historical writer, born at Verdun about 1750. He published a "Theoretic Essay on Battles," (1775,) "Life and Reign of Frederick the Great," (1788,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Grimod de la Reynière, gre'mo' deh lâ râ-ne-âr, (ALEXANDRE BALTHASAR LAURENT,) a witty and eccentric French writer, born in Paris in 1758. His "Almanach des Gourmands" (8 vols., 1803-12) made a great sensation throughout Europe. His zeal to promote what Montaigne styled "the science of the palate" induced him to establish a jury, who held monthly sessions, to decide on the merits of particular dishes. Died in 1838.

Grimoud, **Grimou**, or **Grimouz**, gre'moo', (ALEXIS,) a Swiss painter, born in the canton of Fribourg about 1688. His works are chiefly portraits and domestic scenes, and are highly esteemed. Died about 1740.

See FUESSL, "Geschichte der besten Künstler in der Schweiz."

Grim'shawe, (REV. THOMAS SHUTTLEWORTH,) an English clergyman, born at Preston in 1777. He published a "Life of the Rev. Legh Richmond," and "Life and Works of Cowper," (1836.) Died in 1850.

Grim'stone or **Grim'ston**, (SIR HARBOTTLE,) a noted English lawyer, born in Essex about 1596. He favoured the cause of the Parliament, but opposed the execution of the king. He was one of the commissioners who waited upon Charles II. at Breda; and he was afterwards appointed master of the rolls. Died in 1683.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" BURNET, "History of his Own Time."

Grin'dal, (EDMUND,) an English prelate, born in Cumberland in 1519, rose to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1575. He was distinguished for learning and piety, and was a contributor to Fox's "Acts and Monuments," ("Book of Martyrs.") Died in 1583.

See STRYPE's "Life of Grindal."

Grin'field, (EDWARD W.,) an English clergyman and biblical critic, born about 1784. He published, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græcum," (4 vols., 1843-48,) a work designed to show the close connection of the Greek Testament with the Septuagint; also other works on theology. Died in 1864.

Gringore, grân'gor', or **Gringoire**, grân'gwâr', (PIERRE,) one of the early French dramatists, born in Lorraine about 1475, produced a play entitled "The Prince of Fools and the Foolish Mother," said to have been written, at the instigation of Louis XII., to ridicule Pope Julius II. Died about 1544.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1853.

Grin-nell, (JOSEPH,) an American merchant, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1788. He acquired a large fortune by trade in New York city, and became a

resident of New Bedford about 1830. He was elected a member of Congress about 1843, and re-elected several times.

Grinnell, (MOSES,) an American merchant, a brother of the preceding, was born at New Bedford in 1803. He became the head of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York. He represented a district of New York in Congress for one term, (1839-1841.) He was one of the most liberal contributors to Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, (1853-55.) In 1869 he was appointed collector of the port of New York.

Gripenhielm. See FIGRELIIUS.

Gris-aunt', (WILLIAM,) a learned English astronomer and physician, lived about 1350. Being accused of magic, he took refuge in France, where he acquired a high reputation in his profession. He wrote "Speculum Astrologiæ," and other scientific works.

Gris'com, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American educationist, a member of the Society of Friends, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, in 1774. He was for more than a quarter of a century an eminent teacher in New York, whither he removed in 1807. Among other things, he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime, which was the parent of many important reform movements. He was one of the first to introduce lectures on philosophy, chemistry, geology, etc., and, with Dr. Mott, Dr. Francis, and others, organized Rutgers Medical College, (New York,) in which he was made professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. "For thirty years," says Dr. Francis, "Dr. Griscom was the acknowledged head of all other teachers of chemistry among us." Died in 1852. He was author of "A Year in Europe," (2 vols., 1823.)

See a "Memoir of John Griscom," by his son, JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Griscom, (JOHN HOS'KINS,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born in New York in 1809. He became professor of chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1836. He wrote, besides other works, "The Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes of New York," and "The Uses and Abuses of Air," etc., (1850.)

Griesebach, gree'zeh-bâk, (AUGUST HEINRICH RUDOLPH,) a German botanist, born at Hanover in 1814, became professor at Göttingen about 1847. Among his works are a "Journey through Roumelia," (1841,) and "Outlines (*Grundriss*) of Systematic Botany," (1854.)

Griselda, gre-zel'dâ, **Griseldis**, gre-zel'dis, or **Gris'la**, the heroine of a popular romance of the middle ages, was, according to Italian tradition, the wife of Walter, Marquis of Saluzzo, who, in order to test her virtues, treated her for a time with great unkindness. Her patience and constancy triumphed over all; and her story has formed the subject of several works by celebrated writers, including Chaucer, who introduced it into his "Canterbury Tales," and Boccaccio, who has remodelled it in his "Decameron." It was also translated into Latin by Petrarch, and dramatized by Hans Sachs.

Grisi, gree'see, (GIULIA,) (Madame MELCY,) a celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Milan in 1810, performed with distinguished success in the principal cities of Europe, and visited the United States in 1854. She had been married in 1836 to M. Girard de Melcy. Died at Berlin in 1869.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Grisoni, gre-so'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a Florentine painter of history, landscapes, and portraits. Died in 1769.

Gris'wold, (ALEXANDER VIETS,) D.D., was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1766. He was ordained as a pastor in the Episcopal Church in 1795. Upon the formation of the new diocese comprising the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, in 1810, Dr. Griswold was elected the first bishop. He succeeded Bishop White as presiding bishop in 1836. Died in 1843.

See J. S. STONE, "Life of Bishop Griswold."

Griswold, (ROGER,) an American statesman, born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1762, graduated at Yale College in 1780. Elected to Congress in 1794, he was for many years a leader of the Federalists. In 1807 he became judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and in 1811 was elected Governor of the State. Died in 1812.

Griswold, (RUFUS WILMOT,) an American critic and editor, born at Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, in February, 1815. He became in early life a Baptist minister, and successively associate editor of "The New Yorker," "Brother Jonathan," and "The New World." He published a volume of Poems in 1841. He contributed to the history of American literature several valuable works, entitled "Poets and Poetry of America," (1842; 16th edition, 1855,) "The Prose Writers of America," (1846,) and "The Female Poets of America," (1848.) These contain short biographies and critical remarks. "His 'Prose Writers of America,'" says W. H. Prescott, "will be an important contribution to our national literature. The range of authors is very wide; the biographical notices full and interesting. . . . The selections appear to me to be made with discrimination, and the criticism shows a sound taste, and a correct appreciation of the qualities of the writers, as well as I can judge." "In these sketches," says the "North American Review" for January, 1856, "we find reason to admire the author's impartiality and kindness. We have been unable to find a single instance in which he has suffered any of the usual grounds of prejudice to warp his judgment or to scant his eulogy." Among his other works is "The Republican Court; or, American Society in the Days of Washington," with twenty-one portraits of distinguished women, (1854.) He edited "The International Magazine," (New York, 1850-52.) Died in the city of New York in August, 1857.

See HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, "Literary Criticisms and Literary Portraits."

Gritti, grèt'tee, (ANDREA,) born at Venice in 1454, acquired a high reputation as a general in the war carried on by the Venetians against the League of Cambrai, and reconquered the towns of Brescia and Bergamo from the French in 1512. Being afterwards made prisoner, he signed a treaty of alliance between Louis XII. and the Venetian republic. He was elected Doge in 1523. Died in 1538.

See N. BARBARIGO, "A. Gritti Principis Venetiarum Vita," 1793; DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Gro'cyn, (WILLIAM,) an English philologist, born at Bristol in 1442. About 1489 he visited Rome, where he studied the Greek language, at that time little cultivated in England. He was appointed after his return professor of Greek at Oxford. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus, by whom he was highly esteemed. Died in 1519.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" KNIGHT, "Life of Erasmus."

Groddeck, grod'dèk, (ERNST GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Dantzig in 1762, became a professor at Wilna about 1804. He published "Elements of the Literary History of the Greeks," (in Latin, 1811,) and other similar works. Died in 1824.

See MALINOWSKI, "Biographie de Groddeck," 1825.

Groddeck, (GABRIEL,) a German philologist, born at Dantzig in 1672; died in 1709.

Groen van Prinsterer, groon vãn prin'stèh-rer, a Belgian writer of the present age, published the "Archives of the House of Orange-Nassau," ("Archives de la Maison d'Orange-Nassau.")

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii. book iii.

Groening. See GRÖNING.

Grohmann, gro'mân, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German compiler, born in Upper Lusatia in 1763. He published a "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (2 vols., 1795,) a "Biographical Dictionary," (7 vols., 1796-99,) and other works, which were favourably received. Died in 1805.

Grolier or **Grollier de Servier**, gro'le-à' deh sêr've-à', (JEAN,) Vicomte d'Aguisy, a French scholar and patron of literature, born at Lyons in 1479, numbered among his friends Erasmus and Budæus. Died in 1565.

See DIBDIN'S "Bibliomania."

Grolman, von, fon gro'l'mân, (HEINRICH DIETRICH,) an eminent Prussian jurist, born at Bochum in 1740, filled several important posts under Frederick the Great, and became a member of the state council in 1817. He died in 1840, at the age of nearly a hundred years.

Grolman, von, (KARL LUDWIG WILHELM,) a German statesman and jurist, born at Giessen in 1775. He was created chancellor of the university in 1815, minister

of state about 1819, and in 1821 president of the united ministry, (*Vereinten Ministerien*.) He published "Principles of Criminal Jurisprudence," (1798,) and other works. Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grolman, von, (KARL WILHELM GEORG,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1777. He served as a general in the principal campaigns against the French from 1806 till 1815. Died in 1843.

Gröning or **Groening**, grō'ning, (JOHANN,) an able German publicist and jurist, born at Wismar in 1669. He wrote valuable treatises on the law of nature and of nations. Died after 1700.

Gronov. See GRONOVIVS.

Gro-no'vi-us, or **Gro'nov,** (ABRAHAM,) son of Jakob Gronovius, noticed below, was born at Leyden in 1694. He was librarian of the university in that city, and published editions of Pomponius Mela, Justin, and Tacitus. Died in 1775.

Gronovius, or **Gronov,** (JAKOB,) an eminent philologist, son of Johann Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Deventer in October, 1645. He was appointed in 1679 professor of belles-lettres at Leyden. He published in 1697 his "Dictionary of Greek Antiquities," ("Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," 13 vols.,) which ranks very high among works of the kind. He also edited Polybius, Aulus Gellius, Macrobius, and other classics. Died at Leyden in 1716.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CREUZER, "Zur Geschichte der classischen Philologie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gronovius, or **Gronov,** (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German scholar and antiquary, born at Hamburg in 1611. In 1658 he became professor of history and eloquence in the University of Leyden. He published valuable editions of Statius, Tacitus, Livy, Seneca, and other Latin classics. He also wrote a work entitled "De Sestertiis," (1643,) respecting ancient Greek and Roman coins, which is much esteemed. Died at Leyden in 1671. He was distinguished for his critical sagacity, and was one of the most profound Latin scholars of modern times.

See "Daventria illustrata," Leyden, 1651; WILKENS, "Leben des berühmten J. F. Gronovii," 1723; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" CREUZER, "Zur Geschichte der classischen Philologie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gronovius, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent naturalist, a son of Jakob, noticed above, was born about 1690. He studied law, and became a magistrate of Leyden. He published "Flora Virginica," (1743,) Raulowfs "Flora Orientalis," (1755,) and other works. He was a friend of Linnæus. Died in 1760.

Gronovius, (LAURENTIUS THEODORUS,) a son of the preceding, was a naturalist and a lawyer of Leyden. He published "Library of the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms," ("Bibliotheca Regni Animalis et Lapidei," 1740,) and Clayton's "Flora Virginica." Died in 1777.

Gronovius, (LAURENTIUS THEODORUS,) a Dutch antiquary and jurist, brother of Jakob, was born about 1660. He wrote "Emendationes Pandectarum," ("Emendationes of the Pandects," 1688,) and notes on Vibius Sequester.

Gro'now, (REES HOWELL,) CAPTAIN, a British writer and officer, born in 1794. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808-14,) and wrote "Recollections and Reminiscences," (2 vols., 1863.) Died in 1865.

Groot, grōt, (GERARD,) or GERARD THE GREAT, a celebrated theologian, reformer, and founder of religious orders, was born at Deventer, Holland, in 1340. He was a popular preacher, and formed associations of friars, whom he employed in transcribing the Scriptures. They were called "Brethren of the Common Life." Died in 1384.

See HODGSON'S "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Groot, (HUGO,) See GROTIUS.

Gropper, grop'per, (JOHANN,) a Roman Catholic theologian, born in Westphalia in 1501. He wrote a "Manual of the Christian Religion," (1546,) and several works against the Protestants. Died at Rome in 1558.

Gros, gro, (ANTOINE JEAN,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in March, 1771, was a pupil of David. He worked several years in Italy, and returned home about 1802, after which he produced "The Plague

of Jaffa," "The Battle of Aboukir," (1806,) "The Battle of Eylau," (1808,) "The Capture of Madrid by Napoleon," (1810,) "The Battle of Wagram," and numerous good portraits. About 1824 he completed a large oil-painting in the cupola of Sainte-Geneviève. This is considered by some critics his master-piece. He was found dead in the Seine, near Meudon, in June, 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. B. DELESTRE, "Gros et ses Ouvrages, ou Mémoires historiques," etc., 1845.

Gros, (ÉTIENNE,) a French philologist, born at Carcassonne in 1797. He translated the works of Ovid, (5 vols., 1836,) part of Dion Cassius, (4 vols., 1845-55,) and other classics. Died in 1856.

Gros de Boze. See BOZE, DE, (CLAUDE GROS.)

Gros, Le. See LEGROS, (NICOLAS and PIERRE.)

Grose, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born in Middlesex in 1731. He was the author of "Views of Antiquities in England and Wales," (8 vols., 1787,) "Military Antiquities," (2 vols., 1788,) a "Treatise on Ancient Armour," etc., (1789,) "Antiquities of Scotland," (2 vols., 1790,) "Antiquities of Ireland," (2 vols., 1794,) and other works finely illustrated with his own designs. Captain Grose was noted for his wit, good humour, and conviviality, and was an intimate friend of the poet Burns, who has mentioned him in his poems. Died in 1791.

Grosier, grō'ze-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE GABRIEL ALEXANDRE,) ABBÉ, a French critic, born at Saint-Omer in 1743. He was assistant editor of Fréron's "Année littéraire." He published, with Le Roux des Haute-royes, a "General History of China," (12 vols., 1777-84.) Died in 1823.

Grosley, grō'ā', (PIERRE JEAN,) a French lawyer and facetious writer, born at Troyes in 1718. Among his works is a "Life of Pithou." Died in 1785.

See "Vie de Grosley," partly by himself, 1787; E. T. SIMON, "Notice sur la Vie de Grosley," 1786.

Gross, grōs, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German publicist, born in Baireuth in 1703, was for twenty-eight years editor of the able "Gazette" of Erlangen, (1741-68.) Died in 1768.

Gross, (SAMUEL D.) M.D., an American surgeon, born near Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1805. In 1856 he was appointed professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Among his publications we may specify his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," (2 vols., 1839; 3d edition, 1857,) and his "System of Surgery," (2 vols. 8vo, 1859.) He edited "American Medical Biography," (1861.)

Grosser, gros'ser, (SAMUEL,) a German philologist, born in Silesia in 1664. He wrote a work on logic, entitled "Light-House of the Intellect," ("Pharus Intellectus," 1697,) and other works. Died in 1736.

Grosseteste, gros'test, or **Grost-head,** [Lat. CAPITO,] (ROBERT,) an eminent English prelate, was the author of "Compendium Spheræ Mundi," and several other scientific treatises. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1235.

See S. PEGGE, "Life of Robert Grosseteste," 1793; MILNER, "Church History."

Grossi, gros'see, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet, born at Bellano (province of Como) in 1791. Among his works are "Ildegonda," (1820,) "G. Maria Visconti," a tragedy, "The Lombards in the First Crusade," (1826,) and "Marco Visconti," a historical romance, which has been translated into English. "He is full of grace and elegance," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "and these qualities do not exclude force, passion, and elevation." Died at Milan in 1853.

See CHERUBINI, "I Poeti vernacoli."

Grossmann, grōss'mân, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB LEBRECHT,) a learned German theologian, born at Priessnitz in 1783, became professor of theology at Leipsic. He founded in that city the Evangelical Union, called the Gustavus Adolphus Institution. He published a treatise "On the Reformation of the Constitution of the Protestant Church," etc., and other works.

Grossmann, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German dramatist and actor, born at Berlin in 1744. He wrote, among other popular comedies, "Wilhelmine von Blondheim," and "Only Six Plates." Died in 1796.

See GRÄSSE, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Grostète or **Grosteste**, grô'têt', (CLAUDE,) a French Protestant theologian and writer, born at Orléans in 1647; died in London in 1713.

Grosvenor, grô'ven-ôr or grov'en-ôr, or **Grovenor**, (BENJAMIN,) born in London in 1675, was a popular preacher among the Independents. He was one of the lecturers at Salters' Hall, London. Died in 1758.

Grote, (GEORGE,) an eminent English historian, of German extraction, born near Beckenham, in Kent, in 1794. He was educated for the employment of a banker by his father, one of the firm of Prescott, Grote & Co. in London. His earliest literary productions were contributions to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, and a treatise "On the Essentials of Parliamentary Reform." In 1832 he represented London in Parliament, where he distinguished himself by the liberality of his views. He was twice re-elected, but in 1841 retired from public life. In 1846 he published the first two volumes of his "History of Greece." The remaining volumes, amounting in all to twelve, and ending at the death of Alexander, appeared successively between 1847 and 1856. Mr. Grote, in the words of a critic in the "London Quarterly," "unites the practical knowledge of the British statesman with the erudition of a German professor;" and the same writer pronounces his "History of Greece" "the most important contribution to historical literature in modern times." He has also published "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," (3 vols., 1865,) and a review of Stuart Mill's "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Phi o-sophy," (1868.) Died in 1871. His wife (originally Mrs. HARRIET LEWIN) has written a Life of Ary Scheffer, and other works.

See "London Quarterly" for June, 1846, April, 1850, July, 1856, and January, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1846, January, 1850, July, 1851, July and October, 1853, and April, 1866; MÉRIMÉE, "Mélanges historiques et littéraires."

Groteland, grô'teh-fênt', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German philologist, nephew of Georg Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Ilfeld in 1798; died in 1836.

Groteland, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Münden in 1775. He was director of the lyceum or gymnasium of Hanover for twenty-eight years, (1821-49.) He published several valuable treatises on the cuneiform writings of Persepolis and Babylon, and made contributions to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." He also wrote a work "On the Geography and History of Ancient Italy," (1840-42.) He is said to have been the first who deciphered the cuneiform inscriptions. Died in December, 1853.

Grothusen, von, fon grôt'hooz-en, (CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT,) BARON, a general, born probably in Germany. He entered the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, of whom he became a favoured companion, and treasurer. He accompanied that king in his retreat into Turkey in 1709. He was killed in battle in the island of Rügen in 1714.

Grotius, grô'she-us, or **De Groot**, deh grôt, (HUGO,) an eminent Dutch jurist and theologian, and one of the most celebrated scholars of his time, was born at Delft, April 10, 1583. As a child he was remarkable for precocity of intellect, and is said to have written Latin verses when but eight years of age. He studied at Leyden under Joseph Scaliger and the theologian Junius, and devoted himself to divinity, law, and mathematics. In 1598 he accompanied a Dutch embassy to Paris, on which occasion Henry IV. presented him with a golden chain. Soon after his return, in 1599, he published editions of several classics, and wrote a Latin poem entitled "Prosopopœia," which was greatly admired and translated into French and Greek. In 1613 he obtained the important post of pensionary of Rotterdam, which gave him a seat in the Assembly of the States of Holland and in that of the States-General. Being sent to England in 1615 on some public business, he formed the acquaintance of Isaac Casaubon. In 1618 he was involved in the defeat and misfortune of the Liberal or Arminian party, of which his friend Barneveldt was the leader. He was tried for treason, and unjustly condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and his property was confiscated. In June, 1619, he was sent to the fortress of Loevestein. He here devoted himself to study,

and wrote, during his captivity, several works, among which was his celebrated treatise "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," ("De Veritate Religionis Christianæ," 1627.) At the end of eighteen months, Grotius escaped from his prison by means of a stratagem devised by his wife, who had been permitted to share his confinement. He went immediately to France, where he was well received by Louis XIII., who granted him a pension of three thousand livres. On the death of the stadtholder Maurice, Grotius was persuaded by his friends to return to Holland in 1631, but was again compelled to leave it. In 1634 he was appointed councillor to the Queen of Sweden by Chancellor Oxenstiern, and her ambassador to the court of France. In 1645 he repaired to Stockholm, where he was received with the greatest favour by Queen Christina; but, soon becoming weary of court life, he embarked for Lubeck in August. After a stormy passage, he arrived at Rostock, very ill from exposure and fatigue, and died on the 28th of August, 1645. Grotius left numerous works on jurisprudence, divinity, history, and poetry. Referring to his theological works, Leibnitz said that he preferred Grotius to all other commentators. His treatise on International Law, ("De Jure Belli et Pacis,") a work of the greatest merit, has been translated into the principal European languages. Among his historical productions we may mention "The History of the Goths, Vandals, and Lombards," "Belgian History and Annals," and "On the Origin of the American Tribes." These were all written in excellent Latin. His Latin poems comprise three tragedies and numerous lyrical and elegiac compositions. Grotius was distinguished for sincere piety, and his character combined mildness with remarkable energy.

See BUTLER, "Life of H. Grotius;" LUDEN, "H. Grotius nach seinen Schicksalen und Schriften dargestellt," 1806; LÉVESQUE DE BURIGNY, "Vie de H. Grotius," 1750, (and English version of the same, London, 1754;) BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" CASPAR BRANDT, "Historie van het Leven des Heeren H. de Groot," 2 vols., 1727; G. F. CREUZER, "Luther und Grotius, oder Glaube und Wissenschaft," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1860.

Grotius, (PIETER,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1610. He was appointed in 1660 pensionary at Amsterdam, and was afterwards ambassador to Denmark, Sweden, and France. Died in 1680.

Grotius, (WILLEM,) a Dutch jurist, born at Delft in 1597, was a brother of the celebrated Hugo Grotius. He was appointed advocate of the India Company in 1639. He published several legal works in Latin. Died in 1662.

Gro'to or **Grot'to**, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet, called "Il Cieco d'Adria," ("The Blind Man of Adria,") was born at Adria in 1541. He wrote numerous plays and poems, which had a temporary popularity. Died in 1585.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Grouchy, grôo'she', or **Grouché**, grôo'shâ', [Lat. GRU'CHIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French scholar and Protestant, born about 1520. He published, besides other works, "De Comitibus Aristanorum Libri tres," (1555,) and "The Logic of Aristotle," (1558.) Died at La Rochelle in 1572.

Grouchy, (SOPHIA.) See CONCORDAT.

Grouchy, de, deh grôo'she', (EMMANUEL,) MARQUIS, a celebrated French general, born in Paris in 1766. He entered the republican army about 1790, and as major-general commanded the cavalry in the campaign against Savoy, (1792.) He was soon after sent against the Vendéens, whom he defeated in several engagements. He served under Moreau in the campaign of Piedmont, (1798,) and was severely wounded at the battle of Novi and made prisoner by the Austrians. He was released after a year's captivity, and, having joined the army of Moreau, assisted in gaining the victory of Hohenlinden. He was conspicuous for his skill and courage in the battles of Jena and Eylau, and at Friedland, where he commanded the cavalry. His services on this occasion were mentioned by Napoleon with high commendation. He was appointed governor of Madrid in 1808. In the campaign of 1812, Napoleon gave a signal proof of his confidence in Grouchy by placing him at the head of

his "Sacred Battalion." His conduct in the engagements of Brienne, La Rothière, and Vauchamps won for him the applause of the nation, and he was soon after made a marshal, (1814.) On the 18th of June, 1815, while the battle of Waterloo was in progress, General Grouchy, who was stationed near Wavre, was urged by his officers to march in that direction; but he refused to disobey the orders he had received from the emperor. He became an exile in 1815, and was restored to the rank of marshal in 1830. Died in 1847.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" JOMINI, "Précis politique et militaire de la Campagne de 1815;" "Opinions et Jugements de Napoléon."

Grousset, (PASCHAL,) a French communist, born in Corsica in 1845. He was for many years a prominent journalist at Paris, being connected with the "Révanche," the "Marseillaise," and "La Bouche de Fer." He was foreign minister of the Commune in 1871, and was afterwards transported to New Caledonia, but escaped to England.

Grouvelle, (PHILIPPE ANTOINE,) a French revolutionist and writer, born in Paris in 1758. As secretary of the provisional executive council in 1792, he read to Louis XVI. the decree of the Convention which condemned him to death. He was sent as minister to Denmark in 1793, and in 1800 was elected to the legislative body. He published a "Historical Memoir of the Templars," etc., and other works. Died in 1806.

Grove, (HENRY,) an English dissenting divine, born in Somersetshire in 1683, wrote a treatise "On the Immortality of the Soul," (1718,) and other religious works, which are highly commended by Doddridge. He was director of an academy at Taunton. Died in 1738.

Grove, (JOSEPH,) an English writer, was an attorney of Richmond. He was the author of the "Life and Times of Cardinal Wolsey," (4 vols., 1742-44,) and other works. Died in 1764.

Grove, (Sir WILLIAM ROBERT,) F.R.S., an eminent English electrician and lawyer, born at Swansea in July, 1811. He graduated at Oxford in 1835, was called to the Bar, became a queen's counsel in 1853, and a judge of the common pleas in 1871. He devoted much attention to physical science, in which he has made important discoveries. He invented, about 1839, the nitric-acid battery which bears his name, and effected the recombination of water by the battery. In a lecture delivered in 1842 he maintained or suggested the doctrine that heat, light, and electricity are mutually convertible, and that heat is a mode of motion. This theory was more fully developed in his "Correlation of Physical Forces," (4th edition, 1862.) He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847, and was chosen vice-president of that institution. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" numerous treatises on electricity, etc.

Grō'v'er, (CUVIER,) an American general, born at Bethel, Maine, about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1850. He commanded a division of General Banks's army at the capture of Port Hudson, July, 1863, and a division under General Sheridan at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

Grō'w, (GALUSHA A.,) an American politician, born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1823. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and settled in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He represented the fourteenth district of Pennsylvania in Congress from December, 1850, to March, 1863, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Republicans in December, 1861.

Groz'el'ier, groz'le-â', (NICOLAS,) born at Beaune, in France, in 1692, published, besides other works, a "Collection of Fables in Verse." Died in 1778.

Grubenmann, groo'ben-mân', or Grubemann, groo'beh-mân', (JOHANN ULRICH,) a Swiss architect of the eighteenth century, born at Teufen. He built a noble bridge over the Rhine at Schaffhausen, and another at Reichenau. These were burned by the French in 1799.

Gruber, groo'ber, (GREGOR MAXIMILIAN,) a German antiquary, born at Horn, in Austria, in 1739, was professor of history at Vienna. He wrote, besides other works, a

"System of Diplomatics for Austria and Germany," (1783.) Died in 1799.

Gruber, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German jurist and historian, born in Franconia, wrote a work on the early history of Livonia, ("Origines Livoniæ," 1740.) Died in 1748.

Gruber, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German scholar and miscellaneous writer, born at Naumburg in 1774. His essays "On the Literature of Romance," and his "Comparison of the Philosophy of many Nations," won for him the regard of Wieland, who chose him for his biographer. In 1815 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle. He soon after became engaged with Ersch in the publication of the "Universal Encyclopædia of Sciences and Arts," ("Allgemeine Encyclopaedie," etc.,) extending to more than one hundred volumes 4to. In 1818 he published a complete edition of Wieland's works, accompanied by a biography. He was also a contributor to the "Conversations-Lexikon" and to the "Universal Literary Gazette." Died in 1851.

Gruchius. See GROUCHY, (NICOLAS.)

Grudius. See EVERARD.

Grüneisen. See GRÜNEISEN.

Gruenewald. See GRÜNEWALD.

Gruithuisen, groit'hoi'zen or hroit'hoi'zen, (FRANZ VON PAULA,) an astronomer, surgeon, and scientific writer, born in 1774. He was the inventor of a surgical instrument for performing lithotomy, for which he received from the French Academy a prize of one thousand francs. Died in 1852.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grumbach, von, fon grōom'bâk', (WILHELM,) a German adventurer, born in 1503, was the leader of an insurrection against the government, commonly called "Grumbach's Rebellion." Having captured and plundered the city of Würzburg in 1563, he was put under the ban of the empire, and in 1566 was taken and executed.

Grün, (ANASTASIUS,) See AUERSPERG.

Grunæus. See GRYNÆUS.

Grund, grōont, (JOHANN JAKOB NORBERT,) a German miniature-painter, born at Günzenhausen in 1755, became professor in the Academy of Florence. He wrote "Painting among the Greeks, or the Rise, Progress, and Decadence of Painting," (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1815.

Grundtvig, grōont'vig, (NICOLAI FREDERIK SEVERIN,) a distinguished Danish theologian, poet, and historian, was born at Udby, in Seeland, in September, 1783. He published in 1808 "Mythology of the North," ("Nordens Mythologie," revised edition, 1832,) which treats the subject in a poetical and philosophical spirit. He preached for some time at Copenhagen, and acquired great influence as a theologian. In 1820 he was appointed pastor of Præstøe. He produced several poetical and historical works, which, according to P. L. Møller, are characterized by sublime inspirations and mystical tendencies. He became minister of a church of Copenhagen in 1839. Since 1848 he has been an active member of the Diet and a leader of the Anti-German party.

See HOWITT's "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grundtvig, (SVEN HERSLEB,) a Danish writer, a son of the preceding, was born at Christianshavn in 1824. His favourite subjects are the songs and popular traditions of his country. Among his publications is "The Ancient Popular Songs of Denmark," (2 vols., 1853-50.) He died in September, 1872.

Grün'dy, (FELIX,) an American lawyer and Senator, born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1777. He removed to Nashville, Tennessee, about 1808, and in 1811 was elected a member of Congress, in which he supported Mr. Madison's administration. He was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1829, as a political friend of General Jackson, and was re-elected in 1833. In 1838 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States. Having resigned in 1840, he was again elected a Senator. Died in December, 1840.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Grüneisen or Grueneisen, grün'tzen, (KARL,) a German writer and divine, born at Stuttgart in 1802.

He published a collection of popular songs, ("Lieder," 1823,) and other works.

Gruner, groo'ner, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician, born at Sagan, in Silesia, in 1744, became professor of botany at Jena. He published "Library of Ancient Physicians," (2 vols., 1782,) and other medical works. Died in 1815.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Gruner, groo'ner, (GOTTLIEB SIEGMUND,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Berne in 1717. He published a "Description of the Swiss Glaciers," (3 vols., 1762,) and other works. Died in 1778.

Gruner, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Coburg in 1723. He became professor of theology at Halle, and wrote some theological works. He published good editions of Eutropius, (1752,) Aurelius Victor, (1757,) and Velleius Paterculus, (1762.) Died in 1778.

See HARLESIUS, "Vitæ Philologorum;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Gruner, (JOHANN GERHARD,) a German historical writer, born at Coburg in 1734; died in 1790.

Gruner, (WILHELM HEINRICH LUDWIG,) an eminent German engraver, born at Dresden in 1801. He published two splendid works, entitled "Fresco Decorations and Studies," (1844,) and "The Decorations of the Garden Pavilion in the Grounds of Buckingham Palace," with text by Mrs. Jameson, (1846.) In 1851 he was employed in the decorations of the Crystal Palace in London. Among his finest prints are "Christ on the Mount of Olives," and several Madonnas, after Raphael.

Gruner von, fon groo'ner, (KARL JUSTUS,) a German diplomatist, born at Osnabrück in 1777, entered the Prussian civil service. About 1814 he was one of the important agents of the allies. Died in 1820.

Grunert, groo'ner, (JOHANN AUGUST,) an able German mathematician, born at Halle in 1797. He published "Spheroidal Trigonometry," (1833,) and "Contributions to Meteorological Optics and its Auxiliary Sciences," (1850.)

Grünwald or **Gruenewald**, grü'neh-wält, (MATTHÄUS,) a German painter, supposed to have been a native of Aschaffenburg. Among his works is a "Crucifixion," which displays great power. He was contemporary with Albert Dürer, whom, in the opinion of many critics, he nearly equalled.

Gru-pel'lo, de, (GABRIEL,) a Belgian sculptor, born at Grammont in 1644; died in 1730.

Gruppen, groo'pen, (CHRISTIAN ULRICH,) a German antiquary and jurist, born at Harburg in 1692, wrote treatises on mediæval antiquities, etc. Died in 1767.

Gruppe, grööp'peh, (OTTO FRIEDRICH,) a German philosophical and critical writer, born at Dantzic in 1804, became professor-extraordinary of philosophy in Berlin in 1844. In his works entitled "Antæus" and "The Crisis of Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century" (1834) he has assailed the system of Hegel. He wrote "Alboin," an epic, (1830,) and other poems.

Gruter, grü'ter or hrü'ter, or **Gruytère**, grü-e'tair', [Lat. GRUTE'RUS,] (JAN,) an eminent scholar, was born at Antwerp in 1560. He studied at Cambridge and Leyden, and subsequently filled various professorships in Germany, at Wittenberg and Heidelberg. His greatest work is entitled "Ancient Inscriptions of the Whole World known to the Romans," ("Inscriptiones antiquæ totius Orbis Romanorum," about 1602.) He also published numerous editions of the classics, and "Lampas, sive Fax Artium liberalium," being a collection of the best critical and antiquarian treatises of the sixteenth century. Died at Heidelberg in 1627.

See F. H. FLAYDER, "Vita Gruteri," 1628; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "Jean Gruytère," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gruter, (PIETER,) a Dutch physician and writer, born about 1555. He published many Latin epistles, "Epistolarum Centuria," (1609.) Died at Amsterdam in 1634.

Grýllus, [Gr. Γρύλλος,] a son of Xenophon, was killed at the battle of Mantinea, 362 B.C. According to tradition, he killed Epaminondas at this battle.

Grynæus, gre-ná'us, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a theologian, born at Bâle in 1540, was a grand-nephew of Simon, noticed below. He was professor of theology at Bâle,

and wrote commentaries on Scripture, and other works, Died in 1618.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" J. J. BRUNN, "Vir sanctus et incomparabilis, hoc est Vita J. J. Grynæi," 1618.

Grynæus, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss jurist, son of the following, was born at Bâle in 1539; died in 1599.

Grynæus, (SIMON,) a distinguished Protestant theologian, born at Veringen, in Suabia, in 1493, was a friend of Melancthon and Erasmus. He became professor of Greek at Heidelberg in 1523, removed to Bâle in 1536, and attended the conference at Worms in 1540. He discovered the last five books of Livy, published the "Almagest" of Ptolemy in Greek, (1538,) wrote several works, and translated Plato into Latin. He published in 1532 a curious work, entitled "The New World of Regions and Islands unknown to the Ancients," which contains the narratives of Marco Polo and many other travellers. Died at Bâle in 1541.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum;" BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy."

Gryph. See GRYPHIUS.

Gryphius, gree'fe-us or grif'e-us, or **Gryph**, grif, originally **Greif**, grîf, (ANDREAS,) a celebrated German poet and dramatist, born in Silesia in 1616. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "Leo Armenius," "Cardenio and Celinda," and "Carolus Stuartus," and a very popular comedy, entitled "Peter Squenz." He is regarded as the greatest dramatic poet of the seventeenth century in Germany. His epigrams, lyrics, and spiritual odes also possess great merit. He was an accomplished linguist, and was well versed in mathematics and physical science. Died in 1664.

See J. HERMANN, "Ueber A. Gryphius; literar-historischer Versuch," 1851; CASPAR KNORR, "Gedächtniss A. Gryphii," 1665.

Gryphius, (CHRISTIAN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Fraustadt in 1649. His "History of the Orders of Knighthood" (1697) is his best work. Died in 1706.

Gryphius, (SEBASTIAN,) a learned and celebrated printer, born in Suabia in 1493, settled at Lyons. Among his publications was a Latin Bible, (1550.) Died at Lyons in 1556.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Grýph'on or **Grif'fon**, [Lat. GRYPHUS or GRYPUS, (plural GRYPHES;) Gr. Γρύψ; Fr. GRIFFON, gref'fôn,] a monster of the classic mythology, having the body of a lion with the head and wings of an eagle. (See SEEMOORGH.)

Guadagni, goo-â-dân'yee, (LEOPOLDO ANDREA,) an Italian jurist, born at Florence in 1705; died in 1785.

Guadagnini, goo-â-dân-yee'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian ecclesiastic and controversial writer, born at Piacenza about 1720; died in 1806.

Guadagnoli, goo-â-dân-yo'lee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Magliano about 1596. He became professor of Arabic in the college di Sapienza at Rome. He published "Institutiones Linguæ Arabicæ," and an "Apology for Christianity," etc., (in Latin,) which is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1656.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gua de Malves, de, deh gã deh mâlv, (JEAN PAUL,) a French mathematician, born at Carcassonne in 1713, became professor of philosophy in the College of France. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and published several scientific treatises. Died in 1788.

See DESESSARTS, "Siècles littéraires de la France."

Guadet, gã dâ', (MARGUERITE ÉLIE,) a French statesman, and one of the principal leaders of the Girondist party, was born near Bordeaux in 1758. He was a deputy in 1791 to the Legislative Assembly, where, says Lamartine, "he formed with Vergniaud and Gensonné a triumvirate of talent, opinion, and eloquence." One of his first acts was to accuse the French emigrants of conspiracy against the government; and in 1792 he supported the decree of accusation against the brothers of the king, which was passed. He was soon after a deputy from Bordeaux to the National Convention, where he was conspicuous for his bold and vehement eloquence. In common with his colleagues, he at last yielded to the rage of the populace, and voted for the death of the king, after having appealed in vain to the people to sustain them in their efforts to preserve his life. On the

downfall of his party, Guadet took refuge with his friends, near Bordeaux, where he was discovered, and was executed in that city in July, 1794.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guagnino, goo-ân-yee'no, (ALESSANDRO), a historian, was born at Verona in 1548. He served in the Polish army against the Russians, and wrote a "History of Poland," ("Rerum Polonicarum Libri tres," 1574,) which is praised for accuracy and elegance. Died in 1614.

See ADELUNG, "Uebersicht der Reisenden in Russland bis 1700."

Gualandi, goo-â-lân'dee, (MICHELANGELO), an Italian antiquary, born at Bologna in 1793. He published a valuable work on the fine arts, entitled "Memorie originali Italiani risguardanti le belle Arti," (3 vols., 1840-45.)

Gualdim-Paes, gwâl-deen' pâ-ês', a Portuguese ecclesiastic, born at Braga, founded, about 1160, the magnificent monastery of Thomar. Died in 1195.

Gualdo-Priorato, goo-âl'do pre-o-râ'to, (GALEAZZO), Count of Comazzo, an Italian soldier, diplomatist, and historian, born at Vicenza in 1606. He served successively under Maurice, Prince of Orange, Count Mansfeld, and Wallenstein, and was afterwards sent on various important missions. He wrote a "History of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III.," a "History of Wallenstein," (1643,) and other works. Died in 1678.

See M. A. ZORZI, "Vita di Gualdo-Priorato," in the "Opuscoli scientifici," Venice, 1728; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gualtherus, gwâl-târ'rus, sometimes written **Gualther**, (RUDOLF), a Swiss divine, born at Zurich in 1518, was a son-in-law of Zwingle. He became first minister of Zurich, and wrote several popular works. Died in 1586.

Gualtieri, (GIOVANNI). See CIMABUE.

Gualtieri, goo-âl-te-â'ree, (NICCOLÒ), an Italian physician and naturalist, born in Tuscany in 1688, was professor of medicine at Pisa. Died in 1744.

Guarco, goo-ar'ko, (ANTONIOTTO), a son of Niccolò, noticed below, became Doge of Genoa in 1394. He was assassinated at Pavia about 1404.

Guarco, (NICCOLÒ), was elected Doge of Genoa in 1378. Under his rule a war was carried on between the Genoese and the Venetians. Died in 1383.

Guardi, goo-ar'dee, (FRANCESCO), a painter, born at Venice in 1712, was a pupil and successful imitator of Canaletto. He painted Venetian scenery and architecture. Died in 1793.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Guarienti, goo-â-re-ên'tee, **Guariento**, goo-â-re-ên'to, or **Guariero**, goo-â-re-â'to, written also **Guarente**, an Italian painter, who lived about 1360-90. He painted the hall of the Grand Council at Venice, which in 1508 was renewed by Tintoretto.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Guarin, gâ-rân', (PIERRE), a French ecclesiastic and distinguished Orientalist, born in Normandy in 1678. He published "Grammatica Hebraica et Chaldaica," and other valuable works. Died in Paris in 1729.

Guarini, goo-â-ree'nec, (CAMILLO **Guarino**—goo-â-ree'no), an Italian architect, born at Modena in 1624. Among his works are the Chapel Royal at Turin, and the Convent of the Theatines at Modena. Died in 1683.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Guarini, (GIAMBATTISTA), son of Guarini da Verona, noticed below, became professor of Greek at Ferrara, and numbered among his pupils Aldus Manutius and Giraldus. He wrote a treatise "On the Sect of Epicurus," ("De Secta Epicuri,") and other works in Latin, and made translations from Demosthenes, Dion Chrysostom, and Saint Gregory Nazianzen. Died in 1513.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Guarini, (GIAMBATTISTA), a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara December 10, 1537. He became professor of rhetoric in his native city about 1560, and was afterwards patronized by Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, who made him a chevalier and employed him in various diplomatic missions. For these services he received little except empty honours. He published in 1590 his "Pastor Fido," a pastoral tragi-comedy, in verse, which met with brilliant success and was translated into the

principal languages of Europe. Guarini was the author of other dramas, and of a number of sonnets and madrigals. He was a friend of the poet Tasso. Died in Venice in 1612.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" APOSTOLO ZENO, "Vita del Guarini," in the "Galleria di Minerva;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEEBING, London, 1831.

Guarini da Verona, goo-â-ree'nec dâ vâ-ro'nâ, [Lat. VARI'NUS,] one of the restorers of classical literature in Italy, born at Verona in 1370. He studied Greek at Constantinople under Chrysoloras, and brought with him on his return a valuable collection of manuscripts. He afterwards became professor of Greek at Florence or Verona, being, it is said, the first Italian who publicly taught that language. He made a Latin translation of the first ten books of Strabo, and of portions of Plutarch. Died in 1460.

See ROSMINI, "Vita e Disciplina di Guarini Veronese," etc., 3 vols., 1805; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium."

Guarino. See FAVORINUS.

Guarnacci, goo-ar-nât'chee, (MARIO), an Italian prelate and antiquary, born at Volterra in 1701, published, among other works, a "Dissertation on the Twelve Tables." Died in 1785.

Guarnieri-Ottoni, goo-ar-ne-â'ree ot-to'nee, (AURELIO), an Italian antiquary, born at Osimo in 1748, wrote a work on the Claudian Way, etc. Died in 1788.

Guasco, dâ, dâ goo-âs'ko, (OTTAVIANO), a writer, born at Pinerolo, in Piedmont, in 1712, published a work entitled "Satires of Prince Cantemir," etc., also an "Essay on the State of Sciences in France under Charles VI.," etc. Guasco was an intimate friend of Montesquieu. Died in 1781.

Guaspri, Le. See DUGHET.

Guatemozin, gwâ-te-mo'zin, or **Quah-te-mot'zin**, son-in-law and successor of Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico, was the last prince of the Aztec dynasty. After a brave defence of his capital against the Spaniards, he was forced to capitulate, and was taken prisoner. He was then cruelly tortured, by order of Cortez, to compel him to reveal where the treasures of the empire were concealed. Being afterwards unjustly accused of exciting his subjects to rebellion, he was put to death without any form of trial, in 1522. "Among all the names of barbarian princes, there are few entitled to a higher place on the roll of fame than Guatemozin. He was called to the throne in the convulsed and expiring hours of the monarchy, when the banded nations of Anahuac and the fierce European were thundering at the gates of the capital. No one can refuse his admiration to the intrepid spirit which could prolong a defence of his city while one stone was left upon another; and our sympathies for the time are inevitably thrown more into the scale of the rude chieftain thus battling for his country's freedom, than into that of his civilized and successful antagonist." (Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," vols. ii. and iii.)

Guay, gâ, (JACQUES), a French gem-engraver, born at Marseilles in 1715; died in 1787.

Guay-Trouin. See DUGUAY-TROUIN.

Guazzesi, goo-ât-sâ'see, (LORENZO), an Italian *littérateur*, born at Arezzo in 1708. He published several historical works. Died in 1764.

Guazzo, goo-ât'so, (MARCO), an Italian poet and *littérateur*, born at Padua about 1496; died in 1556.

Guazzo, (STEFANO), an Italian poet and essayist, born at Casali in 1530; died in 1593.

Gubbio, dâ, dâ goob'be-o, (ODERIGI), an Italian painter, born at Gubbio, near Perugia, was a friend of Dante, who mentions him with honour in his great poem. He worked at Bologna, and was distinguished as a painter of missals and miniatures. Died about 1300.

Gubernatis, (ANGELO DE), an Italian author, born at Turin in 1840. He has written on mythology, and is also a journalist, poet, and critic.

Gubitz, goo'bits, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM), a German engraver and *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1786. He wrote several dramas, and other works.

Gudenof. See GODOONOF.

Gudin, gū'dān', (JEAN ANTOINE THÉODORE,) a celebrated marine painter, born in Paris in 1802, was a pupil of Girodet. Among his best works are "The Storm in the Bay of Algiers," a "View of Constantinople," "The Shipwreck," and a "View of Gibraltar." Died in 1880.

Gudin de la Brenellerie, gū'dān' deh lā brēh-nēl're', (PAUL PHILIPPE,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1738. He published a number of tragedies, and a mock-heroic poem entitled "The Conquest of Naples by Charles VIII." Died in 1812.

See "Notice sur Gudin de la Brenellerie," Paris, 1812.

Gudin de la Sablonnière, gū'dān' deh lā sā'blo-ne-āir', (CÉSAR CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Montargis in 1768. He distinguished himself at Eylau, (1807), Eckmühl, and Wagram, (1809), and was killed at Volutina-Gora, in Russia, in 1812.

Gudius, goo'de-ūs, or **Gude**, goo'deh, (GOTTLIEB FRIEDRICH,) a German minister and writer, born at Lauban in 1701; died in 1756.

See MEISSNER, "Gedächtnissrede auf Gude," 1756.

Gudius or **Gude**, (MARQUARD,) a German philologist and antiquary, born at Rensburg in 1635, became councillor to the King of Denmark. He collected many manuscripts and Greek and Latin inscriptions, which were published in 1731. Died in 1689.

Gudmundsson, gōōd'mōōnd'son, (THORGEIR,) a distinguished scholar and antiquary of Iceland, born in 1794, was one of the founders of the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in 1845.

Gudmundus, gōōd-mōōn'dūs, (ANDREAS,) a learned Icelandic, wrote several antiquarian works, and a "Lexicon Islandico-Latinum." Died in 1654.

Guébriant, de, deh gā'brē'ōn', (JEAN BAPTISTE BUDÉ—būd,) COMTE, a French marshal, born in Brittany in 1602. He served with great distinction in Germany during several campaigns of the Thirty Years' war, and in 1641 gained a signal victory over the Imperial troops at Wolfenbüttel. He was made a marshal in 1642. He was mortally wounded at Rothweil in 1643.

See LE LABOUREUR, "Histoire du Maréchal de Guébriant," 1657.

Guébriant, de, (RENÉE DU BEC-CRISPIN—dū bēk'-krēs'pān') wife of the preceding, was appointed in 1643 ambassadress-extraordinary to the King of Poland, being, it is said, the first woman who ever acted in that capacity independently of her husband. Died in 1659.

See "Lettres de Madame de Guébriant à la Princesse-Palatine Anne de Gonzague."

Guédier de Saint-Aubin, gā'de-ā' deh sān'tō'bān', (HENRI MICHEL,) a French theologian, born at Gournay-en-Bray in 1695. He wrote "The Sacred History of the Two Covenants," (7 vols., 1741.) Died in 1742.

Guel y Rente, hāl e rēn'tā, (DON JOSÉ,) a Spanish writer and statesman, born at Havana about 1820. He studied in Spain, became a deputy to the Cortes about 1854, and was re-elected in 1857. He had married in 1848 the Infanta Josefa, sister of the King of Spain. He has published poems entitled "Tears of the Heart" ("Lagrims del Corazon") and "Sorrow of the Heart," ("Amarguras del Corazon,") and "Thoughts Moral and Political."

Guelph, **Guelph**, gwēlf, or **Welf**, wēlf, the name of a noble family in Germany, the founder of which lived in the time of Charlemagne.

Guelfo, gwēl'fo, **Welfo**, or **Guelf II.** flourished in the eleventh century. He was engaged in a contest with the emperor Conrad II., which was the beginning of the long strife between the Dukes of Bavaria and the German emperors.

Guelfo III. was created Duke of Carinthia by the emperor Henry III. as a reward for his services in the war with the Hungarians. Died about 1055.

Guelfo IV., called THE GREAT, was made Duke of Bavaria by Henry IV., but subsequently took up arms against him. After alternate victories and defeats, a peace was concluded in 1097. Died about 1120.

Guelfo V. succeeded his father, Guelfo IV., as Duke of Bavaria. He married Matilda, the heiress of Tuscany, and widow of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine. After she had made a donation of her domains to the Church of Rome, Guelfo returned to Germany, where he took part

with Henry V. in his quarrel with his father, Henry IV. Died about 1120.

Guelfo VI., nephew of Guelfo V., and son of Henry the Black, was born in 1115. Having embraced the cause of his nephew, Henry the Lion, in his contest with the emperor Conrad III., he was defeated by that sovereign at Weinsberg in 1140. It was on this occasion that the war-cry of Guelphs (or Welfs) and Ghibelines was first used, the latter name being derived from Waiblingen, the seat of the Hohenstaufen family at Würtemberg. Died in 1191. The popes having taken sides with the Guelphs, the names of Guelph and Ghibeline were used to designate the parties of the emperor and the pope.

See EICHHORN, "Urgeschichte des Hauses der Welfen;" SIMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Guénard, gā'nār', (ÉLISABETH,) Baronne de Méré, a romance-writer, born in Paris in 1751; died in 1829.

Guéneau de Montbéliard, gā'nō'deh mōn'bā'le-ār', (PHILBERT,) an eminent French naturalist, born at Semur-en-Auxois in 1720. He was an intimate friend of Buffon, and prepared the ornithological department for his great work; he was also a contributor to the "Encyclopédie," and wrote an "Abridgment of the History and the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences," (4 vols., 1770.) Died in 1785.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guénee, gā'nā', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French ecclesiastic and controversial writer, born at Étampes in 1717, was for many years professor of rhetoric in the college Du Plessis in Paris. In 1785 he obtained the abbey of Loroy, in the diocese of Bourges. He wrote a very able work, entitled "Letters of some Portuguese, German, and Polish Jews to Voltaire," etc., in which he defends the Old Testament against Voltaire, clearly convicting him of contradictions and of ignorance. Died in 1803.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guenzi, goo-ēn'zee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and translator, born in 1713; died in 1753.

Guépin, gā'pān', (AUGUSTE,) a French writer and physician, born at Pontivy about 1805. His chief work is "The Philosophy of Socialism," (1850.)

Guérard, gā'rār', (BENJAMIN EDMÉ CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born at Montbard in 1797. He was an assistant librarian in the Royal Library of Paris, and published treatises on the social state of France in the middle ages. Died in 1854.

Guérard, (ROBERT,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Rouen about 1641. He published an "Abridgment of the Bible," (1707.) Died in 1715.

Guerazzi, goo-ā-rāt'see or goo-ēr-āt'see, or **Guerazzi**, (FRANCESCO DOMENICO,) an Italian writer and Liberal statesman, born at Leghorn in 1805. In 1848 he was appointed president of the cabinet and minister of the interior by the grand duke Leopold II. He was the author of the "Siege of Florence," ("Assedio di Firenze,") and other historical romances, and an "Apology for the Political Life of F. D. Guerazzi," (1851.)

See "Memorie di F. D. Guerrazzi," 1848, written by himself.

Guerchin. See GUERCINO.

Guerchois, le, leh gēr'shwā', (MADELÈNE,) a French lady, eminent for her talents and piety, born in Paris in 1679, was a sister of Chancellor D'Aguesseau. She wrote "Christian Reflections on the Historical Books of the Old Testament." Died in 1740.

Guerchy, de, deh gēr'she', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LOUIS RÉGNIER,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1715, served in Flanders under Marshal Saxe, and particularly distinguished himself at Fontenoy and Hastenbeck, (1757.) He was afterwards ambassador to London. Died in 1767.

See "Lettres et Mémoires du Maréchal de Saxe."

Guercino, gwēr-chee'no or goo-ēr-chee'no, [Fr. GUERCHIN, gēr'shān',] (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BARBIERI—bar-be-ā'ree,) called GUERCINO DA CENTO, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590. He at first painted in the style of the Caracci, but he afterwards adopted that of Caravaggio. Among his master-pieces are "The Death of Dido," "Santa Petronilla," in the Capitol at Rome, "Aurora," a fresco in the Villa Ludovisi, a "Saint William," and "Angels

e as k; ç as s; ġ hard; ġ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; ſ as z: th as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

weeping over the Dead Body of Christ." Guercino was an intimate friend of Guido Reni. He worked many years at Cento, from which he removed to Bologna in 1642. His works are mostly oil-paintings, and include about a hundred altar-pieces. Died at Bologna in 1666.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" CALVI, "Notizie della Vita e delle Opere di G. F. Barbieri," 1808; DOMENICO C. MORA, "Vite di Benvenuto Tisio e di G. F. Barbieri," 1842; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Gueret, gēh-rā', (GABRIEL) a French lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born in Paris in 1641. Among his principal works are his "Conversations on the Eloquence of the Pulpit and the Bar," "Parnassus Reformed," and "War of the Authors." Died in 1688.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guericke, gēr'rik-keh, (HEINRICH ERNST FERDINAND), a German theologian, born at Wettin, in Prussian Saxony, in 1803, published a "Manual of Church History," (1833,) and other works.

Guericke, von, fon gēr'ik-keh or gā'rik-keh, (OTTO), a celebrated German savant and experimental philosopher, born at Magdeburg in 1602. Having studied mathematics and mechanics at Leyden, he visited France and England. After his return, he was made in 1646 burgomaster of Magdeburg. In 1650 he invented the air-pump, of which he made the first public experiment before the Diet at Ratisbon in 1651. Having fitted together two large hollow hemispheres made of copper and brass, with strong rings attached to them, to which horses were harnessed, he exhausted the air from the globe; and it was only after the number of horses was increased to upwards of thirty that the parts were separated. He was also the inventor of the instrument called Guericke's Weather Mannikin, which was used, before the invention of the barometer, to denote the changes of the weather. He published in 1672 a work entitled "New Magdeburgian Experiments, as they are called, relating to a Vacuum," ("Experimenta Nova, ut vocant, Magdeburgica, de vacuo Spatio.") Died in 1686.

See FONTENELLE, "Eloges historiques des Académiciens;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Guérin, gá'rán', (ADOLPHE CLAUDE) COLONEL, a French officer, born at Mortagne in 1805, served in several campaigns in Algeria as chief of engineers. He subsequently distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and was killed in June, 1855; at the siege of Sebastopol, where he had rendered important services as chief of the staff of engineers.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guérin, (FRANÇOIS), a French scholar, born in Touraine in 1681, translated Livy and Tacitus into French. Died in 1751.

Guérin, (GILLES), an able French sculptor, born in Paris in 1606. He was employed in the decoration of the Louvre. Among his chief works is a statue of Louis XIV. Died in 1678.

Guérin, (JEAN BAPTISTE PAULIN), a French painter, born at Toulon in 1783, worked at Paris. Among his productions are "Adam and Eve driven from Eden," (1827,) and a "Holy Family," (1829.) Died in 1855.

Guérin, (JOSEPH XAVIER), a French physician and naturalist, born at Avignon in 1775. Among his works are a "Panorama of Avignon and Vaucluse," (1829,) and "Meteorologic Observations," (1839.) Died in 1850.

Guérin, (JULES), a French physician, born at Bousso (Belgium) in 1801. He studied and afterwards resided at Paris. He gave special attention to malformations of the feet, and wrote an able treatise on Orthopedy, (16 vols., 1837,) which gained the prize of the Academy of Paris.

Guérin, (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS), a French scholar and writer, born at Nancy in 1711; died in 1782.

Guérin, (PIERRE NARCISSE,) BARON, an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1774, was a pupil of Regnault. He produced about 1800 "Marcus Sextus" and "Phèdre et Hippolyte," which had great popularity. His subjects are mostly antique, and his style is classic. His chief merits are purity of contour, good taste in details, and harmony of colour. He was director of the French Academy at Rome from 1822 to 1828. Among

his works are "Aurora and Cephalus," (1810,) "Dido listening to Æneas," (1817,) and a "Clytemnestra." He died at Rome in 1833.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur la Vie de P. Guérin," 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guérin, de, deh gá'rán', (EUGÉNIE), a French writer, born at the château Du Cayla, in Languedoc, in 1805. She was endowed with rare intelligence, and was an example of deep and fervent piety. Her life may be said to have been absorbed in her brother Maurice, to whom she was intensely devoted. She died in May, 1848, leaving a Journal and Letters, which were published in 1863. "Her Journal," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1864, "is the outpouring of one of the purest and most saintly minds that ever existed upon earth. The style is exquisitely beautiful, and it lingers in the memory like the dying tones of an Æolian harp, full of ineffable sweetness. Amidst the impurity which has so long flooded French literature, it is delightful to come upon the streams of thought that flowed in limpid clearness from the fountain of her mind, and to find in a young French girl a combination of piety and genius with so much felicity and force of expression that her countrymen have not scrupled to compare her style to that of Pascal himself."

Guérin, de, (MAURICE DU CAYLA—dü ká'lá'), a French poet, brother of the preceding, was born near Albi, in Languedoc, in 1810. He died prematurely in 1839, leaving several poetical fragments, among which is "Le Centaure." "This revealed," says Sainte-Beuve, "a nature of talent so new, so powerful, so vast, that the word genius seems appropriate to it." His Letters, Poems, etc. were published in 1860, under the title of "Maurice de Guérin: Reliquie," (2 vols.,) preceded by a biographical notice of the author by Sainte-Beuve.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1863.

Guérin du Rocher, gá'rán' dü ró'shá', (PIERRE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Falaise in 1731, wrote "The True History of Fabulous Times," (3 vols., 1776.) He was massacred in September, 1792.

Guérin-Méneville, gá'rán' män'vèl', (FÉLIX ÉDOUARD), a French naturalist, born at Toulon in 1799, published a "Magazine of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Palæontology," (33 vols., 1831-44,) and other works.

Guerte. See DEGUERLE.

Guernier. See DUGUERNIER.

Guéronnière. See LA GUERONNIÈRE.

Guérout, gá'róo', (ADOLPHE), a French journalist, born at Radepont (Eure) in 1810. He became chief editor of the "Presse," a daily paper of Paris, in 1857.

Guérout, gēh-roo', (PIERRE CLAUDE BERNARD), a French classical scholar, born at Rouen in 1744. He was director of the Normal School at Paris under the empire. He translated Pliny's "Natural History," (3 vols., 1803,) and some works of Cicero. Died in 1821.

Guerra, goo-ēr'rá or gwēr'rá, (GIOVANNI), an Italian architect and painter, born at Modena in 1544. He was employed by Sixtus V. to adorn the Vatican and Quirinal palace. Died in 1618.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Guerre, de la, deh lá gair, (ÉLISABETH CLAUDE JACQUET—zhá'ká'), a French lady, celebrated for her musical talents, was born in Paris about 1659. Among her compositions are a Te Deum and a number of cantatas. Died in 1729.

Guerre-Dumolard, gair dü'mo'lá'r', (JEAN), a French jurist, born at Allevard (Dauphiné) in 1761; died in 1845.

Guerrero, gēr-rá'ro, (VINCENTE), a Mexican partisan leader, who became President of Mexico in April, 1829. He was supplanted or overpowered about the end of that year by Bustamante. Having afterwards appealed to arms, he was defeated, taken prisoner, and executed in February, 1831.

Guerrini, gwēr-ree'nee, (GIACOMO), an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1718; died in 1793.

Guesclin. See DU GUESCLIN.

Guess, gēss, or Se-quoy'ah, (GEORGE), a half-breed Cherokee Indian, born about 1770, was noted as the inventor of the Cherokee syllabic alphabet, consisting of eighty-five characters, representing the syllables in

ase among the Cherokees. It has proved a great success, having been employed both in writing and printing. He lived in Georgia, from which he removed with his tribe beyond the Mississippi. Died in 1843.

Guettard, gə'tár', (JEAN ÉTIENNE), a celebrated French naturalist and physician, born at Étampes in 1715. He studied natural science under Réaumur in Paris, and in 1743 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was afterwards appointed by the Duke of Orléans keeper of his cabinet of natural history. He first ascertained the volcanic nature of the mountains of Auvergne, and determined the true character of organic remains which had been only partially recognized before. He was the author of "Memoirs on some Mountains of France formerly Volcanoes," (1752), a treatise "On the Granites of France compared with those of Egypt," (1755), and other valuable works. Died in Paris in 1786.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Guettard;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gueulette, gu'h'let', (THOMAS SIMON), a popular writer, born in Paris in 1683, published numerous tales in the Oriental style, and several comedies. Died in 1766.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guevara, gə-vá'rá, (DON FELIPE LADRON Y-LADRÓN e), a Spanish painter, born about 1510, was a pupil or friend of Titian. He distinguished himself at the siege of Tunis under Charles V. in 1535. Died in 1563.

Guevara, (LUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUEÑAS Y-VÁ'LETH DÁ LÁS DOO-ÉN'YÁS e), a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born in Andalusia in 1574. His works are principally comedies, which were highly popular at the time, and were commended by Lope de Vega. He also published a witty satirical romance, entitled "El Diabolo cojuelo," ("The Lamé Devil,") said to have been the original of Le Sage's "Diable boiteux." Died in 1646.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Guevara, (SEBASTIAN VELEZ-VÁ'LETH), a Spanish poet, born at Valladolid in 1558, published a continuation of the "Romancero," or collection of Spanish romances, (1594.) Died in 1610.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Guevara, de, dá gə-vá'rá, (ANTONIO), a Spanish prelate and historian, born in the province of Alava about 1490, was preacher and historiographer to Charles V. of Germany. He was afterwards created Bishop of Moncedo. His "History of Marcus Aurelius," published in 1529, is said to contain less truth than fiction. He also began a "History of Charles V.," which was never published. His "Golden Epistles" were translated into French and English. Died in 1544.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Guevara, de, (ANTONIO), a relative of the preceding, was appointed almoner to Philip II. of Spain. He wrote several commentaries on the Scriptures.

Guevara, de, (JUAN N.), a Spanish painter and brilliant colorist, born at Malaga in 1631, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1698.

Guez de Balzac. See BALZAC.

Guffroy, gü'frwá', (ARMAND BENOÎT JOSEPH), a French journalist and politician of the Jacobin faction, born at Arras in 1740. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and in 1793 became a member of the committee of public safety. He voted for the death of the king. Died in 1800.

Guglielmi, gool-yél'mee, (PIETRO), one of the most celebrated Italian composers of his time, born at Massacarrara in 1727. He studied at Naples under Durante, and subsequently visited Venice, Dresden, and London. He was appointed chapel-master at the Vatican in 1793. Among his operas, which amount to more than two hundred, we may name "Iphigenia in Aulide," "Clemenza di Tito," "Didone," "Tamerlano," and "Don Ambrogio." Died in 1804.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Guglielmini, gool-yél-mee'nee, (DOMENICO), an eminent Italian physician, astronomer, and natural philosopher, born at Bologna in 1655, became professor of mathematics in his native city in 1686, and of theoretic medicine at Padua in 1702. He published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Origin of Comets," "The Measure of Running Waters," "Hydrostatic Epistles," "Phy-

sico-Mathematical Treatise on the Nature of Rivers," (1697,) and other valuable works. He had been appointed in 1686 intendant of water-works, and gained distinction as a hydraulic engineer. Died in 1710.

See MORGAGNI, "Vita di Guglielmini," prefixed to his Works, 1719; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Guglielmini," 1710; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Guglielmo d'Apulia, gool-yél'mo dá-poo'le-á, [Fr. GUILLAUME DE POUILLE, gə'yóm' dəh pool' or poo'ye,] an Italian writer of the eleventh century, was the author of a historical poem, in Latin, "On the Deeds of the Normans in Sicily," etc., first published in 1582.

Guhr, goor, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND), a German composer, born in Silesia in 1787. Among his operas is "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." Died in 1848.

Guhrauer, goo'rów'er, (GOTTSCHALK (got'shálk) EDUARD), a German *littérateur*, born in Posen in 1809, published a "Biography of Leibnitz," (2 vols., 1842,) which is commended, "Goethe's Correspondence with Knebel," (2 vols., 1852,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Guhyákā or **Guhyaca**, góoh'ya-ka. In the Hindoo mythology, the Guhyakas, the servants of Kuvêra, (the deformed god of riches,) are a kind of demons into which transmigrate the souls of men particularly addicted to covetousness and selfishness.

Gui d'Arezzo. See GUIDO D'AREZZO.

Gui da Ravenna, goo-ee' dá rá-vên'ná, an Italian historian of the ninth century, wrote a "History of the Roman Pontiffs," and a "History of the Gothic War," (in Latin,) neither of which is extant.

Gui de Crema. See PASCHAL III.

Gui de Doucié, gə dəh doo'se-á', a French poet of the fourteenth century, of whose writings only fragments are extant. He translated into French the "Consolation of Philosophy" by Boethius.

Gui de Lusignan. See GUY DE LUSIGNAN.

Guibal, gə'bál', (BARTHÉLEMY), a French sculptor and architect, born at Nîmes in 1699; died in 1757.

Guibal, (NICOLAS), a French painter, son of the preceding, born at Lunéville in 1725; died in 1784.

Guibaud, gə'bó', (EUSTACHE), a French Jansenist, born at Hières in 1711. He wrote "Groans of a Penitent Soul," and other devotional works. Died in 1794.

Guibert, gə'baír', Archbishop of Ravenna, was a native of Parma. He was made anti-pope by Henry IV. of Germany, with the name of Clement III., and in opposition to Hildebrand, (Gregory VII.) Guibert, having crowned Henry emperor, was enabled by his protection to resist successively three legitimate popes. Died in 1100.

Guibert, MADAME, a French writer, born at Versailles in 1725, published a number of poems and dramas, which were popular at the time. Died in 1788.

Guibert, de, dəh gə-baír', (CHARLES BENOÎT,) COMTE, a French general, born at Montauban in 1715, served with distinction in Italy and Flanders, and subsequently against the Prussians in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1786.

Guibert, de, (JACQUES ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE,) COMTE, a popular and witty French author, born at Montauban in 1743, was the son of the preceding. He accompanied his father in the Seven Years' war, (1756-62,) and studied military tactics with great success. In 1773 he published a "General Essay on Tactics," which obtained a European celebrity and was read with avidity even by the ladies. Voltaire complimented the author in a short poem entitled "La Tactique." His tragedy the "Constable Bourbon" excited in the salons of Paris a temporary admiration scarcely equalled by that accorded to the productions of the greatest tragic poets; but this is not justified by the intrinsic merit of the work. In 1786 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He died in 1790. Madame de Staël in the same year composed a eulogy on him. The letters of Mademoiselle L'Espinasse to him were greatly admired.

Guibert, (JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE,) a French theologian and ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1802. He became Archbishop of Tours in 1859, and Archbishop of Paris in 1871. In 1873 he was created a cardinal.

Guibert de Nogent, gə'baír' dəh nó'zhón', a learned French ecclesiastic, born near Clermont-en-Beauvoisis

in 1053, wrote a history of the first crusade, entitled "Gesta Dei per Francos," published in Paris in 1651. Died in 1124.

Guicciardini, gwe-char-dee'nee or goo-ët-châr-dee'nee, [Lat. GUICCIARDI'NUS; Fr. GUICHARDIN, gē'shâr-dân,] (FRANCESCO, an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, born at Florence in 1482. At the early age of twenty-three he became professor of jurisprudence in his native city. He was appointed by Pope Leo X. Governor of Modena and Reggio in 1518, and he also enjoyed the favour of Adrian VI. and Clement VII. The latter, having become the ally of France, intrusted Guicciardini with the command of the pontifical troops, with the title of lieutenant-general of the Holy See. On the surrender of Florence to the Imperial army in 1530, he became the agent of the Medici in that city, and one of the commission of twelve called "the reformers of the state." Having greatly contributed to establish the tyranny of the Medici at Florence, he retired from public life about 1536, and devoted himself to the composition of his "History of Italy from 1494 to 1532," (1564.) It is esteemed a standard work, though somewhat prolix; it has been translated into Latin and French. Died in 1540.

His "History of Italy" "is well known," says Hallam, "for the solidity of the reflections, the gravity and impartiality with which it is written, and the prolixity of the narrative. . . . Guicciardini has generally held the first place among Italian historians, though he is by no means equal in literary merit to Machiavel." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See R. FIORENTINI, "Vita di F. Guicciardini," 1560; F. SANSOVINO, "Vita di Guicciardini," 1665; G. ROSINI, "Saggio sulle Azioni e sulle Opere di F. Guicciardini," 1822; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1869.

Guicciardini, (LUIGI, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1523. He resided many years in Antwerp, where he published a "Description of the Low Countries," and several other works. Died in 1589.

Guicciardinus. See GUICCIARDINI.

Guiccioli, gwët-cho'lee, (TERESA **Gamba**), COUNTESS, a beautiful Italian lady, born in Romagna in 1801. She was married about 1817 to Count Guiccioli, a wealthy nobleman of Ravenna. She owes her celebrity to her liaison with Lord Byron, who appears to have loved her with as true and tender an affection as it was possible for a man of his character to do. In 1851 she was married to the Marquis de Boissy, a French senator and peer, (who was born at Paris in 1798; died in 1866.) Left a second time a widow, she has recently given to the world a book which has attracted much attention,— "My Recollections of Lord Byron and those of Eye-Witnesses of his Life," (London and Philadelphia, 1869;)—for, although she does not put her own name to the work, there appears to be no doubt as to its authorship. She died at Rome in 1873.

See MOORE, "Life of Byron," vol. ii.; VAPEREAU, "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," under the heading of BOISSY, (HILAIRE-ÉTIENNE-OCTAVE ROUILLE, Marquis de.)

Guichard, gē'shâr', (CLAUDE, a French antiquary of the sixteenth century, born at Saint-Rambert-en-Bugey, was historiographer to Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. He published a work entitled "The Funerals and Various Methods of Burial among the Romans, Greeks," etc., (1581.) Died in 1607.

Guichard, (JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French poet and dramatist, born near Melun in 1731; died in 1811.

Guichard, (LOUIS ANASTASE—ân'astâz'), a French ecclesiastic, wrote a "History of Socinianism," and other works. Died in 1737.

Guichardin. See GUICCIARDINI.

Guiche, (PHILIBERT DE LA.) See LA GUICHE.

Guiche, de, dēh gēsh, (ARMAND DE GRAMONT), COMTE, a distinguished French general, born in 1638. He served against the English in the campaign of 1666, and subsequently in Holland under Condé. He died in 1674, leaving "Memoirs concerning the United Provinces," etc.

See "Mémoires du Maréchal de Gramont."

Guichen, gē'shôn', (LUC URBAIN du **Bouexic**—dü boo'ëks'ëk'), a French naval officer, born at Fougères in

1712. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1779, and commander of the marine of Brest. In 1780 he gained a victory over the English fleet under Admiral Rodney at Dominique, and sunk one of their ships. In 1781 De Guichen was in turn defeated by Admiral Kempenfeld, who took fifteen of his vessels. Died in 1790.

See GÉRARD, "Vies des plus célèbres Marins Français."

Guichenon, gēsh'nôn', (SAMUEL, a French historian, born at Mâcon in 1607, was appointed historiographer of France and Savoy by Louis XIV., and created a count-palatine by Ferdinand III., Emperor of Germany. He published a "Genealogical History of the House of Savoy," and other similar works. Died in 1664.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Guidal, gē'dâl', (MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH, a French officer, born at Grasse about 1760. Having joined the conspiracy of Mallet in 1812, he was executed by order of Napoleon.

Guidalotti, goo-e-dâ-lot'tec, (DIOMEDE,) an Italian scholar and poet, born at Bologna about 1482; died in 1526.

Guide, **Le**. See GUIDO RENDI.

Guidi, goo-ee'dec, or **Guido**, goo-ee'do, (CARLO ALESSANDRO, an Italian poet, born at Pavia in 1650. Having visited Rome in 1683, he obtained the patronage of Christina, Queen of Sweden, who made him a member of her Academy. He was the author of "Amalantia in Italia," "Endimione," a pastoral, and a number of sonnets and lyric poems of superior merit. He is ranked among the principal reformers of Italian poetry. Died in 1712.

See FABRONI, "Vita Italorum," etc., vol. xi.; CRESCIMBENTI, "Vita di Guidi," prefixed to his poems; "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. TURRONI, "Elogio storico di C. A. Guidi," 1827.

Guidi, (TOMMASO.) See MASACCIO.

Guidi da San Giovanni. See MASACCIO.

Guidiccioni, goo-e-dêt-cho'nee, (CRISTOFORO,) an Italian poet, born at Lucca about 1530, became Bishop of Ajaccio. He translated from the Greek the "Electra" of Sophocles and the "Bacchantes," the "Andromache," and the "Trojans" of Euripides. Died in 1582.

Guidiccioni, (GIOVANNI, an Italian writer, born at Lucca about 1500. In 1534 he was appointed Governor of Rome by Pope Paul III., and the same year made Bishop of Fossombrone. He was soon after sent as nuncio to the emperor Charles V., whom he accompanied to Tunis. He was the author of a number of poems, letters, and orations. Died in 1541.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Guido, gwec'do or goo-ee'do, [Fr. LE GUIDE, lēh géd,] or, more properly, **Guido Rendi**, (goo-ee'do rân'nee,) an eminent Italian painter, born at or near Bologna about 1575. He first studied under Denis Calvart, at Bologna, and was afterwards a pupil of the Caracci. Having resided many years at Rome, where he was liberally patronized by Pope Paul V., he returned to his native city and devoted himself to painting and to the instruction of young artists. His pictures are very numerous, both in oil and fresco. His first works are painted in the style of the Caracci; but he subsequently adopted in some degree that of Caravaggio. His pictures are models of grace, delicacy, and beauty of expression. He succeeded especially in pathetic and devotional subjects. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Peter," (in the Vatican), "Aurora," a fresco in Rome, "The Assumption," a picture of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, "Fortune," and "The Massacre of the Innocents." Died at Bologna in 1642.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice;" CRISPI, "Vite de' Pittori Bolognesi," 1769; BRVAN, "Dictionary of Painters," under RENDI; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guido, (ALESSANDRO.) See GUIDI.

Guido, goo-ee'do, (GUERRA, an Italian soldier, was one of the principal leaders of the Guelph faction in Florence. He commanded the Florentine forces in the victorious campaign of 1254, and upon the arrival of Charles of Anjou in Naples joined him with four hundred men, and had a prominent part in gaining the victory of Grandella, (1266.) Dante has assigned to

Guido a place in his "Inferno," at the same time highly commending his abilities.

See SIMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes," vol. iii.

Guido, (NOVELLO,) a Florentine general of the Ghibeline faction. He assisted in gaining the victory of Arbia, in 1260.

Guido, (UBALDO,) MARQUIS, an Italian mathematician, born at Urbino about 1540, wrote the "Theory of Universal Planispheres," (in Latin,) and other works, which are commended by Montucla. Died about 1600.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Guido (or **Gui**, goo-ee') d'**Arezzo**, goo-ee'do dâ-rêt'so, an eminent Italian musician and ecclesiastic, born about 990. He was the inventor of the modern system of notation in music, and founded a school at Pomposa, in which he taught the new method with great success.

See BURNBY, "General History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Guido Canlassi, goo-ee'do kân-lâs'see, called also **Cagnacci**, (kân-yât'chee), an Italian historical painter, born near Rimini in 1601, was a pupil of Guido Reni. He worked many years for the emperor Leopold I. Died in Vienna in 1681.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Guido da Siena, goo-ee'do dâ se-â'nâ, or **Guidone da Ghezso**, goo-e-do'nâ dâ gêt'so, an Italian painter of the early part of the thirteenth century. His "Madonna and Child," in the church of the Dominicans at Sienna, is esteemed one of the finest works of the time.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Guido delle Colonne, goo-ee'do del'lâ ko-lon'nâ, [Lat. DE COLUM'NIS,] a Sicilian historian and poet of the thirteenth century, wrote a "History of the Trojan War," ("Historia Trojana,") which enjoyed a great reputation in its time and has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. It is said to have been the original of Boccaccio's "Filostrato," and, consequently, of Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Guidobono, goo-e-do-bo'no, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian painter, called "the Priest of Savona," born at that town in 1654; died in 1709.

Guidonis, gē'do'nēs's, (BERNARD,) a French Dominican monk, born near Limoges about 1260. He was created Bishop of Lodève in 1324. He wrote "Annals of the Pontiffs," and other works. Died in 1331.

Guidotti-Borghese, goo-e-dot'tee bor-gâ'sâ, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Lucca about 1565, was patronized by Pope Sixtus V., who employed him to paint the Vatican. He was afterwards appointed by Paul V. conservator of the Museum of the Capitol. Died in 1629.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Guienne, (ÉLÉONORE DE,) See ELEANOR OF GUIENNE.

Guienne de, deh gē'n, (N,) a French lawyer of the Parliament of Paris, born at Orléans; died in 1767.

Guignard, gēn'yâr', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, surnamed BRIAUREL, (brē'kâ'rêl') was executed for high treason in 1595 for having openly justified the attempted assassination of Henry IV. by Châtel.

See SIMONDI, "Histoire des Français," vol. xxi.

Guignes de, deh gēn, (CHRÉTIEN LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1759, was a son of Joseph, noticed below. He was appointed French resident in China in 1784, and returned to France about 1800. He published "Voyages to Peking and Manilla," (3 vols., 1808,) and a "Chinese-French-Latin Dictionary," (1813.) Died in 1845.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "London Quarterly Review" for November, 1809.

Guignes de, (JOSEPH,) an eminent French Orientalist, born at Pontoise in 1721. He became professor of Syriac in the Collège Royale in 1757, having previously been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris. He was afterwards appointed royal censor, and keeper of the antiques of the Louvre. He was the author of a "General History of the Huns, Turks, Mongols, and other Western Tartars," etc., (1756,) "Historical Memoir on the Origin of the Huns and Turks," "History

of China," and other works, which enjoy a high reputation for learning and accuracy. Died in Paris in 1800.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1815.

Guignaut, gēn'ye-ô', (JOSEPH DANIEL,) an eminent French scholar and antiquary, born at Paray-le-Monial in May, 1794. He became a director of the Normal School, a member of the Institute in 1837, and professor of history in the Collège de France in 1854. His chief work is "The Religions of Antiquity, considered principally in their Symbolical and Mythological Forms," (3 tomes, in 10 vols., 1825-51,) which is a translation of Creuzer's "Symbolik," with additions.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guignon, gēn'yôn', (JEAN,) a distinguished violinist, born at Turin in 1702, was appointed musician to the royal chapel in Paris. He composed a number of sonatas and concertos. Died in 1774.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Guijon, gē'zhôn', (JEAN,) a French scholar and naturalist, born in 1544, became professor of rhetoric and languages in the College of Navarre. He published several scientific works, and a number of Latin poems. Died in 1605.

Guilandinus, gwe-lân-dee'nûs, or **Guilandini**, gwe-lân-dee'nee, (MELCHIOR,) a German naturalist, whose proper name was WIELAND, was born at Königsberg. He became professor of botany at Padua on the death of Fallopius, and wrote, in Latin, "Papyrus; or, A Commentary on the Three Chapters of Pliny the Elder concerning Papyrus," (1572.) Died in 1589.

See DE THOU, "Histoire;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Guilbert, gēl'baîr', (PIERRE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1697, was the author of "Chronological and Historical Memoirs of Port-Royal." Died in 1759.

Guilbert de Pixerécourt, gēl'baîr' deh pêk'sâ'râ'-koor', (RENÉ CHARLES,) a French dramatist, born at Nancy in 1773. He wrote many vaudevilles and melodramas. Died in 1844.

Guild, gïld, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Aberdeen in 1586. He became one of the ministers of Aberdeen in 1631, and principal of King's College in 1640. For devotion to the royal cause he was deposed in 1651. He wrote, besides other works, "The Harmony of all the Prophets concerning Christ's Coming," (1619,) and "Moses Unveiled," (1620.) Died in 1657.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Guildford, EARL OF. See NORTH.

Guilhelmus Pictavensis. See GUILLAUME DE POITIERS.

Guilhem de Castro. See CASTRO.

Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève. See SAINTE-CROIX, (GUILLAUME ÉMAMUEL JOSEPH.)

Guillain, gē'yân', (SIMON,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1581. Among his best works are the statues in the church of the Sorbonne, and those of the Virgin and Saint Francis de Paulo in the convent of Minims. Guillain was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and one of its first rectors. Died in 1658.

See LENOIR, "Musée des Monuments Français," vol. v.

Guillard, gēl'yâr' or gē'yâr', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist and lyric poet, born at Chartres in 1752. He brought out "Iphigenia in Tauris," a lyric tragedy, (1779,) and "Œdipus at Colona," which were greatly admired. Died in 1814.

Guillaume, gē'yôm', sometimes called **Frère Guillaume**, a French artist, skilled in painting on glass, was born at Marseilles in 1475. He was patronized by Pope Julius II., who employed him in various works at Rome. His paintings on the windows of the Vatican and in the church of the Madonna del Popolo are ranked among the finest productions of the kind. He also excelled as an architect and painter in fresco. Died in 1537.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Guillaume, surnamed LONGUE-ÉPÉE, (lông'g'â'pâ'), (LONG-SWORD,) son of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, succeeded his father about 927. He became one of the most powerful vassals of the crown of France. He was treacherously killed by Arnould, Count of Flanders, in 943.

Guillaume, SAINT, surnamed THE GREAT, a French ecclesiastic and military commander, served under Charlemagne against the Saracens, and received from him the title of Duke of Aquitaine. In 808 he founded in the valley of Gellone a monastery, since called that of Saint Guillaume in the Desert. His deeds were celebrated in a metrical romance of the ninth century. Died in 812.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Guillaume, SAINT, a French theologian, became Archbishop of Bourges. He died in 1209, and was canonized by Pope Honorius III. in 1218.

Guillaume d'Auvergne, *gē'yōm' dō'vārn'*, or **Guillaume de Paris**, a celebrated French theologian and philosopher, born at Aurillac, was created Bishop of Paris in 1228. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and wrote several Latin works distinguished for the purity and elegance of the style. Died in 1249.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France."

Guillaume de Chartres, *gē'yōm' dēh shārtz*, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born at Chartres about 1225. He was chaplain to Louis IX., whom he accompanied on his expeditions to Palestine, and was present at his death in 1270. He wrote a supplement to the "Vita Sancti Ludovici" ("Life of Saint Louis") begun by Geoffroy (or Galfrid) de Beaulieu. Died about 1280.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France," vol. ix.; BOLLANDUS, "Acta Sanctorum."

Guillaume de Jumièges, *gē'yōm' dēh zhū'me-āzh'*, a French historian and ecclesiastic, who lived about 1070, wrote a "History of the Normans," ("Historiæ Normannorum Libri VII.,") which he dedicated to William the Conqueror. It has been published in Camden's "Angliæ Scriptores" and Duchesne's "Normannorum Antiqui Scriptores," (1619.)

Guillaume de Poitiers, *gē'yōm' dēh pwā'te-ā'*, [Lat. GUILHELMUS PICTAVENSIS,] a French or Norman chronicler, born in Normandy in 1020, was chaplain to the Duke William afterwards King of England. His principal work is a "History of William the Conqueror," (in Latin,) which is not all extant.

Guillaume de Pouille. See GUGLIELMO D'APULIA.

Guillaume le Breton, *gē'yōm' leh breh-tōn'*, or **Bri'to-Ar-mo'i-cus**, a French chronicler and poet, born in Brittany about 1165, was chaplain to Philip Augustus. He was the author of "Historia de Vita et Gestis Philippi Augusti," ("Life and Deeds of Philip Augustus,") and a poem entitled the "Philippide."

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Guillaumet, *gē'yō'mā'*, (TANNEGUY (tān'gē') or THÉVENIN, tāv'nān'), born at Nîmes about 1560, became surgeon to Henry IV., and published several medical works. Died in 1630.

Guillaumot, *gē'yō'mō'*, (CHARLES AXEL,) a Swedish architect, of French extraction, born at Stockholm in 1730. Having visited Paris in 1754, he was appointed, on the death of Sautoff, intendant-general of the royal buildings, gardens, etc. Died in 1807.

Guillem or **Guilhem de Castro**. See CASTRO.

Guillemain, *gē'yē-mān'* or *gē'ymān'*, (CHARLES JACOB,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1750. His comedies are very numerous, and enjoyed a temporary popularity. Died in 1799.

Guillemeau, *gē'yē-mō'* or *gē'ymō'*, (JACQUES,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Orléans about 1530, was a pupil of Ambrose Paré. He became successively surgeon-in-ordinary to Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. He published, among other works, a treatise "On Diseases of the Eye." Died in 1613.

Guillemeau, (JEAN LOUIS MARIE,) a French naturalist and physician, born at Niort in 1766, wrote many works on botany, ornithology, etc. Died about 1850.

Guillemin, *gē'yē-mān'* or *gē'ymān'*, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French botanist, born at Pouilly-sur-Saône in 1796. He made a scientific voyage to Brazil in 1838. Died at Montpellier in 1842.

Guilleminot, de, *dēh gē'yē-me'nō'* or *gē'ymē'nō'*, (ARMAND CHARLES,) COMTE, a French general and diplomatist, born at Dunkirk in 1774. He served under General Moreau in Italy and on the Rhine, made the Russian campaign of 1812, and became general of divi-

sion in 1813. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 1824. Died in 1840.

Guilleragues, *gē'yē-rāg'* or *gē'yāg'*, (GABRIEL JOSEPH,) Comte de Lavergne, a French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Bordeaux. He was sent as ambassador to the Ottoman court in 1679, and died at Constantinople in 1684. His work entitled "Embassies of Count de Guilleragues and M. de Girardin to the Grand Seigneur" was published in 1687. He was an intimate friend of Boileau, who dedicated to him his fifth Epistle.

See "Lettres de Madame de Sévigné;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Guillet de Saint-Georges, *gē'yā' dēh sān'zhōrhz'*, (GEORGES,) a French writer, born in Auvergne about 1625. He was a member, and the first historiographer, of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He was the author of "Athens, Ancient and Modern, and the Present State of the Turkish Empire," and several other works. Died in 1705.

Guillim, *gwl'im'?* (JOHN,) an English writer on heraldry, was born in Herefordshire about 1565. He wrote "The Display of Heraldry," (1610.) Died in 1621.

Guillon, *gē'yōn'*, (L. GABRIEL,) a French surgeon, born near Tours in 1798. He invented several instruments and methods of surgery.

Guillon, (MARIE NICOLAS SILVESTRE,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1760. He was professor of rhetoric and theology in Paris, and was appointed Bishop of Morocco in 1833. Among his numerous works is a "History of Ancient and Modern Philosophy," (1835.) Died in 1847.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guillon de Montléon, *gē'yōn' dēh mōn'lā'ōn'*, (AIMÉ,) a French historical and theological writer, born at Lyons in 1758. He became keeper of the Mazarin Library, Paris, in 1816. Among his works is "Historical Memoirs of Lyons," (3 vols., 1824.) Died in 1842.

Guillotine, *gū-lo-teen'*, [Fr. pron. *gē'yo'tèn'*,] (JOSEPH IGNACE,) a French physician, born at Saintes in 1738. He was a deputy in 1789 to the States-General, where he proposed, as a humane measure, to substitute decapitation for other modes of punishment. He was not, however, the inventor of the machine called by his name. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine in Paris. Died in 1814.

See "Éloge funèbre de Guillotine," 1814; CROKER, "The Guillotine: an Historical Essay."

Guillou, *gē'yoo'*, (JEAN RENÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Châteaudun in 1730, was the author of a "Funeral Oration for the Dauphin," which was greatly admired. Died in 1776.

Guimet, *gē'mā'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French chemist, born at Voiron in 1795, discovered the art of making artificial ultramarine in 1826.

Guinand, *gē'nōn'*, a Swiss optician, born about 1745. He discovered the art of fabricating large flint-glass discs for telescopes, and became a partner or assistant of Fraunhofer. Died in 1824 or 1825.

Guinet, *gē'nā'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Nancy in 1604; died in 1681.

Guinicelli, *goo-e-ne-chel'lee*, (GUIDO,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna, is eulogized by Dante in his "Purgatorio," canto xxvi. Died in 1276.

Guiniforte, *goo-e-ne-for'tā*, an Italian scholar and orator, born at Pavia in 1406, was surnamed BARZIZZA or BARZIZIO. Died about 1460.

Guinigi, *goo-e-nee'jee*, (PAOLO,) an Italian nobleman of the Guelph faction, who in 1400 made himself master of the city of Lucca. After a rule of thirty years, he was dispossessed of his power by the Duke of Milan, and died, after two years' imprisonment, in 1431.

Guiot, *gē'ō'*, (JOSEPH ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born at Rouen in 1739; died in 1807.

Guiran, *gē'rōn'*, (GAILLARD, *gā'yār'*,) a French jurist and antiquary, born at Nîmes in 1600; died in 1680.

Guiraud, *gē'rō'*, (PIERRE MARIE THÉRÈSE ALEXANDRE,) BARON, a French poet and dramatist, born at Limoux in 1788. He wrote two successful tragedies, in verse, entitled "Les Machabées," (1822,) and "Count Julien," (1822,) and other works. He was elected to the French Academy in 1826. Died in 1847.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ā, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fīr, fāll, fāt; mēt; nōt; gōōd; mōōn;

Guiraudet, *gē' rō'dā'*, (CHARLES PHILIPPE TOUSSAINT—too'sān'), a French statesman and writer, born at Alais in 1754, became secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs under the Directory. Died in 1804.

Guiscard, *gēs'kār'*, [Lat. GUISCARDUS,] (ROBERT,) a celebrated military commander, born in Normandy, was one of the sons of Tancred de Hauteville. He assisted his brother Humphrey in the conquest of Calabria, and on his death (1057) proclaimed himself Count of Apulia. Pope Nicholas II., who had previously excommunicated him, now created him Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily. In 1081 he marched against the Greek emperor Alexius, whom he defeated at Durazzo in 1084. He soon after liberated Pope Gregory VII., who had been imprisoned at Saint Angelo. Died in 1085.

See MALA-TERRA, "De Gestis Roberti Guiscardi," 1578; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guiscardus. See GUISCARD, (ROBERT.)

Guischard, *gēs'shār'*, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a Prussian officer, born at Magdeburg in 1724, was a favourite of Frederick the Great, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilus. He served in the Seven Years' war, and rose to the rank of colonel. He wrote, in French, an interesting work entitled "Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans," in which he has exposed the errors of Folard. Died in 1775.

Guise, *gīz, ?* (WILLIAM,) an English divine and Orientalist, born near Gloucester in 1653; died in 1683.

Guise, de, deĥ gweez, (or *gū-ēz'*), (ANTOINETTE DE BOURBON—deĥ boor'bōn') DUCHESSE, a French lady, eminent for her piety and benevolence, born in 1493, was the daughter of Francis de Bourbon, Count of Vendôme, and the wife of Claude de Lorraine, Duke of Guise. Died in 1583.

See HILARION DE COSTE, "Vies des Dames illustres."

Guise, de, (CATHERINE DE CLÈVES—deĥ klāv,) DUCHESSE, born in 1547, was a daughter of the Duke of Nevers, and was married to Henry, first Duke of Guise, in 1570. She was chiefly instrumental in procuring the submission of the Guises to Henry IV. Died in 1633.

See VARILLAS, "Histoire de Henri III."

Guise, de, (CHARLES,) Cardinal de Lorraine, born at Joinville in 1525, was a son of Claude, first Duke of Guise. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1538, and cardinal in 1547, and was subsequently minister of finance under Francis II. and Charles IX. In 1569 he negotiated the marriage of the latter with Elizabeth of Austria. He was conspicuous, even in that age of persecution, for his intolerance and bitter hostility to the Protestants, and was one of the chief promoters of the civil wars of the time. He made several attempts to introduce the Inquisition into France, and he is believed to have approved of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, although absent at the time. Cardinal Lorraine is represented by Brantôme and other contemporary writers as possessed of eminent abilities, but false, cruel, and ambitious. They admit, however, that he was a liberal patron of learning, and that he did a great deal to check the usurpations of the Papal See. Died in 1574.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" "Mémoires de Condé," 1743.

Guise, de, (CHARLES DE LORRAINE,) DUC, eldest son of Henry of Guise and Catherine of Cleves, noticed above, was born in 1571. On the assassination of his father, in 1588, he was imprisoned at Tours. Having made his escape in 1591, he entered the service of Henry IV., and in 1596 besieged and recaptured the city of Marseilles. In 1631 he was obliged by Richelieu to leave the kingdom. Died in 1640.

Guise, de, deĥ gweez, [Fr. pron. *gū-ēz'*] (CLAUDE DE LORRAINE,) first DUKE, born in 1496, was the younger son of René II., Duke of Lorraine. He became a citizen of France, and married Antoinette de Bourbon, about 1514. He served in the army with distinction at Marignano and other places, and was created Duke of Guise by Francis I. He died about 1550, leaving many children, among whom were Francis, Duke of Guise, Charles, (the Cardinal de Lorraine,) and a daughter, Mary, who became queen of James V. of Scotland.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Guise, de, (FRANÇOIS DE LORRAINE,) DUKE, a prominent leader of the Catholic party in France, and one of the greatest commanders of his time, was born in 1519. He was a son of Claude, first Duke of Guise, and Antoinette de Bourbon, and a brother of the cardinal, noticed above. Having previously gained important victories at Landrecies and other places, he raised his reputation to the highest point by his defence of Metz in 1553 against Charles V., who was forced to retire with the loss of 30,000 men. Soon after the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1557, he was appointed by Henry II. lieutenant-general of the kingdom and invested with almost absolute power. The capture of Calais from the English in 1558, and the subsequent victories at Guines and Thionville, justified the confidence reposed in him, and made him more than ever the idol of the nation. In conjunction with his brother the cardinal, he defeated the conspiracy of Amboise, formed by the Prince of Condé and other Protestant leaders. He had a prominent share in the victory at Dreux, where he took the Prince of Condé prisoner. At the siege of Orléans, soon after, he was assassinated by a Calvinist, named Poltrot de Mérey, in 1563. He was the author of "Mémoires," which are valuable and interesting records of his time.

See DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" DU TROUSSET DE VALINCOURT, "Vie de François de Lorraine," 1668; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal de Henri III.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guise, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE LORRAINE,) seventh and last DUKE, was born in 1670; died in 1675. The family of Guise became extinct in 1688.

Guise, de, (HENRY I. OF LORRAINE,) DUKE, eldest son of Francis, Duke of Guise, born in 1550, was a cousin of Mary, Queen of Scots. He inherited in a great degree the talents and accomplishments of his father, and even surpassed him in his bitter opposition to the Protestants. When less than nineteen years of age, he defended Poitiers against Coligny, and soon after had a share in the victory of Moncontour, (1569.) At the battle of Dormans he received a wound on the cheek, from which he was surnamed BALAFRÉ, or the "Scarred." He was one of the instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572, and was concerned in the murder of Coligny. In 1576, Henry of Guise, with his brother, the Cardinal de Guise, headed the faction called the League, ostensibly formed for the defence of the Catholic religion and the king, but really designed to assist the family of Guise in usurping the royal power. On the accession of Henry III. the Duke of Guise prevailed upon him to adopt more severe measures against the Protestants. The king, however, becoming weary of the arrogance of the Guises, forbade the duke to appear at court, whereupon he openly revolted, and in May, 1588, on the "day of the Barricades," entered Paris with his troops, disarmed the Swiss guard, and obliged the king to abandon his capital. Henry III. soon after summoned the States-General at Blois, where the Duke of Guise demanded to be appointed constable and lieutenant-general of the kingdom. The king now, in conjunction with several of his courtiers, resolved to take the life of the duke; and, as the latter entered the king's apartment, he was dispatched by the daggers of the assassins, in December, 1588.

See L'ESTOILE, "Journal de Henri III.;" BRANTÔME, "Vie de l'Admiral de Castillon.;" ENRICO CATERINO DAVILA, "La Sera di S. Bartolommeo e la Morte del Duca di Guisa," 1828; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars in France.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guise, de, (HENRY II. OF LORRAINE,) DUKE, and Prince de Joinville, born at Blois in 1614, was the son of Charles IV., Duke of Guise. He joined the conspiracy of the Count of Soissons against the French government in 1641, and was condemned to death, but escaped. In 1647 he went to the assistance of the Neapolitans, who had revolted against Spain. Being made generalissimo of their army, he took Naples, which, however, was soon recovered by the Spaniards, and the Duke of Guise taken prisoner. After his release he was appointed, in 1655, high chamberlain of France. He died in 1664, leaving "Mémoires," which were published in 1668.

See TALLEMANT DE RÉAUX, "Historiettes.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guise, de, (JEAN de Lorraine,) CARDINAL, brother of Claude, noticed above, was born in 1498. He was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V. in 1536. He obtained the archbishoprics of Lyons, Rheims, and Narbonne, and various other preferments, and was distinguished for his munificence and extensive charities. Died in 1550.

See DE THOU, "Histoire universelle," vol. i., 1734; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Guise, de, (LOUIS I. de Lorraine,) CARDINAL, brother of Francis and of the cardinal Charles de Lorraine, was born in 1527. He was successively appointed Bishop of Troyes and of Alby, and Archbishop of Sens, being made a cardinal in 1553. Died in 1578.

Guise, de, (LOUIS II. de Lorraine,) CARDINAL, son of Francis, Duke of Guise, born at Dampierre in 1555. He succeeded his uncle as Archbishop of Rheims, and in 1578 was made a cardinal. Having been associated with his brother Henry I., Duke of Guise, as one of the chiefs of the League, he was, on the death of the latter, imprisoned, and a few days after assassinated, (1588.)

See L'ESTOILE, "Journal de Henri III."

Guise, de, (LOUIS III. de Lorraine,) CARDINAL, son of Henry I. de Lorraine, was born about 1580. He obtained numerous benefices in the Church, and was created a cardinal by Paul V. in 1615. Died in 1621.

Guiton, gē'tôn', (JEAN,) a French Huguenot, who was admiral and mayor of Rochelle in 1627, when that city was besieged by the royalists. He surrendered in 1628. Died in 1654, aged about seventy years.

Guittone d'Arezzo, goo-ët-to'-nà dâ-rêt'so, an Italian poet, born at Arezzo about 1230, was one of the chief reformers of Italian literature in that age. Died in 1294.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Guizot, gü-e'zo' or gē'zo', (ÉLISABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE de Meulan—dèh muh'ïdôn',) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1773, was left by the death of her father with no resources but her talents. She produced in 1800 an ingenious and sprightly work of fiction, entitled "The Contradictions," and, by her contributions to Suard's literary journal "Le Publiciste," gained distinction as a critic and a moralist. She was married to M. Guizot in 1812. Among her works are "Domestic Education," (2 vols., 1826,) and "A Family," ("Une Famille," 1828.) Died in 1827.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits of Celebrated Women;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guizot, gwe'zo' or gü-e'zo',* (FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME,) a distinguished French statesman and historian, born at Nîmes on the 4th of October, 1787, was a son of an able advocate who fell a victim to the reign of terror in 1794. Having been educated as a Protestant at Geneva, he went to Paris in 1805, and published an edition of Gibbon's History, in French, about 1810. He married Pauline de Meulan, noticed above, and was appointed professor of modern history at the Sorbonne by Fontanes, in 1812. He defended constitutional principles in a pamphlet "On Representative Government and the Present State of France," (1816,) became a leader of the party called Doctrinaires, and councillor of state in 1817. In 1822 he was suspended from his functions as professor, because his principles were offensive to the ministry. In 1828 he founded the "Revue Française," and was reinstated in the chair of history. He acquired much celebrity as a lecturer, and formed with Cousin and Villemain a triumvirate of professors. His lectures were published with the title of a "History of Civilization," (5th edition, 5 vols., 1845.)

He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Lisieux in January, 1830, and promoted the accession of Louis Philippe, who appointed him minister of the interior on the 1st of August. His ministry (the policy

* So pronounced by M. Guizot himself, as stated in a letter from him, now before us. He says, "Dans mon pays natal, la ville de Nîmes, on prononce mon nom *gü-e'zo*. A Paris on dit en général *gwe'zo*; et je crois cette prononciation plus correcte." A near relative, however, of the great French historian and statesman takes a different view of the question. He says the name of his family is always pronounced *gü-e'zo* in the south of France, where the name originated; and he maintains, with great appearance of reason, that the invariable usage of the people of Nîmes ought to be decisive as to the pronunciation of an *nom Nimois*.

of which was styled *juste milieu*) was dissolved in November, 1830. In October, 1832, Guizot became minister of public instruction in the cabinet of Marshal Soult. While in this office, he rendered an important service to the public by organizing a system of primary schools. He was compelled to resign in February, 1836, when his rival Thiers obtained power for a brief term. He was elected to the French Academy in 1836. In 1838 Guizot and Thiers (who had been superseded by Count Molé) formed a coalition, which was regarded by many as discreditable to the former. He was sent as ambassador to London in February, 1840. On the 29th of October, 1840, he became minister of foreign affairs, and really prime minister, in a cabinet of which Soult was nominally president. He maintained himself in power until the revolution of February, 1848, which was provoked partly by his inflexible resistance to electoral reform.

He escaped in disguise to England, wrote a pamphlet on "Democracy in France," and returned to his native country in 1849; after which, it is said, he favoured a fusion between the two parties of Legitimists and Orleanists. Among his principal works are an excellent "History of the Revolution in England, from the Accession of Charles I. to that of Charles II.," ("Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre," etc., 6 vols., 1827-56,) and "Memoirs to illustrate the History of my Time," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps,") which have been translated into English. He is generally considered to have been more successful as a historian than he was as a statesman. He died in 1874, having passed the last few years of his life in retirement.

"Among this band of great and honourable men," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1858, "we think that M. Guizot will retain in history, as he has occupied in life, the first and highest place. Other writers, gifted with livelier powers of imagination and appealing more directly to the sentiment of their contemporaries, may, like Chateaubriand, have exercised for a time a more powerful influence on the literature of France. . . . Other statesmen have enjoyed far more of popular sympathy in their day. But in the depth and variety of his literary labours, which have enlarged the philosophy of history, in the force and precision of his oratory, which at one swoop could bend an assembly or crush a foe, and in the systematic consistency of his whole political life, . . . M. Guizot has had no equal, either in his own country or, as far as we know, in any other." Comparing him with Burke and Pitt, the same critic adds, "In M. Guizot the speculative genius of the one was united to the practical authority of the other; and, though each of these great Englishmen may have possessed his own peculiar qualification in a still higher degree, Guizot stands before them both in the rare union of the contemplative and active faculties."

See LOUIS DE LOMÈNE, "M. Guizot, par un Homme de Bien," 1844; THOMAS DESCHÈRES, "Biographie de M. Guizot," 1843; VICTOR VERNEUIL, "M. Guizot, par un Homme du Peuple," 1846; GAINET, "Études critiques sur les Travaux historiques de M. Guizot," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1848, January, 1854, July, 1856, and January, 1868; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1844.

Guldberg, göö'd'l'bèrg, (FREDERIK HÖEGH,) son of the following, was born at Copenhagen in 1771. He wrote a number of lyric and elegiac poems, and made good metrical translations of Plautus, Tibullus, and Terence. He lived many years at Kiel. Died in 1852.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Guldberg, (OVE HÖEGH, o'veh hö'èg,) an eminent Danish historian, statesman, and theologian, born at Horsen in 1731. He was the author of a "History of the World," (1768,) "Determination of the Dates of the Books of the New Testament," (1785,) and "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes." He was minister of state from 1775 to 1784. Died in 1808.

See H. P. GIESSING, "Struensee og Guldberg, etc.;" historisk Skildring," 1848; KRAFT og NVERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Güldenstädt or Gueldenstädt, gü'l'den-stét', (ANTON JOHANN,) a Russian physician and naturalist, of

German extraction, was born at Riga in 1745. He accompanied in 1768 a scientific expedition sent out by Catherine II. to explore the different parts of Russia and the Caucasus. He died in 1781, and his "Travels in Russia and the Mountains of the Caucasus" was published in 1791, (2 vols., in German.)

Guldin, [Lat. GULDINUS,] (PAUL,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Saint Gall 1577. He wrote a treatise "On the Centre of Gravity," in which he is thought to have borrowed from Pappus. He opposed the method of indivisibles invented by Cavalieri. Died in 1643.

Gull, (SIR, WILLIAM WITHEY,) a leading English physician, was born in 1816. He attended the Prince of Wales in his illness in 1871, and on the recovery of his royal patient was made a baronet. He has written on clinical observation and other medical subjects.

Gully, (JAMES MANBY,) an English physician, born at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1808. He removed about 1842 to Malvern, in England, where he practised hydropathy. He published several medical works. Died in 1883.

Gummere, (JOHN,) a mathematician, born at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1784, published a valuable treatise on Surveying, (1814,) and became professor of mathematics at Haverford College in 1833. Died in 1845.

See "Memorials of J. Gummere," by WILLIAM J. ALLINSON, Burlington, 1845.

Günderode or **Guenderode, von**, fon gün'deh-ro'deh, (CAROLINE,) a German poetess, born at Carlsruhe in 1780. Her works are distinguished for great powers of fancy, but are frequently tinged with melancholy. A disappointment in love caused her to commit suicide in 1806. Her friend Bettina Brentano published, in 1840, "The Günderode Letters," consisting of the correspondence which passed between herself and Mademoiselle Günderode.

Gundicarius. See GONDICARE.

Gundling, göönt'ling, (NIKOLAUS HIERONYMUS,) a German jurist and *littérateur*, born near Nuremberg in 1671. He became professor of the law of nature and of nations at Halle, and was afterwards made privy councillor. Among his works are "The Way to Truth," ("Via ad Veritatem," 3 vols., 1713,) a collection of essays, entitled "Gundlingiana," (1715-32,) and a "History of Erudition," (5 vols., 1734-36.) Died in 1729.

See WIDEBURG, "Memoria Gundlingii," 1729; C. F. HEMPEL, "N. H. Gundling's unständliches Leben und Schriften," 1736; NICERON, "Mémoires;" RAMBACH, "Leichenpredigt auf N. H. Gundling," 1729.

Gundling, von, fon göönt'ling, (JACOB PAUL,) BARON, a German historian and court fool, born near Nuremberg in 1673. He received from the King of Prussia the titles of baron, privy councillor, councillor of war, etc. He amused the court at Berlin by his oddities and vanity. He wrote a "History of the Emperors Frederick I., Henry VII., and Conrad IV.," (4 vols., 1715-19,) and other works. Died in 1731.

See A. B. KOENIG, "Leben J. P. von Gundlings," etc., 1795.

Gundobald. See GONDEBAUD.

Gundulf, a Norman ecclesiastic, who was appointed Bishop of Rochester by William the Conqueror. He was the architect of Rochester Castle, and is said to have built the Tower of London. Died about 1108.

Gundulitsch, goon'döo'-lich't', (IVAN,) a distinguished poet, born at Ragusa, in Servia, in 1588. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "The Osmanide," celebrating the war between Osman II. and the Poles; also several admired dramas. He was the earliest dramatic poet among the Slavonians. Died in 1638.

Gunès. See GANESA.

Gunnerus, göon-nä'rüs, (JOHN ERNEST,) a Norwegian prelate and naturalist, born at Christiania in 1718, was one of the founders of the Scientific Society of Norway. He was the author of a "Flora Norvegica," and other works, and was a friend of Linnæus, who gave the name of Gunnera to a South American plant. He was created Bishop of Drontheim in 1758. Died in 1773.

Gün'ning, (PETER,) an English pulpit orator, born in Kent in 1613, rose to be Bishop of Ely under Charles II. He published several controversial works. Died in 1684.

Gunst, van, vān gūnst or hūnst, (PIETER,) a skilful Dutch engraver of portraits, born at Amsterdam about

1566. Among his works are engravings of portraits after Van Dyck, dated about 1715 or later.

Gün'ter, (EDMUND,) an eminent English mathematician, born in Hertfordshire in 1581. About 1606 he invented the sector, of which he wrote a description in Latin; and in 1619 he became professor of astronomy at Gresham College. He also invented the Logarithmic Rule for the use of draughtsmen, called "Gunter's Scale," the cross-staff, and other instruments, and the "Canon Triangulorum," ("Law of Triangles.") Gunter is said to have been the first to discover the variation of the compass. Died in 1626.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Günther, gūn'ter, (ANTON,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Lindenau in 1785. He published "Preparatory School of Speculative Theology," "The Juste-Milieu in the German Philosophy of the Present," and other treatises in opposition to Hegel's philosophy.

Günther, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German poet, born in Lower Silesia in 1695, wrote poetical epistles, satires, songs, and odes, which display uncommon power and were eulogized by Goethe. He fell into dissipated habits, and died in extreme poverty in 1723.

See his Autobiography, "Lebens- und Reisebeschreibung," etc., 1732; M. W. DÖRING, "J. C. Günther; Beitrag zur Deutschen Literatur-Geschichte," 1831; HOFFMANN VON FALLERLEBEN, "J. C. Günther; literar-historischer Versuch," 1832.

Günther von Schwarzburg, gūn'ter fon shwärt's/böörG, a warlike German prince, born in 1304. He was elected King of the Germans in 1343, and Emperor of Germany in January, 1349. His title to the imperial throne was disputed by Charles IV. Gunther died in June, 1349.

See F. L. HOFFMANN, "Günther von Schwarzburg," 1819; WEBER, "Kurzfassetes Memoire vom Leben Güntheri Bellicosii," 1720.

Gurlitt, göör'lit, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German archaeologist, born at Halle in 1754, wrote "On the Science of Gems," and other works. Died in 1827.

Gür'nall, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in 1617. He became rector of Lavenham in 1644, and remained there thirty-five years. He published "The Christian in Complete Armour," (3 vols., 1656-62.) Died in 1679.

Gür'ney, (HUDSON,) M.P., an English antiquary and poet, born about 1774. He produced a good translation of the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, entitled "Cupid and Psyche," (1799.) Died in 1864.

Gurney, (REV. JOHN HAMPDEN,) an English divine of the present age. He published several volumes of sermons, (1845-57,) and "Historical Sketches, 1400-1546," (1852, second series, 1855, and third series, 1858.) He died in 1862, aged about sixty years.

Gurney, (JOSEPH JOHN,) an English philanthropist and minister of the Society of Friends, born near Norwich in 1788. He studied at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and the ancient languages. In 1841, in company with his sister, the celebrated Mrs. Fry, he set out on a tour on the continent, with the view of introducing improvements into prison-discipline and of inducing the French government to abolish slavery in their colonies. He was the author of "Notes and Dissertations on the Bible," "Observations on the Distinguishing Views, etc. of the Society of Friends," "Hints on the Portable Evidence of Christianity," and other valuable works. He possessed great wealth, of which he made a most liberal use, both in public and private charities. In 1837-39 he visited the United States and the West Indies, and wrote "A Winter in the West Indies," giving an interesting account of the results of emancipation in those islands. Died in 1847.

See BERNARD BARTON, "Memorial of J. J. Gurney," 1847; "The British Friend" for 1st month, 1847; "Memoirs of J. J. Gurney, with Selections from his Journal," etc.

Gurowski, goo-rov'skee, (ADAM,) COUNT, a Polish writer and patriot, born in the government of Kalisz about 1810. After the revolution of 1830 he repaired to Paris, where he employed himself for a time as a journalist, and in 1849 visited America. He published, in French, "Thoughts on the Future of Poland," (1841,) "Russia and Civilization," (1841,) (in German,) and various other works. Died in 1866.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1866.

Gurtler, gōört'ler, (NICHOLAS,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Bâle in 1654; died in 1711.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gur'wood, (JOHN,) a brave English officer, born in 1791, served in the Peninsular war, and was leader of the forlorn hope at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812. He became private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and in 1841 was made a colonel. He published in 1838 "The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington during his Various Campaigns," etc., (13 vols. 8vo.) a very popular and valuable work. Died in 1845.

Gushtëasp, gōōsh-tâsp', or **Gustâsp**, gōōs-tâsp', written also **Goshtasp**, **Histasp**, and **Kishtasp**, a famous Persian hero and king, who has been by some writers identified with Darius I., (surnamed Hystaspis,) by others with Hystaspes, the father of Darius. There is so much that is fabulous in the Persian accounts that have come down to us, that it seems impossible, in most cases, to settle in any satisfactory manner the question of identity between the kings of the Persian writers and those of the Greek historians. Firdousee, (Firdausi,) who is generally believed to have taken the facts of Persian history for the basis of his great poem, (the "Shâh Nâmah,") represents Gushtëasp as having ruled over Persia many years as an absolute sovereign, and as having under his command "a thousand thousand warriors armed with shining steel,"—which could not very well refer to Hystaspes, who was but a satrap or inferior prince under Cambyses, but would answer exactly to the circumstances of Darius Hystaspis. As "Darius" (in Persian, "Dârâ" or "Dârâb) was not originally a proper name, but a title, signifying "lord," "prince," or "king," it seems probable that he should have been generally known among the Persians by his patronymic *Hystaspes*, (in Persian, *Gushtëasp*.) Darius Hystaspis would then signify, according to the Greek mode of speaking, the "Prince [son] of Hystaspes." According to Firdousee, Gushtëasp was the first Persian king who openly professed the religion of Zoroaster, who (if we may trust the poet-historian) was the contemporary of Gushtëasp and his most influential counsellor. (See DARIUS I., and HYSTASPES.)

See J. ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi," London, 1832; SMITH, "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Gusman, (BARTHOLOMEU LOURENÇO.) See GUZMAN. **Gussetius**. See GOUSSET.

Gustaf, the Swedish of GUSTAVUS, which see.

Gustafsköld or **Gustafskoeld**, gōōs'tâfs-chöld', originally named ABRAHAM Hellichius, a Swedish general, born in 1723. Having rendered a very important service to the king, Gustavus III., he was made a general by him, and received a title of nobility, with the surname of GUSTAFSKOELD, ("Shield of Gustavus.") Died in 1792.

Gustav or **Gustave**. See GUSTAVUS.

Gustavus, gūs-tāv'vus or gūs-tāv'vus, [Lat. GUSTA'VUS; Sw. GUSTAF, gōōs'tâf; Ger. GUSTAV, gōōs'tâf; Fr. GUSTAVE, gūs'tāv'; It. GUSTAVO, goos-tâ'vo, I., commonly called **Gustavus Vasa**, (or *Wasa*, vâ'sa,) King of Sweden, was born near Stockholm in 1496. Christiern II. of Denmark, having usurped the crown of Sweden in 1519, caused Gustavus to be imprisoned. Within three days after his coronation, Christiern violated his solemn promise of protection to the Swedish nation, and ordered the execution of the heads of the first Swedish families. Among the eighty-four persons who perished was Eric Vasa, the father of Gustavus. The latter, having escaped from prison, fled to the mountains of Dalecarlia. After enduring great hardships, he at length succeeded in attaching to himself a powerful party, with which he marched towards Stockholm. In 1521, at the head of fifteen thousand men, he took the town and fortress of Westerås, and finally obtained possession of Stockholm, after an obstinate defence. The crown was now offered to Gustavus, which he refused, and chose rather to govern under the title of stadtholder. But, as the nation was still molested by the King of Denmark and his allies the Catholic party, they again solicited Gustavus to become their sovereign; and in June, 1527, he was crowned King of Sweden. He died in 1559, after a reign of thirty-three years, during which he had gained

the love of his people by his wise and beneficent administration. He was succeeded by his son, Eric XIV.

See HOLBERG, "Histoire du Danemarck;" GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" VERTOT, "Histoire des Révolutions de la Suède;" OLAF CELSIUS, "Konung Gustafs I. Historia," 2 vols., 1746-53; J. W. ARCHENHOLZ, "Geschichte Gustav Wasas Königs von Schweden," 2 vols., 1801, (and French version of the same, Paris, 1803.)

Gustavus II. See GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Gustavus III, King of Sweden, eldest son of Adolphus Frederick, born in 1746, succeeded to the throne in 1771. Soon after his accession he formed the project of diminishing the power of the nobles, at this time so great as to be dangerous to the crown, while their oppressions made them hated by the people. Having by his favours secured the co-operation of the army, he offered his plan for a new constitution to all the military officers of the capital, who received it with applause. After exacting an oath of obedience from the soldiers, he next arrested the chief members of the States-General, and made a public declaration of his project. The following day, the house in which the States-General were assembled was surrounded by soldiers and cannon, and the king, with his military staff, entered, and proposed to them the new constitution. It was accepted, and confirmed by signatures. Those who had been arrested were released, and the revolution was effected without bloodshed. In 1788, however, the nobles showed their hostility to the king by refusing to grant him supplies during his wars with Denmark and Russia. In 1789 Gustavus caused a law to be passed which greatly increased the royal prerogatives, and at the same time he arrested the leaders of the opposition in the Diet. About 1792 several Swedish noblemen conspired against the king's life; and at a masked ball given at Stockholm he was assassinated by one of their number, named Ankarström, in March, 1792. In addition to his talents as a statesman, Gustavus was distinguished as a poet and a dramatist.

See GEISLER, "Leben des Königs von Schweden, Gustavus III.," GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" E. L. POSSELT, "Geschichte Gustav's III. Königs der Schweden," 1792; F. BECCARINI, "Storia del Regno e della Vita di Gustavo III.," 4 vols., 1792.

Gustavus IV, born in 1778, succeeded his father, Gustavus III., in 1792. From his childhood he had manifested a singular obstinacy of disposition, which in after-life resembled monomania. A zealous advocate of the divine right of kings, he made it the principal object of his life to restore the Bourbon family to the throne of France. He travelled through Germany in 1803 in order to unite the princes of the Empire against Napoleon I. He would have no intercourse with the nations of Europe who were in the least degree friendly to the French emperor. By these follies he alienated the affections of his people and brought them into innumerable difficulties. The Swedes, in order to rescue their country from the ruin which his conduct was likely to bring upon it, formed a plan for deposing him. Gustavus, suspecting their designs, attempted to obtain possession of the money in the Bank of Sweden, but was prevented by force, and soon after imprisoned as a traitor, (1809.) The king and his direct descendants were declared by the Diet to have forfeited their right to the crown, and his uncle, Duke Charles, was proclaimed king, under the title of Charles XIII. The deposed king, after travelling over Europe, fixed his residence in the town of Saint Gall, in Switzerland, where he assumed the name of Colonel Gustavson, and supported himself by his writings, together with a small pension. His son Gustavus obtained the title of Prince of Wasa. Died in 1837.

See LE BAS, "Suède et Norvège;" "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1812.

Gus-tāv'vus A-dol'phus, [Fr. GUSTAVE ADOLPHE, gūs'tāv' ā'dol'f; Ger. GUSTAF ADOLF, gōōs'tâf ā'dol'f; It. GUSTAVO ADOLFO, goos-tâ'vo ā-dol'fo,] or **Gustavus II**, King of Sweden, the most illustrious hero of his time, born at Stockholm on the 9th of December, 1594, was the son of Charles IX., and grandson of Gustavus Vasa. He ascended the throne in his seventeenth year, and soon gave proof of his extraordinary abilities. Sweden having been invaded by Sigismund, King of Poland, and his ally the Czar of Russia, Gustavus defeated them, and in 1629 concluded a peace by which he gained a great part of Livonia and the town of Riga. Soon after this he was

invited by the Protestants of Germany, suffering under the persecutions of Ferdinand II., to be the champion of their cause. Their solicitations, combined with the interest which he as a zealous Protestant felt in the success of their arms, induced him to comply. Before setting out, he published a declaration to the effect that he did not take this step from the love of conquest, but for the defence of his religion and to avenge the injuries he had received from the Emperor of Austria. In June, 1630, Gustavus landed in Pomerania, at the head of 8000 men. His army was soon after reinforced by six Scottish regiments under the Duke of Hamilton, and took the fortress of Wolgast, which supplied them with arms and ammunition. Having advanced into Mecklenburg, Gustavus received proposals of peace from the emperor, offering him, among other things, the possession of Pomerania. These proposals were rejected, and Gustavus, with his army increased by large numbers of German Protestants, continued his march through Pomerania and Mecklenburg, taking one town and fortress after another in rapid succession. He was soon after opposed by Field-Marshal Tilly, whom, after several indecisive engagements, he signally defeated at Leipsic in September, 1631. In a second encounter with Tilly, on the banks of the Lech, in April, 1632, that general lost his life. Ferdinand, now becoming alarmed at the victories of Gustavus, summoned Wallenstein, whom he had shortly before dismissed, to oppose him. On the 16th of November, 1632, these commanders, the most eminent of their time, and both hitherto unconquered, met on the plain of Lützen. In the early part of the action Gustavus was mortally wounded; and the Swedes, exasperated in the highest degree by the loss of their king, whom they idolized, fought with irresistible fury, and compelled the enemy to retreat. The Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, a cousin of Gustavus, who was near him when he fell, and who soon afterwards entered the service of Austria, was strongly suspected of having assassinated him. The military talents of Gustavus were of the highest order; but they were surpassed by his admirable qualities as a man and his virtues as a ruler. He was succeeded by his daughter and only child, Christina. "Gustavus was," says Schiller, "incontestably the first commander of his century, and the bravest soldier in the army which he had created. His eye watched over the morals of his soldiers as strictly as over their bravery. In everything their law-giver was also their example. In the intoxication of his fortune he was still a man and a Christian, and in his devotion still a hero and a king."

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" R. DE PRADE, "Histoire de Gustave Adolphe dit le Grand," 1686; GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" WALTER HARTE, "History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus," 2 vols., 1759; N. VOGT, "Gustav Adolph König von Schweden," 2 vols., 1790; JONAS HALLENBERG, "Svea Rikes Historia under Konung Gustaf Adolfs Regering," 5 vols., 1790-95; AXEL OXENSTIERNA, "Histoire de la Jeunesse de Gustave Adolph;" ANDERS FRYXELL, "Gustaf II. Adolph," 1833; J. F. HOLLINGS, "Life of Gustavus Adolphus," 1838; GFÖRÖRER, "Geschichte Gustav Adolph's," 2 vols., 1837; "Gustav Adolf," von C. DROYSEN, 1869.

Gustavus Eriksson. See GUSTAVUS I.

Gustavus Vasa, (or Wasa). See GUSTAVUS I.

Gutberleth, goot'ber-lët', (HEINRICH,) a German professor of philosophy at Deventer, born at Hirschfeld in 1592, wrote a treatise (in Latin) "On Human Affections Physically and Morally considered." Died in 1635.

Gutberleth, güt'ber-lët', (TOBIAS,) a Dutch antiquary, born in Friesland about 1674, was the author of a treatise "On the Mysteries of the Cabiri Gods," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1703.

Gutch, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in 1745, was registrar of the University of Oxford. He published "The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, from the Manuscripts of Anthony Wood, with a Continuation," (1786.) Died in 1831.

Gutch, (JOHN MATTHEW,) an English antiquary, son of the preceding, born about 1777, wrote "A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode," (2 vols., 1847.) Died in 1858.

Gutenberg, goo'ten-bèrg', (JOHANN OR HENNE,) the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in Germany, about 1400. His original name was GÄNSFLEISCH, (gênss'-fish;) but he afterwards assumed his mother's family name of Gutenberg. In 1450 he entered into partnership with John Faust, a citizen of Mentz, in conjunction with whom he printed a vocabulary, called a "Catholi-

con," by means of letters cut on blocks of wood. Types of copper or tin were soon after substituted for wood; and with these a Latin Bible was printed, with great difficulty and expense. In 1455, owing to some disagreement in pecuniary matters, Gutenberg and Faust separated, after having had a law-suit. The former, being unable to pay the sum awarded to Faust by the judge, was obliged to give up to him his printing-materials and his invention. Gutenberg subsequently practised his art at Mentz. He was appointed by the archbishop elector of that city and one of the nobles of his court, and obtained other preferments. A bronze monument, by Thorwaldsen, was erected to his memory at Mentz in 1837. Died in 1468.

See DUPONT, "Histoire de l'Imprimerie;" FALKENSTEIN, "Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst," 1840; OTTLEY, "Inquiry into the Origin, etc. of Engraving on Copper and Wood," 1816; MEERMANN, "Origines Typographicæ," 1765; SOTHEBY, "The Typography of the Fifteenth Century," 1845; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Gutenberg, Inventeur de l'Imprimerie," 1853; CHARLES SCHMIDT, "Nouveaux Détails sur la Vie de Gutenberg," 1841; DOMENICO TACCIO, "Notizie storico-critico-tipografico-bibliografiche di Gutenberg," etc., 1844; "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," by LAMARTINE, 1856.

Gutenberg or Guttemberg, goot'tem-bèrg', (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a German engraver, born near Nuremberg about 1742. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1792. Among his works were engravings after Rembrandt and Mieris.

Gutherius. See GOUTHIERES.

Guthier. See GOUTHIERES.

Güth'rie, (GEORGE JAMES,) an English surgeon, born in London in 1785. He lectured on surgery in London for many years, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1856.

Güth'rie, (JAMES,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1793. He began to practise law at Louisville about 1820, and was for several years a member of the State legislature for that city. In 1850 he was president of the convention which framed the new constitution of Kentucky. He was appointed by President Pierce secretary of the United States treasury in 1853, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1865. Died in 1869.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Güth'rie, (THOMAS,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Brechin about 1800. He became an eloquent preacher, and minister of Free Saint John's, Edinburgh, in 1840. As an associate of Dr. Chalmers, he took a prominent part in the institution of the Free Church in 1843. He published "The Gospel in Ezekiel." He was the chief founder of the original Ragged or Industrial School of Edinburgh, and was moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in May, 1862. Died in 1873.

Guthrie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born in the county of Angus about 1708. He published a "General History of England from the Invasion of the Romans under Julius Cæsar to the Revolution of 1688," a "History of the English Peerage," a "History of Scotland," and other compilations. Died in 1770.

Güth'ry or Guthrie, (HENRY,) a Scottish divine, was one of the adherents of Charles I. in his contest with the Parliament. He became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1665. He died in 1676, leaving a "History of his Own Time," published in 1748.

See CHAMBERS'S "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gutierrez, goo-te-èr'rèth, or Gutierres, goo-te-èr'rès, (ANTONIO GARCIA—gar-thee'á,) a popular Spanish dramatist, born near Cadiz about 1814. He produced about 1834 "El Trovador," a drama. Among his works are "El Page," and "Magdalena."

Gutsmuths, goots'moôts, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Quedlinburg in 1759. He published "Plays for the Exercise and Recreation of Body and Mind," (1796,) and other similar treatises. Died in 1839.

Gutzkow, goots'ko, (KARL FERDINAND,) a popular German novelist and dramatist, born in Berlin in 1811. He became about 1830 one of the chiefs of the school called "Young Germany." He published, besides many other works, successful tragedies entitled "Patkul" (1841) and "Uriel Acosta," (1847,) a comedy called "Das Urbild des Tartuffe," a collection of critical essays

entitled "Gods, Heroes, and Don Quixote," (1838,) and "Die Ritter vom Geist," a political and social romance, (1850-52,) which was very popular. He became a resident of Dresden in 1847.

See HEINRICH HOFF, "G. Gutzkow und die Gutzkowgraphie," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gützlaff, güt's'laf or güt's'láf, (KARL,) a celebrated German missionary and Chinese scholar, born at Pyritz, in Pomerania, in 1803. He repaired to Siam in 1828, and, in conjunction with Tomlin, translated the New Testament into Siamese. With a view of introducing the gospel into China, he settled at Macao, where he formed an intimate friendship with Dr. Morrison, after whose death Gützlaff became, in 1835, first interpreter for the superintendence of British commerce. He visited England in 1849, and died at Hong-Kong, shortly after his return, in 1851. Among his various works (which are mostly written in English) we may name his "China Opened," (1838,) and "History of the Chinese Empire." He also had a share in a new translation of the Bible into Chinese.

Guy. See GUI and GUIDO.

Guy, gī, (THOMAS,) the founder of Guy's Hospital, London, was born in that city in 1643. Having acquired a large fortune, principally by the sale of South Sea stock, he built additions to Saint Thomas's Hospital in Southwark in 1707, and subsequently founded the hospital near Saint Thomas's which bears his name. He is said to have made more munificent donations for charitable purposes than any other private man in the kingdom. Died in 1724.

Guy, gī or gē, (or Guido, gwee'do) de Lusignan, (deh lū'sen'yōn') King of Jerusalem, was of French origin. He married Sibylla, daughter of Amaury, King of Jerusalem. In 1186, Baldwin V., the son of Sibylla by a former husband, the Marquis of Montferrat, became heir to the throne, but died in the same year. Guy de Lusignan then obtained the title of king. His capital was taken by Saladin in 1187, and his title was disputed by Isabella, a sister of Sibylla. Guy applied for aid to Richard I. of England, who gave him the kingdom of Cyprus (1192) on condition that he would renounce his claim to Jerusalem. He was succeeded by his brother Amaury about 1194.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Guyard, gē'ār', (BERNARD,) a French friar, born at Craon in 1601, had the title of preacher (*prédicateur*) to the king, and wrote several works. Died in 1674.

Guyard, (LAURENT,) a French sculptor, born at Chaumont-en-Bassigni in 1723, was a pupil of Bouchardon the Younger. Died in 1788.

See J. B. VARNEY, "Notice sur L. Guyard," 1806.

Guyard de Berville, gē'ār' deh bër'vel', a French biographer, born in Paris in 1697. He wrote a "Life of Chevalier Bayard," (1760,) and a "Life of Bertrand Du Guesclin," (1767.) Died in a hospital in 1770.

Guyet, gē'ā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Angers in 1575. He wrote annotations on various Greek and Latin classics, and some Latin poems. He was a friend of De Thou, Ménage, and Balzac. Died in 1655.

Guyétand, gē'ā'tōn', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French poet and satirist, born in 1748, wrote "Genius Avenged," and other poems. Died in 1811.

Guyon, gē'ōn', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1699. He published a continuation of Echart's "Roman History," (10 vols., 1736,) a "History of the Amazons, Ancient and Modern," (1740,) a "History of the Indies," (3 vols., 1744,) and other works. Died in 1771.

See DESSESSARTS, "Les Siècles littéraires de la France."

Guyon, gī'ōn, [Fr. pron. gē'ōn',] (JEANNE Bouvier de la Motte—boo've-a' deh lā mot,) MADAME, a French lady, celebrated for her talents and piety, born at Montargis in 1648. In her sixteenth year, in compliance with her parents' wishes, she married M. Guyon, whom she had never seen till a few days previous. On becoming a widow, in 1676, she devoted herself to the service of the Church, and a few years later retired to a religious establishment at Gex. She soon after wrote "The Song of Songs of Solomon, interpreted according to the Mystic

Sense," and a "Short and Easy Method of Prayer," two very popular works, which, however, gave offence to some of the clergy. In consequence of their persecutions, she was imprisoned nearly eight months. On her release she became intimately acquainted with Fénelon, who had considerable sympathy with her peculiar religious views and continued to be one of her truest friends. About this time she put her writings into the hands of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, who expurgated them from what he regarded as the heresy of Quietism. Notwithstanding the submission of Madame Guyon to the censure of Bossuet, she was involved in the persecutions of Fénelon, and about 1695 was imprisoned in the Bastille. On her release, in 1700, she devoted herself to writing; and her works, it is said, form 39 octavo volumes. Her Autobiography has been translated by Cowper, who had a great esteem for her character and her writings.

See UPHAM, "Life of Madame Guyon," 1851; DE BAUSSET, "Histoire de Fénelon;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.," PHÉLIPPEAUX, "Lettres sur l'Histoire du Quietisme;" HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Guyon, gī'ōn, (RICHARD DEBAUFRE,) a distinguished general, born near Bath, in England, in 1813. He entered the Austrian service in 1832, and rose in a few years to be aide-de-camp of the Hungarian field-marshal Splenyi, whose daughter he married. He fought with great distinction against the Austrians in the principal battles of the revolution of 1848, and was created a general. After Görgey's surrender, (August, 1849,) Guyon escaped with Kossuth to Turkey, where he obtained a high command in the Sultan's army. He organized the army which defended Kars, (1854.) Died at Constantinople in 1856.

See A. KINGLAKE, "Gen. Guyon on the Battle-Fields of Hungary."

Guyot. See DESFONTAINES, ABBÉ.

Guyot, gē'ō', (ARNOLD HENRY,) Ph.D., LL.D., a meritorious writer on physical geography, was born near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, in 1807. He was a fellow-student and friend of Agassiz, graduated at Berlin in 1835, and spent several years in the study of glaciers, in which he made important discoveries. He came to the United States in 1848, and in the ensuing winter delivered in Boston a course of lectures on physical geography, which were published under the title of "The Earth and Man," (1849.) He was author of a series of text-books on geography, and was for some years professor of geology and physical geography at Princeton College, New Jersey. Died in 1884.

Guyot, gē'ō', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French general, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1768, served as general of division in Russia in 1812. Died in 1837.

Guyot, (GERMAIN ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1694; died in 1750.

Guyot, (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French jurist, born in Lorraine in 1728, published, besides other works, a useful compilation called a "Universal and Descriptive (*raisonné*) Repertory of Civil, Criminal, and Canonical Jurisprudence," (64 vols., 1775-86.) Died in 1816.

Guyot de Fère, gē'ō' deh fair, (FRANÇOIS FORTUNÉ,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1791. In 1826 he founded the "Journal of Arts and Trades," ("Journal des Arts et Métiers.") He published, among other works, a "History of Prince Eugene Beauharnais," (1821.)

Guyot de Folleville. See FOLLEVILLE.

Guyot des Herbiers, gē'ō' dà zër'be-ā', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French poet, born at Joinville in 1745; died in 1828.

Guys, gē, (PIERRE ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, son of Pierre Augustin, noticed below, was born at Marseilles in 1755. He was the author of a comedy entitled "The House of Molière," a "Eulogy on Antoninus Pius," and several other works. Died in 1812.

Guys, (PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French merchant and traveller, born at Marseilles in 1721, visited Asia and Greece, and published in 1776 a "Literary Journey in Greece," which was eulogized by Voltaire in some verses. Died in 1799.

Guysse. See GUISE.

Guysse, gīz, ? (JOHN,) an eminent English Calvinist and Independent minister, born at Hertford in 1680. He preached for some years in London. His principal work, "An Exposition of the New Testament in the Form

of a Paraphrase," (3 vols., 1739-42,) has been often reprinted. Died in 1761.

Guyton de Morveau, ġe'tõn' deh mor'võ', (LOUIS BERNARD,) an eminent French chemist, born at Dijon in January, 1737, was educated for the law, and in 1755 became advocate-general in Parliament. Without relinquishing the law, he pursued the study of chemistry with success, and in 1772 published a work on the subject, entitled "Academic Digressions." In 1773 he made the important discovery of the power of certain fumigations against infectious effluvia, and checked a fatal disease at Dijon by chlorine gas. In 1782 he proposed a methodical nomenclature for chemistry, and afterwards united with Lavoisier in forming that system of nomenclature which has since been generally adopted with such extensive utility. He displayed great erudition and judgment in his "Chemical Dictionary" for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," (1786.) As a member of the Convention in 1792, he participated in the excesses of the popular party. About 1795 he took a prominent part in the establishment of the Polytechnic School, in which he occupied a chair for eleven years. He contributed many articles to the Institute, of which he was a member, and to the "Annales de Chimie," of which he was editor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. During the empire of Napoleon he received the title of baron, and was an officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1816.

See BERTHOLLET, "Éloge historique de Guyton de Morveau;" HOFFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guzman, gooth-mân', (ALEJANDRO,) a Spanish politician, born in Granada in 1752, entered the republican army soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and became one of the most violent members of the Jacobin faction. He was guillotined in Paris in 1794.

Guzman, de, dà gooth-mân', (ALFONSO PEREZ,) surnamed THE GOOD, a celebrated Spanish commander, born at Valladolid in 1258. Having been appointed by King Sancho IV. governor of Tarifa, he defended that fortress against the Infant Don Juan, brother of the king. Don Juan, having failed in his efforts to take the place, threatened to put to death a son of Guzman who had fallen into his hands, if the fortress was not instantly surrendered. To this menace Guzman replied "that, sooner than be guilty of such infamous treachery, he would lend him a poniard to kill his son," at the same time throwing his dagger from the ramparts. The atrocious threat was executed; and the wife of Guzman died soon after, of grief. This incident has been celebrated in one of Lope de Vega's dramas. Guzman afterwards distinguished himself in several engagements with the Moors, and fell in battle in 1309. He was the ancestor of the Dukes of Medina-Sidonia.

See QUINTANA, "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards."

Guzman or **Guzmão, de**, dà goos-mõwn', (BARTHOLOMEU LOURENÇO,) a Portuguese mechanic and ecclesiastic, born at Santos about 1680, is called the original inventor of the balloon. He made the first experiment with his machine near Lisbon in 1709; but he was deterred from prosecuting his labours by the fear of the Inquisition. Died about 1725.

See "Encyclopædia Americana," edited by FRANCIS LIEBER; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Guzman, de, (ENRIQUE,) Duke of Medina-Sidonia, a Spanish grandee, acted a prominent part in the conquest of Granada. Died in 1492.

Guzman, de, (DON FERNANDO PEREZ,) a Spanish poet and chronicler, born in 1405, left a "Chronicle of John II. of Castile." Died in 1470.

Guzman, de, (DONNA LUISA,) a daughter of Juan Perez, Duke of Medina-Sidonia, became the queen of John of Braganza, King of Portugal. On his death, in 1656, she was appointed regent, and distinguished herself by the wisdom and firmness of her administration. Having concluded a treaty with Charles I. of England, she gave her daughter in marriage to his son, afterwards Charles II. Soon after the accession of her son, Alfonso VI., she retired to a convent, where she died in 1666. Under her rule the independence of Portugal was secured.

Guzman, de, (OLIVAREZ.) See OLIVAREZ.

Guzman, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish painter, surnamed EL COXO, ("the Lame,") born about 1557, was patronized by Philip III., who made him his painter in 1601.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Gwilt, (GEORGE,) an English architect and antiquary, was born in London in 1775. Among his principal works are the warehouses of the West India Docks. Being employed in repairing Bow Church in 1820, he identified the Norman remains of the original building, which he described in a treatise entitled "Observations on the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow," etc. He also restored the church of Saint Mary Overy, and other edifices in London. Died in 1856.

Gwilt, (JOSEPH,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1784, was distinguished as a writer on architecture. He designed Markree Castle, near Sligo. Among his works are "Rudiments of Architecture, Practical and Theoretical," (1826,) and an "Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical," (1842,) which is commended as a standard work.

Gwilym, gwil'im, (DAVID AP,) a Welsh bard, born in Cardiganshire in 1340; died about 1400. His poems, in Welsh, were published in 1792.

Gwin, (WILLIAM M.,) a Democratic politician, born in Sumner county, Tennessee, in 1805. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for California in 1850, and was re-elected in 1857. He acted with the pro-slavery party.

Gwinn, (WILLIAM,) an American naval officer, born at Columbus, Indiana, in 1831. He became a lieutenant in 1856, and commanded a gunboat at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, February and April, 1862. He was killed in the attack on Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, in January, 1863.

Gwinne, gwîn, (MATTHEW,) an English physician, born in London about 1554, was appointed in 1582 regent of Saint John's College, Oxford, and in 1596 first professor of medicine in Gresham College. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1627.

See WARD'S "Lives of the Gresham Professors."

Gwin-nett', (BUTTON,) born in England about 1732, emigrated to Georgia about 1772. In 1776 he was elected to Congress, in which he signed the Declaration of Independence. He became president of the provincial council of Georgia in 1777, and was killed in a duel by General McIntosh in May of that year.

See GOODRICH'S "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Gwynn or **Gwynne**, gwîn, (ELEANOR,) an English actress and celebrated beauty, was born in London about 1650. After she had achieved success as an actress, she became a mistress of Charles II. Died about 1690.

See P. CUNNINGHAM, "The Story of Nell Gwynn," 1852; W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," vol. i., London, 1865.

Gy'gēs, [Gr. Γύγης,] first Lydian king of the dynasty of the Mermnadæ, was minister of King Candaules, whose throne he usurped after having put him to death. He is said to have possessed a magic ring which made the wearer invisible. He reigned about thirty-eight years. Died about 680 B.C.

Gylippe. See GYLIPPUS.

Gy-lip'pus, [Gr. Γύλιππος; Fr. GYLIPPE, zhe'lèp'.] a skilful Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war. In 414 B.C. he was sent to command the army at Syracuse, which was then besieged by the Athenians. He defeated the enemy in several actions, and captured their whole army, commanded by Nicias and Demosthenes, in 413. After the capture of Athens by Lysander, Gylippus was commissioned to convey to Sparta the treasure there obtained. He was convicted of stealing a large part of it, and was condemned to death, but escaped, and died in exile.

See THUCYDIDES, books vi., vii., viii.; PLUTARCH, "Nicias" and "Lysander;" MÜLLER, "The Dorians."

Gyllembourg-Ehrensward, ġül'lem-bõõrg' ä'ren-svërd', (THOMASINE CHRISTINE BUNTZEN,) MADAME, a celebrated Danish novelist, born in 1773, was married in 1790 to the dramatist Peter Andreas Heiberg. She was subsequently divorced, and in 1801 became the wife of Count Gyllembourg-Ehrensward. Her "Novels, Old

and New, by the Author of a Story of Every Day," ("Gamle og Nye Noveller af Forfatteren til en Hverdags Historie,") appeared in 1834. They acquired a wide popularity, and were translated into French and German. Died in 1856.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Gyllenborg, yül'len-borg', (CHARLES,) COUNT, a Swedish nobleman and diplomatist, born at Upsal in 1679. He was employed by Charles XII. as resident minister in London from 1703 to 1717, and subsequently rose to be a councillor of state and chancellor of the University of Upsal. He was the author of "Disputatio de Regno Ostro-Gothorum in Italia," ("Dissertation on the Ostro-Gothic Kingdom in Italy.") Died in 1746.

See JOHAN IHRE, "Oratio in Memoriam C. Gyllenborg," 1747.

Gyllenborg, (GUSTAVUS FREDERIC,) COUNT, a cousin of the preceding, born in 1731, was one of the first members of the Academy of Stockholm. He published a number of odes, satires, fables, and poems of various kinds, among which may be named "The Passage of the Belts." Died in 1809.

Gyllenhaal, yül'len-hål, (LEONHARD,) a Swedish entomologist, born in West Gothland in 1752, was a pupil of Linnæus. He wrote an able work on the insects of Sweden, ("Insecta Suecica," 4 vols., 1808-27.) Died in 1840.

Gyllenhielm, yül'len-hyêlm', (CARL CARLSSON,) BARON, a natural son of Charles IX. of Sweden, was born in 1574. He served with distinction in France in the army of Henry IV., and afterwards was made a senator, high admiral of Sweden, and one of the preceptors of the princess Christina. Died in 1650.

Gyöngyösy, dyön'dyö-se, (STEPHEN,) one of the earliest Hungarian poets, born in 1620. His works are

still popular among his countrymen, and have passed through numerous editions. Died in 1704.

Gyrowetz, gir'o-wêts', (ADALBERT,) a distinguished musical composer, born at Budweis, in Bohemia, in 1763. After visiting Paris and London, where he was received with great favour, he settled at Vienna, and became chapel-master at the Imperial Theatre. Among his best operas are "The Oculist," and "Felix and Adele." He also composed masses, sonatas, and symphonies: the last-named are particularly admired. Died in 1850.

See his Autobiography, "Biographie von ihm selbst geschrieben," 1848; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gyulai or **Gyulay**, dyoo'li, almost joo'li, (FRANZ,) COUNT, a Hungarian general in the Austrian service, was born at Pesth in 1799. He became colonel about 1830, and lieutenant-field-marshal in 1846. He was minister of war a short time in 1850, after which he was commandant at Milan. In 1857 he succeeded Radetzky as commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. He had the chief command in the war which began in May, 1859, and was defeated by the Franco-Sardinian army at the great battle of Magenta in June. Before the end of this month he was deprived of the command. Died in 1862.

Gyulai or **Gyulay**, (IGNATIUS,) COUNT, an Austrian commander, the father of the preceding, born at Hermannstadt in 1763, served against the Turks and in the principal campaigns against the French. In 1805 he concluded the peace of Presburg, in conjunction with Prince Liechtenstein, and was soon after made Ban of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia. He was appointed field-marshal-general in 1813, and in 1830 president of the aulic council. Died in 1831.

Gyzen, gî'zen or hî'zen, (PETER,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1636. His works are rare, and are prized for their high finish. Died about 1700.

H.

Haag, (CARL,) a Bavarian painter, born at Erlangen in 1820. He paints almost entirely in water colours.

Haag, (EUGÈNE and EMILE,) brothers, and French Protestants, born at Montbelliard in 1808 and 1810. They published "La France protestante," and other works (1847-59).

Haak, hâk, (THEODOR,) a German divine, born near Worms in 1605. He translated the Dutch annotations on the Bible into English, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London. He passed many years in England. Died in 1690.

Haansbergen, van, vån hâns'bêr'gen, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1642, was one of the best pupils of Poelemburg, whom he imitated. He settled at the Hague in 1669, and painted portraits, nymphs, etc. Died in 1705.

Haaren, van, (WILLEM.) See HAREN.

Haas, hâss, (GUILLAUME,) a Swiss engraver and type-founder, born at Bâle in 1741; died in 1800.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Haas, hâss, or **Hasius**, hâ'ze-ûs, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German historian and geographer of great merit, born at Augsburg in 1684. He taught mathematics at Wittenberg, and wrote "Phosphorus Historiarum," etc., (1743.) Died in 1742.

Haas, de, deh hâs, (F. H.,) a skilful marine painter, born at Rotterdam about 1830. He opened, a few years since, a studio in New York, where he now resides.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Haas, de, deh hâs, (JOHN PHILIP,) born in Holland about 1735, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and was made a brigadier-general by Congress in 1777. Died in Philadelphia about 1795.

Haase, hâ'zeh, (HEINRICH GOTTLÖB FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German philologist, born at Magdeburg in 1808. He became titular professor of philology at Breslau in 1846. He published good editions of Thucydides, (1842,) of Seneca, (1852,) and other classics; also "The Past and Future of Philology," (1835.)

Hab'ak-kuk, (or ha-bak'kuk,) [Heb. חֲבַקְקֻד; Fr.

HABACUC, hă'bă'küik',] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, and author of a canonical book of the Bible. He is supposed to have prophesied about 600 B.C. His language is highly poetical and imaginative. A passage of his book is quoted by Saint Paul, Acts xiii. 41.

Habeneck, hă'b'nêk', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French musician, born at Mézières in 1781; died in 1849.

Häberlin or **Haeberlin**, hă'ber-leen', (FRANZ DOMINICUS,) an eminent German historian, born near Ulm, on the Danube, in 1720. He became professor of history at Helmstedt in 1746, and professor of public law there in 1751. Soon after that date he was privy councillor of the Duke of Brunswick. He published a "Universal History," ("Allgemeine Weltgeschichte," 12 vols., 1767-73,) a "Modern History of the German Empire since the Beginning of the War of Schmalkalden," (20 vols., 1774-86,) which is praised as a classic work, and other histories. His chief merits are exactitude and thorough research. Died in 1787.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750-1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Häberlin, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German publicist, son of the preceding, born in 1756 at Helmstedt, where he became professor of public law about 1786. He published a "Repertory of German Public Law and Feudal Law," (1781-95,) and other works. Died in 1808.

Häberlin, (KARL LUDWIG,) a novelist, a son of the preceding, was born at Erlangen in 1784. He published many historical novels, among which are "The Exile," ("Der Heimathlose,") and "The Prime Minister," (4 vols., 1835.)

Habermann. See AVENARIUS.

Hab'er-sham, (JOSEPH,) born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1750. He took part in the war of the Revolution, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1785 he was chosen a member of Congress. From 1795 to 1800 he was postmaster-general. Died in 1815.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Habert, hă'bai'r', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Issoudun about 1520. He produced, besides many

original poems, a version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," which was often reprinted. Died about 1568.

Habert, (ISAAC,) a French poet, nephew of the preceding, born in Paris about 1560, wrote a poem "On Meteors," ("Des Météores," 1585.)

Habert, (ISAAC,) a French theologian and writer, son of Germain, (de Cérisy,) noticed below, was born in Paris. He became preacher to the king, and in 1645 Bishop of Vabres. Died in 1668.

Habert, (LOUIS,) a French theological writer, born near Blois in 1636; died in 1718.

Habert, (PHILIPPE,) a French poet, born in Paris about 1605, was one of the first members of the French Academy, and author of a poem called the "Temple of Death." He was killed at a siege in Flanders in 1637.

Habert, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) BARON, a French general, born at Avallon in 1773. He distinguished himself at Heliopolis, (1798,) Jena, (1806,) and Eylau, (1807,) and subsequently in the Spanish campaign of 1814. In 1815 he obtained command of a division, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Died in 1825.

Habert de Cérisy, há'bair/* deh sà're'se', (GERMAIN,) a brother of Philippe Habert, noticed above, was a member of the French Academy, and wrote poems which were once admired. Died in 1655.

Habicht, há'bikt, (CHRISTIAN MAXIMILIAN,) a German Orientalist, born at Breslau in 1775. He published an edition of "The Arabian Nights," ("Tausend und eine Nächte," 8 vols., 1825-39,) and, with the aid of Schall and Von der Hagen, made a German version of the same, (15 vols., 1825.) Died in 1839.

Habicot, há'be'ko',* (NICOLAS,) a French anatomist, born at Bonny about 1550, studied in Paris, and became surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu and to the army. He was one of the most skillful anatomists of his time, and wrote several professional treatises. Died in 1624.

Habington, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born at Hendlip in 1605. His father, Thomas, was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, but was pardoned. William wrote "The Queen of Aragon," a tragi-comedy, and a collection of small poems, entitled "Castara," (1635.) Died in 1645.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" STR S. E. BRYDGES, "Censura Litteraria;" HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., 1825.

Habsburg or **Hapsburg**, haps'bürg, [Ger. pron. háps'boörg,] HOUSE OR, an ancient sovereign family of Austria, which derives its name from the castle of Habsburg, or Hapsburg, in Switzerland. The first member of the family who acquired great celebrity was Rudolf of Habsburg, born in 1218 and elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. He obtained Austria and other provinces by conquest, and founded the dynasty which now reigns over the Austrian empire, and which since 1736 has been styled the house of Habsburg-Lorraine. (See RUDOLF OF HABSBUERG.)

See, also, E. M. VON LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte des Hauses Habsburg," 2 vols., 1836-37.

Hachette, há'shêt/* the surname of JEANNE FOURQUET, (foor'ká'), a French heroine, born at Beauvais in 1454. She acted a prominent part in the defence of Beauvais against Charles the Bold in 1472. She used a small axe (*hachette*) as a weapon: hence her surname.

Hachette, (JEAN NICOLAS PIERRE,) an able French mathematician, born at Mézières in 1769, was educated at the University of Rheims. By the influence of Monge, he was appointed assistant professor in the Polytechnic School in 1794, and in 1797 he obtained the chair of descriptive geometry, which he retained until 1816. In 1830 he became a member of the Institute. He published a "Supplement to the Descriptive Geometry of Monge," (1811,) "Elements of Geometry of Solids," (1817,) "Applications of Descriptive Geometry," (1821,) a "Treatise on Machines," etc. He rendered a great service by applying geometry to the construction of machinery. Among his pupils was Arago. Died in 1834.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Hachette, (LOUIS CHRISTOPHE FRANÇOIS,) born at Rethel, in France, in 1800, was the proprietor of a great publishing-house in Paris. Died in 1864.

Hackel, (ERNST,) a German philosopher, born at Potsdam in 1834. He is a follower of Darwin, and some of his numerous books bear titles nearly similar to those of Darwin's.

Hackelmann, (LEOPOLD,) a German jurist and legal writer, born near Bremen in 1563; died in 1619.

Hackert, (GEORG,) an engraver, a brother of Philipp, noticed below, was born in Prussia in 1755. He engraved the "View of Rome" and other works of his brother Philipp. Died at Florence in 1805. His brother JOHANN, born in 1744, was a landscape painter. Died at Bath, in England, in 1773. Another brother, WILHELM, born in 1748, was a painter of history and portraits. He was professor of design in the Academy of Saint Petersburg when he died, about 1786.

Hackert, (PHILIPP,) an excellent German landscape-painter, was born at Prenzlau, in Prussia, in 1737. He visited Rome about 1768, and passed the rest of his life mostly in Italy. He painted for the empress Catherine of Russia six pictures of the naval victory over the Turks at Tchesme in 1770. He painted a "View of Rome," "Views in the Vicinity of the Villa Horace," and many Italian sea-ports. About 1786 he was appointed first painter to the King of Naples. He left Naples in 1799, and settled at Florence, where he died in 1807. His merit consisted in a close imitation of nature. Goethe wrote a memoir of his life, ("P. Hackert; biographische Skizze," 1811.)

See, also, ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hack'et, (JOHN,) born in London in 1592, was educated at Cambridge, and made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1661. He published a volume of sermons, and a "Life of Archbishop Williams." Died in 1670.

See THOMAS PLUME, "Life of Bishop Hacket," 1675.

Hack'ett, (HORATIO BALCH,) an American biblical scholar, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1808. He graduated at Amherst College in 1830, studied theology at Andover, and afterwards at Halle, in Germany. He obtained the chair of Hebrew and biblical interpretation in the Newton (Baptist) Theological Seminary of Massachusetts about 1840. Among his works are a Chaldee Grammar, translated, with additions, from the German of Winer, and a "Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles," (1853; same edition, greatly enlarged, 1858.) Died in 1875.

Hackett, (JAMES HENRY,) an American actor, born in New York in 1800. He performed comedy in the United States and in England.

Hackländer, hák'lén'der, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a popular German novelist, born near Aix-la-Chapelle about 1816. He served in the Prussian army for several of his early years. In 1841 he published "Scenes of Military Life during Peace," which had a great success. He became secretary to the prince-royal of Württemberg in 1843. He wrote numerous popular works, among which are "Military Life in Time of War," (1849,) "Scenes from Life," ("Bilder aus dem Leben," 1850,) "Nameless Histories," ("Namenlose Geschichten," 3 vols., 1851,) and "Eugene Stillfried," (1852.) He has been called "the Charles Dickens of Germany."

Hack'ley, (CHARLES W.), a mathematician and Episcopal clergyman, born at Herkimer, New York, in 1808, became professor of mathematics in Columbia College, New York, in 1843. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Algebra," (1846.) Died in 1861.

Hackluyt. See HAKLUYT.

Hackspann or **Hacksapan**, hák'spán, (THEODOR or THEODORIC,) a learned German theologian and philologist, born at Weimar in 1607. He was a pupil of Calixtus, whose liberal opinions he adopted, was well versed in Oriental languages, and became professor of Hebrew at Altorf. He published, besides other works, in Latin, "Philological Disputations," (1643,) "The Faith and Laws of Mohammed," (1646,) and "Miscellanea Sacra," (1660.) Died in 1659.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hacquet, há'ká', (BALTHASAR,) a naturalist, born at Conquet, in Bretagne, in 1740, was chosen professor of natural history in Lemberg, Austria, in 1788. He published, in German, several accounts of his travels among the Alps and Carpathian Mountains, which furnish valu-

* On the pronunciation of the initial French *h*, see p. 1215, note.

able information on geography and other sciences. One of his works is "Physico-Political Journeys among the Alps," (4 vols., 1785-87.) Died in Vienna in 1815.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Haddik, há'd'ík, (ANDREAS,) COUNT OF, an able Austrian general, born at Futak, in Hungary, in 1710, gained distinction in the war against the Turks. In the Seven Years' war, as lieutenant-field-marshal, he fought against the Prussians near Görlitz, and took Berlin by surprise in 1757. In 1765 he was chosen Governor of Galicia, and in 1774 he became president of the war department, or council of war, with the title of field-marshal. Died in 1790.

Had'dock, (Sir RICHARD,) an English admiral, born in Essex about 1630. He was wounded at Solebay in 1667. Died in 1715.

Had'don, (WALTER,) an English scholar, born in Buckinghamshire in 1516, contributed to the revival of classical learning. In 1550 he became professor of civil law in Cambridge, and in 1552 president of Magdalene College, Oxford. He enjoyed favour at the court of Elizabeth, who praised his skill in Latin composition by saying, "Haddonum nemini postpono;" ("I rank Haddon behind none.") Died in 1572.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Hádee-Moosa, **Hady-Moussa**, or **Hadi-Mûssa**, Al, ál há'dee mó'sa, a caliph of the family of Abbassides, born about 760 A.D., succeeded his father Al-Mahdee (or -Mahdí) on the throne of Bagdád in 785. He was a brother of Haroun-al-Raschid. After a reign of fifteen months, he died, in 786.

See ABOLFEIDA, "Annales."

Hä'dēs, [Gr. Ἅδης or Ἅδης,] a name applied by the Greeks to Pluto and to his dominions. (See PLUTO.)

Hadji-Khalfa. See HAJI-KHALFA.

Had'ley, (JAMES,) an American scholar, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, the 30th of March, 1821. He is the son of Dr. James Hadley, who was for many years professor of chemistry in the Medical College at Fairfield and afterwards held the same chair in the Medical College at Geneva, New York. He entered in September, 1840, the junior class of Yale College, and graduated in 1842. In 1848 he became assistant professor of Greek at Yale, and in 1851 professor in full, in place of President Woolsey, who had retained until then his charge of that department. In August, 1851, he married a daughter of Stephen Twining, Esq., of New Haven. In 1860 he published an excellent "Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges," founded on a similar work by Professor Georg Curtius in Germany. An abridgment appeared in 1869, under the name "Elements of the Greek Language." He has contributed articles to various scientific and literary periodicals, especially the "New-Englander," and has been an active member of the American Oriental Society. Died in 1872.

Had'ley, (JOHN,) an English astronomer, became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1717, of which he was afterwards vice-president. In 1731 he presented to that society a sextant, of which he claimed to be the inventor, and which has since been generally used in nautical astronomy. It is commonly known as "Hadley's Sextant." Many, however, give Sir Isaac Newton credit for this invention. Died in 1744.

Hadlub, há't'loop, or **Hadloub**, (JOHANN,) a German poet or minnesinger, lived at Zurich about 1300. His poems present agreeable pictures of rustic life and interesting details about the manners of the peasantry of that age.

See ETTMÜLLER, "J. Hadloub, Gedichte," 1840; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Hadorph, há'dorf, (JOHAN,) a Swedish antiquary, born near Linköping in 1630; died in 1693.

Hä'dri-an or **Á'dri-an**, [Lat. HADRIANUS; Fr. ADRIEN, á'dre-án'; It. ADRIANO, á-dre-á'no,] or, more fully, **Hadria'nus Pub'lius Æ'lius**, a Roman emperor, born at Rome in January, 76 A.D., was a son of Ælius Hadrianus Afer, and a cousin of Trajan. His favourite study was the Greek language and literature. He won the favour of Trajan, and accompanied him in his campaign against the Dacians. He was chosen tribune of the people in 105 A.D., and prætor in 107. When Trajan was forced

by illness to retire from the army which he had conducted against the Parthians, he gave the chief command to Hadrian. On the death of Trajan, Hadrian was proclaimed emperor (at Antioch) by the army in August, 117 A.D.; and their choice was confirmed by the senate. The question whether Trajan had adopted Hadrian as his heir appears to remain undetermined. The new emperor hastened to make peace with the Parthians by abandoning all the provinces which Trajan had conquered beyond the Euphrates, and rendered himself popular by the remission of taxes and other acts of liberality. The greater portion of his reign was spent in journeys through the provinces of his vast empire, in which he displayed durable evidences of his liberality, political wisdom, and love of the fine arts. He commenced these journeys in 119 A.D. He built a famous wall across the island of Britain from Solway Frith to the German Ocean, to protect the Roman province from the incursions of the Picts and Scots. He founded cities in other provinces, completed the temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, and erected many great architectural works, among which were a magnificent villa at Tibur, and his mausoleum at Rome, now called the Castle of Saint Angelo. In 131 A.D. he promulgated the "Edictum Perpetuum," a fixed code of laws drawn up by Salvius Julianus. This event forms an important epoch in the history of Roman law. His reign was peaceful, and tended to consolidate the empire as well as to civilize the people. He patronized literary men, artists, and philosophers, and composed a number of works, in prose and verse, which are not extant. He aspired to distinction as an architect and painter, and indulged a petty vanity and jealousy towards artists, which sometimes prompted him to acts of cruelty. A short time before his death, he adopted as his successor Arrius Antoninus, surnamed "the Pious," and composed the following verses addressed to his own soul:

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?"*

Died in July, 138 A.D. Many statues and medals of Hadrian are extant.

See SPARTIANUS, "Vita Hadriani;" NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History;" LILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hadschi-Chalfa, (or -Khalfa.) See HAJI-KHALFA.

Hady-Moussa. See HÁDEE-MOOSA.

Hæberlin. See HÄBERLIN.

Haedo, de, dà á-á'do, (DIEGO,) a Spanish monk and historian, lived about 1600. He wrote an account of Algiers, ("Topographia e Historia de Argel," 1612.)

Hæffner. See HÄFFNER.

Hæhnel. See HÄHNEL.

Hællstroem. See HÄLLSTRÖM.

Hælwig. See HÄLVIG.

Haen or **Haan**, van, vãn hãn, (ANTOÿN,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at the Hague in 1704, was a pupil of Boerhaave. He practised twenty years in his native place, and was chosen first professor of medicine in Vienna in 1754. He succeeded Van Swieten as chief physician to the empress Maria Theresa. He published many medical works, of which the most important is the "Method of Treatment (or Curing) in Hospitals," ("Ratio Medendi in Nosocomio practico," 1757-74,) often reprinted. Died in Vienna in 1776. Desgenettes calls him "one of the most illustrious practitioners of the eighteenth century."

See F. G. BOISSEAU, "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Haendel. See HÄNDEL.

Haenel. See HÄNEL.

Haenke. See HÄNKE.

Haering. See HÄRING, (WILHELM.)

* "Ah, fleeting spirit! wandering fire,
That long hast warmed my tender breast,
Must thou no more this frame inspire,
No more a pleasing, cheerful guest?
Whither, ah, whither art thou flying?
To what dark, undiscovered shore?
Thou seem'st all trembling, shivering, dying,
And wit and humour are no more."—POPE.

Haerlem or **Haarlem, van**, vãn hãr'lem, (DIRCK,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1410; died in 1470.

Haeser. See HÄSER.

Haesser. See HÄUSSER.

Hafner, hãf'ner, (ANTON,) a painter of perspective, of Swiss extraction, was born at Bologna in 1654. He lived many years at Genoa, where he painted admirable frescos in the church of Saint Luke and other churches. He was also employed by the grand duke at Florence. Died in 1732. His brother HENRY, born in 1640, painted decorations in several palaces at Rome and in churches of Bologna. Died in 1702.

Häfner or **Haefner, hêf'ner**, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born in Thuringia in 1759; died at Upsal in 1833.

Hafis, the German spelling of HAFIZ, which see.

Hãfiz, hã'fiz, written also **Hafiz** and **Hafis**, (Mohammed Shems-ed-Deen, mo-hãm'med shẽms eddeen,) a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shirãz about 1300. Love and wine are the favourite subjects of his poems, which are condemned as licentious by strict Muslims. He is regarded as the greatest lyric poet of Persia. His poems, which collectively are entitled the "Divan," are praised for purity of style, harmony of versification, and brilliant imagination. Among the recorded events of his life is an interview with Tamerlane in 1387. Died about 1390. His poems were published in Persian at Calcutta in 1791. Some portions of them have been translated into English by J. Richardson, (1774,) J. H. Hindley, (1800,) and other Oriental scholars.

See SIR W. GORE OUSELEY, "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets," London, 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1846, and September, 1854.

Hã'gar or **A'gar**, [Heb. גרג.] an Egyptian woman, was the second wife of the patriarch Abraham, and the mother of Ishmael. (See Genesis xvi. and xxi.)

Hageau, hã'zhõ', (AMABLE,) a French engineer, born in 1756, was appointed divisionary inspector of bridges and roads beyond the Alps. Died in 1836.

Hagedorn, hã'geh-dorn', (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) an eminent critic of art, a brother of Friedrich, the poet, was born at Hamburg in 1713. He served the Elector of Saxony many years as secretary of legation to various courts. In 1764 he was appointed director-general of the Academies of Fine Arts at Dresden and Leipsic. He produced in 1762, in German, "Reflections on Painting," (2 vols.,) which is considered a classic work by artists. Died at Dresden in 1780.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hagedorn, von, fon hã'geh-dorn', (FRIEDRICH,) an elegant German poet, born at Hamburg in April, 1708. In 1733 he became secretary to a company of merchants, called "The English Court," at Hamburg. He published in 1738 a volume of fables and tales in verse, and afterwards a volume of "Moral Poems." Among his masterpieces are "The Savant," a satire, (1740,) "The Sage," (1741,) and "Ode on Happiness," (1743.) The merit of restoring good taste in German poetry is ascribed to Hagedorn and Haller. Wieland called him "the German Horace." Died in 1754.

See ESCHENBURG, "F. von Hagedorn's Werke," 5 vols., 1800, the 4th vol. of which contains a memoir of Hagedorn; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" C. H. SCHMID, "Biographie der Dichter;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Hagemann, hã'geh-mãn', (THEODOR,) a German jurist, born at Steige, Brunswick, in 1761, became aulic councillor and judge of the court of appeal at Zelle. He published a valuable work, entitled "Practical Explanations of All Sorts of Juridical Subjects," (6 vols., 1798-1818.) Died in 1827.

Hagen, hã'gen, (ERNST AUGUST,) an ingenious German novelist and writer on art, was born at Königsberg in 1797. He became professor of aesthetics in Königsberg about 1830. Among his works are "Olfrid and Lisena," a poem, (1820,) and "Leonardo da Vinci at Milan," (1840.)

Hagen, (KARL GOTTFRIED,) a German chemist and writer, born at Königsberg in 1749; died in 1829.

Hagen, van, vãn hã'gen or hã'hẽn, (JAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, who lived about 1650.

Hagen, van der, vãn der hã'gen or hã'hẽn, (STEVEN,) a Dutch admiral, born about 1560, commanded an expedition which explored the Chinese Sea and the Sunda Isles in 1600. In 1604 he defeated the Portuguese in several actions, and expelled them from the Moluccas. Died about 1610.

Hagen, von, fon hã'gen, (JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Baireuth in 1723. He formed a rich cabinet of medals, pictures, etc., and was a liberal patron of artists. He wrote a "Description of the Silver Coins of Nuremberg," (1766,) and other valuable works. Died in 1783.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hagen, von der, fon dêr hã'gen, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) an eminent German critic and philologist, born at Schmiedeberg, in Prussia, in February, 1780. He became professor of German literature at Berlin in 1810, and devoted his attention to the mediæval German literature. He published, besides other works, "Heroic Romances of the North," (5 vols., 1814-28,) "Monuments of the Middle Ages," (1824,) and "The Minnesinger," (5 vols., 1838-56,) a poetical collection, which is called his chief work. Died in Berlin in 1856.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hagenbach, hã'gen-bãk', (KARL RUDOLF,) a Swiss Protestant theologian, was born at Bâle in 1801. He became professor of theology at Bâle about 1828, and was author of lectures on the "Essence and History of the Reformation," (6 vols., 1834-43,) "Ecclesiastic History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," (2 vols.; 3d edition, 1856,) and other esteemed works, (in German.) Died at Bâle in 1874.

Hagenbuch, hã'gen-bõõk', (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss antiquary, born at Zurich in 1700. Among his writings is a curious treatise on certain Greek and Latin inscriptions, entitled "Epistolæ Epigraphicæ," etc., (1747.) Died in 1763.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hager, hã'ger, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German geographer, born in the district of Baireuth in 1709. He published an edition of Homer's "Iliad," (1745-67,) and a "System of Geography," ("Ausführliche Geographie," 3 vols., 1746-51,) which had great success. Died in 1777.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hager, (JOSEPH,) an Orientalist, of German extraction, born at Milan in 1757. He published a treatise on Chinese worship, called "Panthéon Chinois," (1802,) and "Elements of the Chinese Language," (London, 1806.) In 1809 he became professor of Oriental languages at Pavia. Died in 1819.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hãg'ga-i, [Heb. גגא; Fr. AGGÉE, ág'zhã',] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, lived about 520 B.C., during the erection of the second temple, the glory of which he predicted should transcend that of the first. (Haggai ii. 9.) His mission was chiefly to urge the Jews to greater diligence in the erection of the temple. His language is quoted in Hebrews xii. 26.

Haghe, hãg, (LOUIS,) a skilful painter and lithographer, born in Belgium in 1802. He removed in his youth to London, where he afterwards resided. He published many fine lithographs of Flemish monuments designed by himself, and painted in water-colours the interiors of Flemish town-halls and churches. Among his most admired works are paintings of the Palais de Courtray and the Audience-Chamber of B.uges. Died in 1835.

Hagström or **Hagstroem, hãg'strõm**, (JOHAN OTTO,) a Swedish naturalist and writer, born at Frösön in 1716; died in 1792.

Hague, hãg, (CHARLES,) an English composer, born in Tadcaster in 1769. He became professor of music at Cambridge about 1796. Died in 1821.

Hague, hãg, (WILLIAM,) an American Baptist minister, born in New York about 1805, graduated at Hamilton College in 1826. He published, besides other works, "Christianity and Statesmanship," (1855.)

Haguenot, hãg'no', (HENRI,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1687. He wrote a "Treatise on Small-Pox," (1734.) Died in 1775.

Hahn, hân, (AUGUST,) a German theologian, one of the leaders of the orthodox Protestant party, was born near Quersfurt, in Prussia, in 1792. He became professor of theology at Leipsic in 1826, and general superintendent of Silesia in 1844. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book of the Christian Faith," (1828,) and "On the Present State of Christianity, and the Relations which exist between Theology and Science," (1832.)

Hahn, (CARL AUGUST,) a German philologist, born at Heidelberg in 1807; died in 1857.

Hahn, (JOHANN DAVID,) a German natural philosopher, born at Heidelberg in 1729, published a treatise "On the Mutual Subservience of Mathematics and Chemistry," and other works. Died in 1784.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hahn, (LUDWIG PHILIPP,) a German dramatic poet, born at Trippstadt in 1746. He wrote tragedies entitled "The Rebellion of Pisa," (1776,) and "Robert von Hohe-necken," (1778,) which are admired for energy of style and elevation of thought. Died in 1787.

Hahn, (PHILIPP MATTHÄUS,) a German, noted for inventive mechanical genius, was born near Stuttgart in 1739. He settled as pastor at Onsmettingen in 1764, before which he had made astronomical and optical instruments. He invented a machine which represented the motions of the celestial bodies, and another which performed operations in arithmetic. He published several treatises on theology, sermons, etc. Died in 1790.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Annals of Industry and Genius," by C. L. BRIGHTWELL, London, 1863.

Hahn, (SIMON FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and publicist, born at Klosterbergen, in Prussia, in 1692. He is said to have understood Greek, Latin, and French at the age of ten. At the age of twenty-four he became professor of history and public law at Helmstedt. He published an excellent "History of the Constitution of the Empire and German Emperors," ("Teutsche Staats-Reichs- und Keyser Historie," (4 vols., 1721-24,) and other historical works. Died at Hanover in 1729.

See J. F. C. HAHN, "Schediasma de Vita Hahnii," 1729; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hähnel or **Haehnel,** hā'neĭ, (ERNST JULIUS,) a German contemporary sculptor, studied under Reitschel and Schwanthaler. Among his master-pieces is the statue of Beethoven at Bonn, completed in 1845.

Hahnemann, hā'neh-mān, (SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German physician, born in Meissen, in Saxony, in 1755, was the founder of the system of medicine known as homœopathy. He graduated at Erlangen in 1779, and practised for some years at Dresden. About 1796 he announced his new system, founded on the principle that in order to cure any diseased affection we should employ a medicine having power to produce a similar affection in the body of a healthy person: an artificial affection (caused by the medicine) displaces the original disease, and on the discontinuance of the medicine this secondary disease ceases of itself. Hence the motto adopted by the homœopaths, "Similia similibus curantur," ("Like cures like.") Hahnemann afterwards settled in Leipsic. He developed his system in a work called "Organon of Rational Medicine," (Dresden, 1810.) Died in Paris in 1843.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hahn-Hahn, von, fon hân-hân, (IDA MARIE LUISE SOPHIE,) COUNTESS, a poetess and novelist, called "the German George Sand," was born at Tressow, Mecklenburg-Schwern, in 1805. About 1826 she was married to Count von Hahn-Hahn, from whom she was divorced in 1829, after which she visited France, Italy, Spain, and the Levant. She produced in 1835 "Poems," ("Gedichte,") and in 1836 "Venetian Nights," which had great success. Among her most popular novels is "Faustine," (1841.) She has published several narratives of travel, and "Oriental Letters," (1845.) About 1850 she avowed her conversion to Roman Catholicism.

See LISCH, "Geschichte und Urkunden des Geschlechtes Hahn," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1844; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1843; "North British Review" for August, 1847.

Haid, hît or hîd, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German engraver, born at Augsburg in 1710, worked in England.

Died in 1770. His brother, JOHANN LORENZ, born in 1702, was an engraver in mezzotint. Died in 1750.

Haid, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German engraver of portraits, born near Ulm in 1704; died in 1767. His son, JOHANN ELIAS, (1739-1809,) was also an engraver.

Haider Ali. See HYDER ALI.

Haideringer, hî'ding'er, (WILHELM,) a German geologist, born in Vienna in 1795. He was appointed councillor of mines at Vienna in 1840, and director-in-chief of the Geological Institute of Austria in 1849. He published a "Treatise on Mineralogy," ("Handbuch der bestimmenden Mineralogie," (1845,) a "Geognostic Chart of the Austrian Empire," (1847,) and other works.

His father, KARL, born in Vienna in 1756, was a mineralogist of merit. He was author of an "Essay towards a Systematic Division of the Different Kinds of Rocks," (1786.) Died in 1797.

Hailes, Lord. See DALRYMPLE, (SIR DAVID.)

Haillan, du, dü hâ'yôn', (BERNARD de Girard—dèh zhe'râ'r',) SEIGNEUR, a French historian, born at Bordeaux in 1535. He wrote a history of France, ("De l'État et Succès des Affaires de France," 1570,) which passed through many editions and was approved by Charles IX., who rewarded him with the title of historiographer. Died in 1610.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Haimavâtâ, hî'ma-va-tâ, or **Haimavat,** hî'ma-va-t, [*i.e.* "snowy" or "snow-clad," from the Sanscrit *himâ* or *haimâ*, "cold," "frost," "snow,"] called the "king of mountains," was, according to the Hindoo mythology, the father of Ganga, (Ganges,) or PÂRVATÎ, which see.

Haimo. See HAYMO.

Haizinger, hits'ing'er, (AMALIE,) a popular German actress, born at Carlsruhe in 1800.

Haji- (or **Hadji-)** **Khalfa,** hâj'ee kâl'fâ, written also **Hadschi-Chalfa,** (or **-Khalfah,**) a celebrated Turkish historian and bibliographer, born in Constantinople. His proper name was MUSTAFA-BEN-ABDAL-LAH. He was minister of finances under Amurath IV. He wrote a "History of Constantinople," and an excellent work on bibliography, which contains notices of 18,550 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books, with memoirs of the authors. It served as the basis of Herbelot's "Bibliothèque Orientale." Died in 1658.

See VON HAMMER, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

Hakem. See ALHAKEM.

Hakem-Biamrillah, hâ'kem be-âm-ril'lah, (**Aboo-Alee-Mansoor,** or **Abu-Ali-Mansûr,** â'bôô â'lee mân-sôôr'), third Fatimite caliph of Egypt, succeeded his father, Azeez-Billah, in 996 A.D. A capricious despot, he was noted for his cruelty and extravagance. After subjecting the Christians to numerous vexations, he banished them from Egypt, and thus furnished one of the chief motives of the crusades. He died, or was killed, in 1021.

Hakewill, hâk'wil, (GEORGE,) D.D., born at Exeter, in England, in 1579, became Archdeacon of Surrey in 1616. He published several sermons, and "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World," (1627,) which is commended for piety and learning. It is designed to refute the doctrine of modern degeneracy, and to prove that the powers of nature are not doomed to a progressive decline. Died in 1649.

See PRINCE, "Worthies of Devon."

Hakewill, (JAMES,) an English writer and architect, published a "History of Windsor," (1813,) and a "Picturesque Tour of Italy," (1817.) Died in 1843.

Hakkert, hâk'kert, or **Hackaert,** hâk'kârt, (JAN.) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam about 1540. He painted chiefly wild and mountainous scenery, and was intimate with Adrian van der Velde, who furnished the figures of many of Hakkert's landscapes. Died about 1635.

Hakluyt, hâk'loot, (RICHARD,) prebendary of Westminster, an English historian, born at Yatton in 1553. He became greatly interested in geography and navigation, and was appointed professor of these branches at Oxford. In 1589 he published his celebrated work on the voyages and discoveries of the English, dedicated

to Walsingham, his patron, which was afterwards enlarged and published in 1600, with the following title: "Principal Navigations, Voyages, Trafficks, and Discoveries of the English Nation, by Sea or Overland, to the Most Remote and Distant Quarters of the Earth, at any Time within the Compass of 1500 Years." This work contains official documents relative to each voyage, as patents, letters of ministers, charters, etc., and has preserved from oblivion many precious monuments of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. He died in 1616.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., 1825.

Hal, van, vãn hâl, a Flenish painter, born at Antwerp in 1668. His early historical pieces are admired.

Halb Suter, hâlp soo'ter, a Swiss poet, born at Lucerne about 1370, was the author of a popular song entitled "The Battle of Sempach."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Halcyone. See ALCYONE.

Haldane, hâl'dân, (JAMES ALEXANDER,) a Scottish Independent clergyman, born at Dundee in 1768, was the brother of Robert Haldane, noticed below. In 1785 he entered the naval service of the East India Company, and in 1793 was appointed captain of the Melville Castle. The next year he retired from the sea, in order to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. He became pastor of the Tabernacle, Edinburgh, in 1799, and continued to preach in that city until his death, in 1851. He published several religious works.

See ALEXANDER HALDANE, "Memoirs of Robert and James A. Haldane," 1852; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Haldane, (ROBERT), was born of Scottish parents in London in 1764, and was educated at Edinburgh. He served in the navy from 1780 to 1783, and afterwards became an Independent minister, noted for his zeal and liberality in the diffusion of religious instruction. It is stated that he expended £30,000 in the erection of churches. In 1816 he published his "Evidence and Authority of Divine Revelation." In 1817 and 1818 he was successful at Geneva and Montauban in promoting a revival of religion and in forming the evangelical school, which has done so much to propagate Protestantism in France. His "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans" (1835) is esteemed an excellent standard work, especially by Calvinists. Died in 1842.

See ALEXANDER HALDANE, "Memoirs of Robert and James A. Haldane;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.); "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1856.

Haldat du Lys, hâl'dâ' dui le, (CHARLES NICOLAS ALEXANDRE,) M.D., a French physicist, born at Bourmont, in Lorraine, in 1770. He wrote several treatises on magnetism, biographies, and other works. Died in 1832 or 1852.

Halde, Du. See DUHALDE.

Hâl'de-man, (S. S.), an American naturalist and philologist, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was appointed an assistant in the geological survey of Pennsylvania in 1837. He published "Freshwater Univalve Mollusca of the United States," (1840-44), "Zoological Contributions," (1843), "Analytic Orthography," and other works. In 1851 he became professor of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania, and about 1855 he obtained a similar office in Delaware College, at Newark. He died in 1880.

Haldenwang, hâl'den-wâng', (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German engraver, was born at Durlach in 1770. He engraved many landscapes after Poussin, Claude Lorrain, and Elsheimer, and executed some prints for the "Musée Napoléon." Died in 1831.

Haldorsen, hâl'dor'sen, (BJÖRN,) an Icelandic lexicographer, born in 1724. He published a "Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," (2 vols., 1814.) Died in 1794.

See KRAFT OG NYERUP, "Litteraturrexicon."

Håle, (REV. BENJAMIN,) an American educator, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1797, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818. He became professor of chemistry at Dartmouth College in 1827, and president of Geneva College (now Hobart Free College) in 1836. Died in 1863.

Hale, (DAVID,) an American journalist, born in Lisbon, Connecticut, in 1791. In 1827 he established, in

connection with Gerard Hallock, the New York "Journal of Commerce." He was a distinguished advocate of the sub-treasury, free trade, and other leading measures of the Democratic party. Died in 1849.

Hale, (HORATIO,) an American lawyer and philologist, a son of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, was born in New Hampshire about 1817. He graduated at Harvard in 1837. He produced a work entitled "Ethnology and Philology," which, says Dr. Latham, "contains the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." The "North American Review," in a notice of the volume in July, 1846, says, "Mr. Hale has succeeded in giving a certain classical completeness to his work which makes it a model for future labourers in the same or similar fields of research."

Hale, (JOHN P.,) an American statesman, born at Rochester, Strafford county, New Hampshire, in March, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was appointed district attorney for New Hampshire by President Jackson in 1834, and reappointed by Van Buren. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats of a district in New Hampshire. He became in Congress a decided opponent of slavery, for which reason his party opposed his election in 1845. About this date he resided at Dover, New Hampshire. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of his native State in 1846. By a combination of anti-slavery Democrats and Whigs, he was elected Senator of the United States for New Hampshire in 1847. For several years he stood almost alone in the Senate on the question of slavery, and maintained a position independent of party. He was an easy and ready speaker, and by his wit or humour was often successful in turning aside the attacks of the pro-slavery Senators or in mitigating the bitterness of party animosity. He was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Liberty party in 1852, and received about 155,800 votes. On the expiration of his senatorial term in 1853, a Democrat was chosen to fill his place. Mr. Hale was again elected a member of the national Senate in 1855, to fill a vacancy. Having joined the Republican party, he was re-elected a Senator by the legislature of New Hampshire for a term of six years, 1859-65. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1865, and recalled in 1869. Died in 1873.

Håle, (SIR MATTHEW,) an eminent English judge, born at Alderley on the 1st of November, 1609, was educated at Oxford. About the age of twenty he entered Lincoln's Inn, where he pursued the study of law with great assiduity, and reformed his habits of dissipation. He was admitted to the bar a few years before the commencement of the civil war, during which he maintained a neutral position, and acted as counsel for royalists in several important trials, among which were the cases of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. After the execution of Charles I., he recognized the Commonwealth, and accepted from Cromwell, in 1653, the post of judge of the common bench, the duties of which he performed with great fidelity, ability, and honour. He was twice elected to Parliament,—in 1658 and in 1660. Charles II. appointed him chief baron of the exchequer in 1660, and lord chief justice of England in 1671. He is regarded as one of the greatest, wisest, and best judges that ever attained this dignity. His "History of the Common Law" and "Pleas of the Crown" are esteemed as very high authority. He wrote also several religious and moral treatises, among which we may notice his "Contemplations" and "Primitive Origination of Mankind." He was twice married, and had a numerous offspring. Died in December, 1676.

See GILBERT BURNET, "Life of Sir Matthew Hale," 1682; DR. WILLIAMS, "Life of Sir Matthew Hale," 1835; ROSCOE, "Life of Sir Matthew Hale;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Hale, (NATHAN,) CAPTAIN, an American patriot, born at Coventry, Connecticut, in 1755, graduated at Yale College in 1773, and entered the army in 1775. In 1776 he took part in the battle of Long Island. He was sent by General Washington to penetrate the enemy's lines and procure intelligence in September, 1776. Having been seized as a spy, he was executed the next day.

See STUART, "Life of Nathan Hale," 1856.

Hale, (NATHAN,) a journalist and lawyer, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1784. He became in 1814 owner and editor of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the first daily paper issued in New England, which he conducted for many years with ability. It was an influential organ successively of the Federalist, Whig, and Republican parties. In 1816 he married a sister of Edward Everett. He rendered important services in both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts, and was one of the founders of the "North American Review." He published a good map of New England in 1825. Died in 1863.

Hale, (SARAH JOSEPHA,) an American authoress, daughter of Mr. Buell, of Saybrook, Connecticut, born in 1795 at Newport, New Hampshire, was married in 1814 to Mr. David Hale. She published in 1823 "The Genius of Oblivion, and other Poems," followed by "Northwood," a novel, (1827.) In 1828 she became editor of the "Ladies' Magazine," Boston, which in 1837 she merged into the "Lady's Book" of Philadelphia. Among her poetic productions may be mentioned "Ormond Grosvenor," a tragedy, "Three Hours, or, The Vigil of Love; and other Poems," issued in 1848, and "Harry Guy, a Story of the Sea."

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Halem, hăl'em, (BERNHARD JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Oldenburg in 1768. He translated from the English Hallam's "Middle Ages," and several of the romances of Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1823.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Halem, von, fon hăl'em, (GERHARD ANTON,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1752. Among his works are a "History of the Duchy of Oldenburg," (3 vols., 1796,) and a "Life of Peter the Great," (1805.) Died in 1819.

See his "Selbstbiographie," 1840; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Halen, van, vân â'lên, ? (DON JUAN,) Count of Peracampo, a Spanish general, of Belgian extraction, was born in the isle of Leon in 1790. He fought as officer for the Constitutional party in 1821, and went into exile about 1823. In 1830 he obtained command of the Belgian insurgents, and drove the Dutch army from Brussels. He returned to Spain in 1836, and, as general of division, defeated the Carlists in Navarre. He was president of the council of war sometime between 1852 and 1856. Died in November, 1864.

See JUAN VAN HALEN, "Relacion de su Cautividad en los Calabozos de la Inquisicion," 2 vols., 1827, and English translation, London, 1827.

Hales or **Hayles**, hălz, (JOHN,) an English scholar and writer, born in Kent; died in 1572.

Hales, (JOHN,) THE EVER-MEMORABLE, a noted English scholar and Arminian divine, born at Bath in 1584, was educated at Oxford, and was a Fellow of Merton College. In 1618 he took part in the Synod of Dort, and in 1639 he became canon of Windsor. He wrote sermons, letters, and treatises on theology, which were highly commended for learning, subtlety, and wit. Clarendon called him one of the greatest scholars in Europe; and many writers agree in praising both his character and acquisitions. Died in 1656.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Account of the Life and Writings of John Hales," 1719.

Hales, (STEPHEN,) D.D., an eminent English philosopher, born at Beckesbourn in 1677, resided for the greater part of his life at Teddington, of which he was curate. He made important discoveries in vegetable physiology, of which he published an account in a work entitled "Vegetable Statics," (1727.) In 1717 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote treatises on anatomy, temperance, the circulation of the blood, and other subjects, and invented an improved plan for ventilating prisons. Died in 1761.

See FOUCHY, "Éloge de Hales."

Hales, (THOMAS.) See HELE, D.

Hales, (WILLIAM,) an Irish clergyman and scientific author, wrote, besides works on mathematics and theology, a "New Analysis of Chronology," (3 vols., 1809-

14,) which is highly commended by Horne and Orme. Died at Kildare in 1821.

Hales, de, (ALEXANDER.) See ALEXANDER DE HALES.

Halévy, hăl'â've', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS FROMENTAL ÉLIE,) an excellent French composer, born in Paris, of Jewish parents, in 1799, was a favourite pupil of Cherubini. He produced in 1829 "Clara," an opera, which was successful. His reputation was greatly increased by "The Jewess," ("La Juive," 1835,) which is called his capital work. The text of this was written by E. Scribe. He was chosen professor in the Conservatory in 1833. Among his later works are the operas of "The Queen of Cyprus," (1841,) "La Fée aux Roses," (1849,) and "Valentine d'Aubigné," (1856,) which display beauties of the first order. Died in March, 1862.

See FÉRIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" EBERS, "Spohr und Halévy und die neueste Kirchen- und Opern-Musik," 1837.

Halévy, (LÉON,) a French poet, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1802. He produced about 1830 an excellent version of the Odes of Horace, and afterwards imitations of many great foreign poets, entitled "Poésies Européennes." His original drama of "Luther" is commended. Among his other works are a "History of the Jews," (1828,) versions of several tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and a version of "Macbeth," (1853.) He was a clerk in the ministry of public instruction many years. Died in 1883.

Häl'ford, (SIR HENRY,) an eminent English physician, born on the 2d of October, 1766, was the son of Dr. James Vaughan, of Leicester. After graduating at Oxford, he practised in London with success, and, having given proof of his consummate skill, was chosen as medical attendant by George III., by whom he was knighted in 1809. Having inherited a large fortune from a relative named Halford, he adopted the name of his benefactor in 1815. Sir Henry continued to be royal physician during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. He was for many years president of the College of Physicians, before which he delivered several elegant Latin orations; and he wrote numerous essays on professional subjects, some of which are interesting and attractive even to the general reader. His professional income at one period amounted to £10,000 a year. Died in 1844.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1844.

Halgan, hăl'gôn', (EMMANUEL,) a French admiral, born in Bretagne in 1771. He became captain of a ship about 1805, and by his skilful seamanship escaped in the disastrous affair of the fire-ships at the isle of Aix in 1809. He was made a vice-admiral in 1829, and Governor of Martinique in 1834. Died in 1852.

Häl'heç, (NATHANIEL BRASSEY,) M.P., an English author, born in 1751, published a "Grammar of the Bengal Language," and a "Code of Gento Laws," translated from the Persian. Died in 1830.

Häl'i-bur-ton, (THOMAS CHANDLER,) a humorous and popular English author, was born in Nova Scotia about 1802. In early life he practised law. About 1837 he obtained celebrity by his "Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville," an amusing personation of Yankee character. A second series of these Sayings and Doings appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. He was appointed a judge about 1841, and removed to England in 1850. He also wrote "Sam Slick in England," (1843,) and "Nature and Human Nature," (1855.) Died in 1865.

Halifax. See HALLIFAX, (SAMUEL.)

Häl'i-fax, (CHARLES MONTAGU,) EARL OF, an English statesman, born at Horton in April, 1661, was the younger son of George Montagu, and a grandson of the Earl of Manchester. He was educated at Cambridge, where he formed an acquaintance with Sir Isaac Newton. He acquired distinction by his verses on the death of Charles II. in 1685, for which he was patronized by the Earl of Dorset. Being the youngest son of a younger brother, and consequently without fortune, he chose the profession of a politician, and obtained in 1690 a seat in the House of Commons, where he speedily distinguished himself by his talents for debate and for other duties of a statesman. His efforts on the question of trials for

treason in 1692 raised him to the first rank of parliamentary orators, and in the same year he became one of the lords of the treasury. About this time Montagu and Somers were the leaders of the Whig party in the House of Commons; and when Somers retired from that arena the former remained without an equal. In 1695 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and projected the general fund. He became first lord of the treasury in 1697, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Halifax, in 1700.

In 1701 he was impeached by the House of Commons, in which the Tories had gained the ascendancy, but was acquitted by the House of Lords. At the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, he acted as one of the regents until the arrival of George I., who created him Earl of Halifax and appointed him first lord of the treasury. He died in 1715, and, leaving no issue, his earldom became extinct; but his nephew and heir, George Montagu, was soon after made Earl of Halifax. He receives credit for consistency as a statesman, but is censured for inordinate vanity. He ceased to be a versifier soon after he entered Parliament, but was noted as a patron of literary men, among whom were Addison and Steele. By these and other writers he was, as Pope remarked, "fed with dedications." His chief production as a poet is his "Epistle to the Earl of Dorset on the Battle of the Boyne." The Earl of Halifax originated the project for the formation of a public library and the purchase of the Cotton manuscripts, which were the commencement of the British Museum. He is called the author or originator of the national debt and of the Bank of England.

See MACAULAY'S "Essay on Addison."

Halifax, (VISCOUNT.) See WOOD, (SIR CHARLES.)

Halifax, (GEORGE SAVILE or SAVILLE,) MARQUIS OF, an English statesman, born in 1630, was the son of Sir William Savile, of Yorkshire, and grandfather of Lord Chesterfield. In 1668 his loyalty to the Stuart family was rewarded by a peerage, with the title of Viscount Halifax. In the reign of Charles II. he was the rival of Shaftesbury. He was a man of eminent abilities and accomplishments, and acquired great influence in Parliament by his readiness in debate, his copious eloquence, and his extensive knowledge. In 1679 he was appointed member of the Council of Thirty, and in 1682 was made a marquis. He opposed the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne, and was Speaker of the Lords in the Convention or Parliament which settled the succession in the revolution of 1688. At the accession of William III., Halifax was appointed lord privy seal, but resigned that office in 1690, and joined the opposition. He was called "the trimmer of trimmers" in politics, and censured for inconsistency. Macaulay, however, represents him as "the most accomplished, the most enlightened, and, in spite of great faults, the most estimable" of the statesmen who were formed in the corrupt court of Charles II. He wrote two political tracts,—*"The Character of a Trimmer,"* and *"Anatomy of an Equivalent,"*—which entitle him to a place among English classical authors. He left an only son, at whose death, about 1700, the title became extinct. Died in 1695.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. i. chaps. ii. and iv.; vol. ii. chaps. vi., vii., ix., and x.; vol. iii. chaps. xi., xiv., and xv.; vol. iv. chap. xxi.

Hälirsch, hä'leersh, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG), a German poet, born in Vienna in 1802; died at Milan in 1832.

Häl'ket, (Lady ANNE), originally named MURRAY, a learned lady, born in London in 1632. She left in manuscript many volumes, a portion of which was published under the title of *"Meditations,"* (1702.) Died in 1699.

Häl'kett, (SIR PETER), a British naval officer, born in 1766, became vice-admiral in 1821, and admiral in 1837. Died in 1840.

Hall, (ANNA MARIA.) See HALL, (Mrs. S. C.)

Häll, (Rev. ANTHONY), born in Cumberland in 1679, edited Leland *"De Scriptoribus,"* (1709,) and other works. Died in 1723.

Häll, (Captain BASIL), born in Edinburgh in 1788, entered the royal navy about the age of fifteen, and became a post-captain in 1817. About 1816 he accompa-

nied Lord Amherst on the embassy to China, and after his return published *"A Voyage of Discovery to Corea and Great Loo-Choo Island,"* which was well received. He published in 1823 *"Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico,"* and in 1829 appeared his *"Travels in North America,"* which was followed by *"A Winter in Lower Styria,"* *"Travels in South America,"* etc. Captain Hall was a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the *"Transactions"* of which he contributed several scientific treatises. His books of travel obtained a liberal share of popularity. *"Blackwood's Magazine,"* reviewing his *"Travels in North America,"* gives him credit for "striking talent and many just and profound observations." He died insane, in 1844.

Häll, (Rt. Hon. Sir BENJAMIN), a liberal British legislator, born probably in Wales in 1802. He was elected to Parliament in 1831, after which he represented Marylebone for many years. He favoured the extension of the right of suffrage and other reforms, and acted a prominent part in the often-repeated effort to abolish church rates. In 1854 he became president of the board of health, and privy councillor. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Llanover in 1859. Died in 1867.

Häll, (CARL CHRISTIAN), a Danish orator of the Liberal party, born at Copenhagen about 1812. In 1854 he was appointed minister of worship and public instruction, and president of the council in 1856.

Häll, (SIR CHARLES), an English lawyer, born at Manchester in 1814. He became a Vice-Chancellor in 1873. Died in 1883.

Häll, (DOMINICK AUGUSTINE), an American magistrate, born in South Carolina in 1765, became United States judge for Louisiana in 1812. He is chiefly known from his controversy with General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815. (See JACKSON, ANDREW.) Died in 1820.

Häll or Halle, (EDWARD), an English historian, born in London. In 1540 he was appointed a judge of the sheriff's court. He wrote a chronicle, entitled *"The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrate Families of Lancaster and York,"* (1542.) Died in 1547.

Häll, (GEORGE), a son of the Bishop of Norwich, was born at Waltham Holy Cross in 1612. He became Bishop of Chester in 1662, and published some sermons, (1655-66.) Died in 1668.

Häll, (GORDON), the first American missionary to Bombay, was born in West Granville, (now Tolland,) Massachusetts, in 1782. He graduated at Williams College in 1808, was ordained in February, 1812, and the same month sailed for the East under the auspices of the American Board for Foreign Missions. After his arrival at Bombay he continued to labour with great zeal and success till his death, (of cholera,) in 1826, just after completing the publication of the New Testament in the Mahratta language.

Häll, (SIR JAMES), Baronet of Dunglass, a Scottish gentleman, born in 1761, was the father of Captain Basil Hall. He wrote an *"Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture,"* said to be the most popular and valuable work on the subject. He was president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. By experiments on the fusion of mineral substances he contributed greatly to the progress of geological science. Died in 1832.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Häll, (JAMES), an eminent American author and judge, born in Philadelphia in 1793. He joined the army and served with distinction against the British in the war of 1812-15. In 1820 he removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he practised law and held several civil offices, including that of judge. After 1833 he resided in Cincinnati. He established at Vandalia about 1830 *"The Illinois Monthly Magazine,"* which he conducted for several years with much ability. He published, besides other works, *"Legends of the West,"* (1832,) *"Sketches of the West,"* (1835,) *"Tales of the Border,"* (1835,) *"Notes on the Western States,"* (1838,) and *"The Wilderness and the War-Path,"* (1845.) Judge Hall and T. L. McKenney were joint authors of a splendidly-illustrated work, *"The History of the Indian Tribes of North America,"* (3 vols., 1838-44.) A new edition of

his Works, revised by himself, was published about 1856, in 4 vols. Died in July, 1868.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii. ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Hall, (JAMES), an American geologist, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1811. He was educated at the Rensselaer School, Troy, where he was a pupil of Amos Eaton. About 1837 he was appointed one of the geologists of the State of New York, and commenced the survey of the western part of that State. His "Report on the Geology of New York, Fourth District," was published by the government in 1843. He acquired distinction by his researches in the fossils of the lower and middle Silurian rocks, which he described in his excellent work on "The Palæontology of New York," (3 vols., 1847-59.) He was appointed geologist of the State of Iowa in 1855.

Hall, (JOHN), an English author, born at Durham in 1627, was educated for the law. He wrote a volume of poems, treatises on Emblems and on Paradoxes, and a translation of Longinus "On the Sublime." Died in 1656.

Hall, (JOHN), an English engraver, born near Colchester in 1739. He was historical engraver to George III. Died in 1797.

Hall, (JOHN E.), an American lawyer and editor, a brother of Judge James Hall, noticed above, was born in 1783. He began to practise law in Baltimore about 1805, and there edited the "American Law Journal," (6 vols., 1808-16.) In 1816 he became editor of the "Port-Folio," (published in Philadelphia), to which he contributed "Memoirs of Anacreon." Died in 1829.

Hall, (JOSEPH), an English bishop and author, born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, July 1, 1574. After graduating at Cambridge, he was ordained, and became chaplain to James I. and Dean of Worcester in 1617. He was a deputy to the Synod of Dort in 1618. In 1627 he was appointed Bishop of Exeter, from which he was transferred to the see of Norwich in 1641. His earnest piety subjected him to the charge of Puritanism. Having united with other bishops in protesting against the validity of acts of Parliament passed in their compulsory absence, he was committed to the Tower in 1641, and confined a few months. The revenues of his bishopric having been sequestered about 1642, he passed the remainder of his life in poverty, at Higham. Died in 1656. Bishop Hall was a man of excellent character, and author of many learned and eloquent productions in prose and verse, among which may be noticed "Virgidemiarum," (Poetical Satires, 1598), "Epistles," "Christian Meditations," (1640), "Enochismus; or, Treatise on the Mode of Walking with God," and "Contemplations upon the Principal Historical Passages of the New Testament," (1612-15.) The last, in the opinion of Doddridge, is "incomparably valuable for language, criticism, and devotion." "Both Taylor and Hall," says Hallam, "were full of learning and fertile of illustration; both may be said to have had strong imagination and poetical genius, though Taylor let his predominate a little more."

See REV. JOHN JONES, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Joseph Hall;" "Autobiography," in his "Specialities;" PRATT, "Life of Joseph Hall;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" "Biographia Britannica."

Hall, (LOUISA JANE), an American poetess, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1802. She wrote, besides other works, a dramatic poem, entitled "Miriam," (1837), and a "Life of Elizabeth Carter."

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Hall, (LYMAN), a physician, born in Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1747, and settled at Sudbury, Georgia. Having joined the popular cause, he was chosen a member of the Congress of 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He retired from Congress in 1780, and was elected Governor of Georgia in 1783. Died in 1791.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Hall, (MARSHALL), an English medical writer, born near Nottingham in 1790. He published, besides other works, "Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medi-

cine," (1837;) reprinted by Drs. J. Bigelow and O. W. Holmes, (Boston, 1839.) Died in 1857.

See "Memoirs of Marshall Hall," by his widow, London, 1861.

Hall, (NEWMAN), an English dissenting minister, born in 1816. He graduated at the London University, and preached to the Congregational church of Hull from 1842 to 1854. In the latter year he became minister of Surrey Chapel, London. He wrote a work called "Come to Jesus," which had a large circulation. Among his other works is "Italy, the Land of the Forum and the Vatican," (1853.) He distinguished himself as an advocate of American liberty during the civil war of 1861-65. He visited the United States in 1867.

Hall, (PETER), an English theologian, born in 1803, became rector of Milston, Wiltshire. He edited the works of his ancestor, Bishop Joseph Hall, and wrote "Reliquiæ Liturgiæ," (5 vols., 1847,) and "Fragmenta Liturgica," (7 vols., 1848.) Died in 1849.

Hall, hâl, (PETER ADOLF), an eminent Swedish miniature-painter, born at Borås in 1739, worked in Paris. Died at Liege in 1794.

Hall, (RICHARD), an English Catholic theologian, professor of theology at Douay, in France, wrote a "Life of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester," (1653,) which goes under the name of its editor, Bailey. Died in 1604.

Hall, (ROBERT), an eloquent English Baptist minister, born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, on the 2d of May, 1764. He was a remarkable instance of early mental development. It is said that before the age of nine years he perused with interest Jonathan Edwards's treatises on the "Affections" and the "Will." After graduating at King's College, Aberdeen, where he formed a friendship with Sir James Mackintosh, he became, in 1783, assistant pastor in the church of Broadmead, near Bristol, to which a crowded audience was attracted by his wonderful eloquence. From 1791 to 1804 he was minister of a Baptist congregation in Cambridge. In consequence of excessive application to study and habitual privation of social recreation, he suffered an attack of insanity in November, 1804, from which he was restored in about two years. But it was thought expedient for him to resign his ministerial charge, and to abstain from mental exertion for a year or two. In 1807 or 1808, having improved in health, he accepted a call from the church of Harvey Lane, Leicester, where he was married in 1808. Here he continued to labour for a period of twenty years, and maintained his high reputation as a pulpit orator. In 1826 he left Leicester and returned to the scene of his early labours at Bristol, where he died in 1831. His published sermons are ranked among the most perfect specimens of pulpit eloquence. "In his highest flights, what he said of Burke might, with the slightest deduction, be applied to himself;—that his imperial fancy laid all nature under tribute," and collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art." (Dr. Gregory.) In the excitement occasioned by the French Revolution, he published an "Apology for the Freedom of the Press," and other political treatises.

See OLINTHUS GREGORY, "Brief Memoir of the Life of Robert Hall;" J. W. MORRIS, "Life of Robert Hall," 1846; JOHN GREENE, "Reminiscences of Robert Hall;" "Quarterly Review," vol. xviii., 1832; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Hall, (ROBERT PLEASANTS), an American lawyer and poet, born in Chester district, South Carolina, in 1825. He removed with his parents to Georgia during his minority. He published a volume of poems about 1848. Died in 1854.

Hall, (SAMUEL CARTER), an English editor and critic, was born at Topsham, Devon, in 1800. He was successively editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," "The Book of Gems," "The Baronial Halls of England," and other illustrated annuals. In co-operation with his wife, he published a successful work entitled "Ireland: its Scenery, Character," etc., (3 vols., 1841-43.) He was for many years editor of the *Art Journal*, an illustrated monthly periodical of high character. It was founded chiefly by him, and has contributed greatly to the advancement of the arts in Great Britain. His latest work is "The Retrospect of a Long Life," (1833.)

Hall, (MRS. S. C.), (ANNA MARIA FIELDING), a popular Irish authoress, born at Dublin about 1804. At

fifteen she removed to London, and was married to S. C. Hall, noticed above, in 1824. She produced in 1829 "Sketches of Irish Character," which was favourably received, and in 1834 "Tales of Woman's Trials." Her reputation was maintained by "Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," (1838, 3 vols.), "Tales of the Irish Peasantry," (1840), and other graphic descriptions of the same people. She also wrote two successful dramas, entitled "The French Refugee," (1837,) and "The Groves of Blarney." Her talents have been enlisted in the temperance cause and other benevolent enterprises. She died in January, 1881.

Hall, (SAMUEL READ), an American teacher, born at Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1795. He opened a school for the training of teachers at Concord, Vermont, about 1823, and published "The Instructor's Manual."

Hállam, (ARTHUR HENRY,) a critic and essayist, born in London on the 1st of February, 1811, was a son of Henry Hallam the historian. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832. He gained a prize at Cambridge for an English essay on the Philosophical Writings of Cicero. After he left college, he visited the continent in company with his father. He died in Vienna in September, 1833, leaving a number of short poems and essays, since published under the title of "Remains in Prose and Verse," to which a Memoir by his father is prefixed. His intimate friend Tennyson has raised an immortal monument to his name in his "In Memoriam." One of his fellow-students, in a letter to Henry Hallam, writes, "I have met with no man his superior in metaphysical subtlety; no man his equal as a philosophical critic on works of taste." See an article on "Precocity" in the "Saturday Review" of April 4, 1863, from which we quote the following: "No matter how often his prose Remains are read and pondered, our admiration continues as fresh as ever. We say prose Remains, because his poems . . . are wanting in those astounding evidences of matured thought which meet us in every page of his three great prose essays."

See the "North British Review" for February, 1851; "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1860.

Hallam, (HENRY,) an English historian and critic of great merit, born at Windsor in 1777, was educated at Eton and Oxford. Soon after he left college he became a resident of London, where he passed the greater part of his life, engaged in literary studies and in the labours of authorship. He married a daughter of Sir Abraham Elton. He was one of the earliest contributors to the "Edinburgh Review." His political affinities associated him with the Whigs; but he was remarkably free from a partisan spirit. He was a prominent coadjutor of Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave-trade. He published in 1818 an important and valuable work, a "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," which has run through eleven editions. "It is written throughout," says the "Edinburgh Review," (vol. xxx., June, 1818), "with a spirit of freedom and liberality that do credit to the author. A firm but temperate love of liberty, an enlightened but cautious philosophy, form its distinguished excellence."

His next great work was "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.," (1827.) "Mr. Hallam," says Macaulay, "is, on the whole, far better qualified than any other writer of our time for the office which he has undertaken. He has great industry and great acuteness. His knowledge is extensive, various, and profound. His mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp and the delicacy of its tact. . . . His work is eminently judicial. He sums up with a calm, steady impartiality. On a general survey, we do not scruple to pronounce the 'Constitutional History' the most impartial book that we ever read." In 1830 he received one of the two gold medals instituted by George IV. for excellence in historical composition. He published in 1837-39 an "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries," (4 vols.,) a work of immense research, which was received with great favour and which placed the author in the highest rank as a critic. A writer in the "Edinburgh

Review" for October, 1840, pronounced it "the most important contribution to literary history which English libraries have received for many years." Hallam was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the French Institute. He died in January, 1859.

See a Sketch of his Life in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," vol. x. No. 40; MACAULAY, "Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History of England;" Wm. JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, London, 1869; critique on "Hallam's Constitutional History," in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1828, (by SOUTHEY,) also the same Review for February, 1837, and March, 1840; and articles in the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818, and October, 1840; and "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1837; ALLIBONE, "Dict. of Authors."

Hallam, (HENRY FITZMAURICE,) a son of the preceding, was born in August, 1824. He studied at Eton, became a good classical scholar, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1842. Having gained the first prize for English declamation in 1845, he quitted Cambridge in 1846, and commenced the study of law. He had been called to the bar a few months, when he died, at Sienna, Italy, in October, 1850. An American student who knew him at Cambridge says, "He was the neatest extempore speaker I ever heard." (See Memoir prefixed to "Arthur Henry Hallam's Remains.")

Hallberg-Broich, von, (THEODOR HUBERT,) BARON, an eccentric German traveller, born near Dusseldorf about 1775. He published a "Tour in Scandinavia," (1818), "Travels in Italy," (1829), and a "Journey to the East," ("Reise nach dem Orient," 1839.)

Hallé, (ANTOINE.) See HALLEY, (ANTOINE.)

Hallé, *há'lá'*, (CLAUDE GUI,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1652. He gained many prizes at the Academy, and was employed to decorate the royal residences and several churches of Paris. Died in 1736.

Hallé, (JEAN NOËL,) an eminent French physician, son of Noël Hallé the painter, was born in Paris in 1754. After he had acquired skill in the art of design at Rome, he returned to Paris to study medicine. In 1794 he was appointed professor of hygiene and medicine in the Ecole de Santé, where his lectures were very popular. Hallé was admitted to the Academy of Sciences at the first formation of the Institute, (1796.) In 1804 he obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France; and about the same period Napoleon chose him as his first physician. After the restoration he was employed professionally by the king's brother, (afterwards Charles X.) His vast erudition was displayed by his professional works and by various scientific treatises, which form part of the Memoirs of the Institute and of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." In his character were united many estimable qualities. Died in 1822.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Hallé;" DESGENETTES, "Éloge de Hallé," 1823; F. DUBOIS D'AMIENS, "Éloge de J. N. Halle," 1852.

Hallé, (NOËL,) the son of Claude Gui, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1711, and gained distinction as a historical painter. Having obtained several prizes, he was sent to Rome at the public expense. In 1771 he was made superintendent of the tapestries of the crown, and afterwards director of the Academy of France which the king instituted at Rome. Died in 1781.

Hallé, (PIERRE,) a French poet and orator, born at Bayeux in 1611. He wrote on canon law. Died in 1689.

Háll'leck, (FITZ-GREENE,) a distinguished American poet, born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790. He was descended on his mother's side from John Eliot, the "Apostle of the Indians." He appears to have enjoyed but few advantages for education. About the age of eighteen he became, in the city of New York, a clerk in the banking-house of Jacob Barker, in whose employ he continued for a number of years. Mr. Halleck's mind was not remarkable for precocity, and his earliest productions show but slight traces of that genius which charmed and dazzled in his maturer years. The first of his poems that attracted much attention appeared (1818-19) in the New York "Evening Post," under the signature of "Croaker & Co.," a literary partnership consisting of himself and his gifted friend Joseph Rodman Drake. The early death of the latter (in 1820) was commemorated by his brother poet in some beautiful and touching lines. About the beginning of 1820 he pub-

lished "Fanny," his longest poem,—a satire upon the fashionable and political follies of the day,—which had a great success and passed through numerous editions. In 1822 he visited Europe, and after his return published in the "New York Review" his "Marco Bozzaris," one of the finest martial lyrics in the language, and in the "United States Review" his beautiful poem to the memory of Burns, concerning which Mr. Bryant remarks, "I am not sure that the verses are not the finest in which one poet ever celebrated another." A volume of his poems, including the two last named, appeared in 1827. Among his other productions we may particularly name "Alnwick Castle," "Connecticut," and "Red Jacket." Although Mr. Halleck's most ardent admirers would hardly claim for him the name of a "great" poet, all competent critics must, we think, admit that there are in the productions of his happier moments a facility, sweetness, and grace scarcely surpassed by any of the most gifted poets of the present age. In none of his poems, perhaps, are these qualities exhibited to better advantage than in his charming lines on "Woman," written in the album of an unknown lady.

For many years Mr. Halleck was employed as a clerk by John Jacob Astor, the celebrated millionaire. Some time after he had given up this position, he received from J. J. Astor a small legacy, to which a liberal addition was made by Mr. W. B. Astor. During the latter years of his life he resided chiefly in Connecticut, in his native town. He died November 19, 1867. A complete edition of Halleck's poems appeared in 1858. The "Croaker Papers," including portraits of Halleck and Drake, were published by the Bradford Club in a handsome octavo volume, (New York, 1860,) the typography of which has probably never been surpassed by that of any other work issued in this country. It is said to be the first complete edition of the "Croaker Papers" that has appeared.

See JAMES GRANT WILSON, "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck," 1869; W. C. BRYANT, "Address on Fitz-Greene Halleck," delivered before the New York Historical Society, February 2, 1869; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Halleck, (HENRY WAGER,) an American general, born near Utica, in New York, in 1814. He graduated at West Point in 1839. He published "Elements of Military Art and Science," (1846.) As first lieutenant, he served in the Mexican war in 1846-47, after which he filled several civil offices in California. He became a captain of engineers, but resigned his commission in 1854, and practised law at San Francisco from that time until 1861. In August, 1861, he was appointed a major-general of the United States army. He obtained the command of the department of Missouri in November, 1861, and of the department of the Mississippi in March, 1862. He commanded in person at the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated about the end of May, 1862. He was general-in-chief of the armies of the United States from July 11, 1862, till March, 1864, during which period he remained at Washington, directing the movements of the generals in the field. He was superseded by General Grant, and was appointed chief of staff of the United States army. He took command of the military division of the Pacific in August, 1865. Died in 1872.

Hallenberg, hăl'ten-bêrg', (JONAS,) a learned Swedish historian and antiquary, born in Småland in 1748. He was appointed in 1784 historian of the kingdom, and ordered to write the history of the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, which was published, in 1790, in 5 vols., and is considered an accurate work. In 1818 he received a title of nobility. Died in 1834.

See J. H. SCHROEDER, "Minne af J. Hallenberg," 1838; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Haller, hăl'ler, (BERTHOLD,) a Swiss Reformer, born in Suabia in 1492, was a coadjutor of Zwingli. He was the principal agent in the conversion of the people of Berne to the Protestant religion. Died in 1536.

Haller, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Innsbruck in 1792. He worked in Munich, was patronized by King Ludwig, and adorned the Glyptothek with statues of ancient heroes. Among his works are many busts of eminent moderns. Died in 1826.

Haller, von, fon hăl'ler, (ALBERT,) a distinguished Swiss physiologist, botanist, and poet, was born at Berne on the 16th of October, 1708. His intellectual powers developed themselves very early. At the age of nine or ten, it is said, he wrote a composition in Greek, and compiled Hebrew and Chaldee grammars. In 1725 he studied medicine and anatomy under Boerhaave and Albinus at Leyden, where he graduated in 1727. At Paris he pursued his studies under Winslow and Ledran, and, after taking lessons in mathematics from Bernoulli at Bâle, he returned to practise medicine at Berne. Here he cultivated botany and poetry with ardour, and had charge of the public library. In 1736 he accepted the chair of medicine, anatomy, and botany in the University of Göttingen, in which during seventeen years he officiated with great zeal and distinction. Amidst his multifarious official duties he found time for careful researches and important discoveries in science, and for the collection of materials for his projected publications.

At Göttingen he published his "Anatomical Plates," the first volume of his "Swiss Flora," his "Experiments on Sensibility and Irritability," and his "First Outlines of Physiology," besides a great multitude of memoirs contributed to learned societies and recorded in their "Transactions." When the Royal Society of Göttingen was founded, in 1751, Haller was chosen perpetual president. Some years previously he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was named physician to the King of England. His renown was such that the Universities of Oxford and Leyden were eager to engage his services as professor, and Frederick the Great invited him to his court.

The delicate state of his health rendering repose needful, he resigned his professorship at Göttingen in 1753, and returned to Berne, the citizens of which in his absence had chosen him a member of the Supreme Council, and now added other dignities. Still he maintained his prodigious mental activity as an author and a student of nature, which, aided by a powerful memory, rendered him profoundly versed not only in natural sciences, but also in languages, history, geography, and antiquities. Among his numerous and voluminous writings may be specially mentioned "Icones Anatomicæ," ("Anatomical Plates," 1743-56), esteemed one of his best works, and "Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humani," ("Elements of the Physiology of the Human Body," 8 vols., 1757-66.) This work opened a new era in physiology, and is highly praised for its admirable arrangement and the elegance of its style, as well as for the multitude of its scientific facts and its thorough discussion of the theories of others. The principal idea developed in it is the irritability of the muscular fibre considered as a motive power, and distinguished from sensibility elsewhere diffused. He published, also, "Opera Minora," a collection of forty treatises on "Anatomy and Physiology," (3 vols. 4to, 1762-68,) and a "Flora of Switzerland," (1768.) In botany Haller may be called a rival of his contemporary Linnaeus, whose artificial system he laboured to supplant by the system founded on natural affinities, now generally adopted.

His poetical works were written in German, and were published when he was about twenty years of age. The most extensive among them is a poem on the Alps, which ran through twenty-two editions. His elegiac odes, his verses on "Eternity," and his didactic poems on "Reason" and "Superstition," are admired for their sensibility and elevated thought. Haller was thrice married, and had a large family of children. His religious views were evangelical, as was shown by his defence of revelation in answer to Voltaire. Died in 1777.

See "Life of Haller," (in German,) by J. G. ZIMMERMANN, 1755; THOMAS HENRY, "Memoirs of Albert de Haller," 1783; CONDORCET, "Eloge de Haller;" SENEBIER, "Eloge historique de Albert von Haller," 1778; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" ISIDORE BOURDON, "Illustrations Médecines et Naturalistes des Temps modernes," 1844; "Biographie de Albert de Haller," 2d edition, 1846.

Haller, von, (ALBERT,) a son of the preceding, born at Berne in 1758, was an excellent botanist, and left several works in manuscript. He performed several diplomatic missions with honour. Died at Berne in 1823.

Haller, von, (CHARLES LOUIS), a Swiss publicist, born at Berne in 1768, was a grandson of the great Haller. He was chosen a member of the Grand Council in 1814. He asserted the divine right of kings in his "Restoration of Political Science," (in German, 6 vols., 1816-22.) About 1820 he avowed his conversion to Roman Catholicism, and obtained an office in the ministry of foreign affairs in Paris. He returned to Switzerland in 1830. Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Haller, von, (GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL), a Swiss antiquary and bibliographer, the eldest son of the celebrated physiologist, was born at Berne in 1735. He studied jurisprudence, and served the state in several offices, among which was that of magistrate (*bailli*) of Noyon. He published a "Cabinet of Swiss Coins and Medals," (1780,) and a bibliography of Swiss historians, "Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte systematisch-chronologisch geordnet," (6 vols., 1785-87,) which is called an excellent work. Died in 1786.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750-1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Hallerstein. See ALLERSTEIN.

Häl'let, (JOSEPH), an English dissenting minister, born at Exeter in 1692. He wrote "A Free and Impartial Study of the Holy Scriptures Recommended," (1729-36.) Died in 1744.

Hallette, *hâ'lê't*, (A.), a French engineer, born in 1788. He invented a hydraulic press for the production of olive oil, and applied atmospheric pressure as a motive power on railways. Died at Arras in 1846.

Halley, *hâ'lâ'*, or **Hallé,** *hâ'lâ'*, (ANTOINE), a French writer of Latin poetry, born in 1595; died in 1675.

Häl'ley, (EDMUND), an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, was born in a suburb of London on the 26th of October, 1656, and educated at Oxford. He began to cultivate astronomy with ardour, and before the age of twenty he had made observations of the planets and had written a memoir on the problem of Kepler. Perceiving that the advancement of astronomy depended on an accurate knowledge of the position of the stars, and that the catalogues of Ptolemy and Tycho were no longer adequate to the requirements of the science, he resolved, while Flamsteed and Hevelius were engaged in a survey of the Northern latitudes, to apply his own energies and observations on a catalogue of the Southern hemisphere. Having received aid and patronage from the king, he embarked in 1676 for Saint Helena, where he remained about two years, and prepared his "Catalogue of Southern Stars," ("Catalogus Stellarum Australium,") published in 1679, which contains three hundred and fifty stars. He also discovered a method of obtaining the sun's parallax by means of the transits of Mercury or Venus.

In 1678 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Two years later he made observations on a remarkable comet, since designated "Halley's comet," and in 1683 published his theory of the variation of the magnet. Having become intimate with Newton, he persuaded him to publish his "Principia," in 1686. In 1693, under the auspices of William III., Halley commanded a successful scientific expedition to the South Atlantic Ocean, one object of which was to observe the variation of the magnet. At his return, in 1700, he published his "Chart of the Variations of the Magnetic Needle." After performing other public services of a scientific character, he obtained in 1703 the Savilian chair of geometry at Oxford. Still pursuing the study of astronomy with unabated activity, he was the first who successfully predicted the return of a comet, having ascertained that the comet of 1680 revolved in a period of about seventy-six years. The Royal Society elected him their secretary in 1713.

In 1720 he was appointed astronomer royal, in place of Flamsteed, deceased, and then undertook a task which would require nineteen years to perform, namely, to observe the moon throughout an entire revolution of her nodes. He lived to finish this task, in which he arrived at an important discovery in the theory of the moon,—the acceleration of her mean motion,—and also made some corrections in the lunar tables. Having turned his attention to the distance and parallax of the

fixed stars, he advanced the opinion that their parallax and diameter were insensible, or at least too small to be measured by any means which astronomers then possessed. He appears to have been one of the first who conceived or discovered the sublime doctrine of the proper motion of the fixed stars in universal space. Besides the works already named, he published a translation of Apollonius's "Conic Sections," treatises on the Trade Winds, on Logarithms, on the Use of the Barometer, etc. Of his success in poetry we have an instance in the well-known Latin verses prefixed to Newton's "Principia." He had married in 1682 a daughter of Mr. Tooke, auditor of the exchequer. Died in January, 1742.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; "Biographia Britannica;" THOMPSON, "History of the Royal Society."

Häl'li-day, (SIR ANDREW), an eminent British physician and historical writer. He served as physician in the army in the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo, (1815,) after which he attended the Duke of Clarence, then travelling for his health. He wrote, among other works, a "Memoir of the Campaign of 1815," "Annals of the House of Brunswick," (2 vols., 1826,) and "Annals of the House of Hanover," (2 vols., 1826.) Died in 1840.

Hallier, *hâ'lê-â'*, (FRANÇOIS), a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Chartres, in France, in 1595. He officiated as *promoteur* of the assembly of the clergy in 1645. In 1652 he went to Rome and obtained against the Jansenists the bull *cum ascensione*. In 1656 he was appointed Bishop of Cavillon. He wrote "On Elections and Ordinations," (1636,) and other works, in Latin. Died in 1658.

Häl'li-fax, (SAMUEL), D.D., LL.D., an English scholar, born at Mansfield in 1733, was appointed professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1768. He became chaplain-in-ordinary to George III. in 1774, Bishop of Gloucester in 1781, and Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1787. He published an "Analysis of the Roman Civil Law compared with the Laws of England," (1774.) Died in 1790.

Häl'li-well, (JAMES ORCHARD), a learned British archæologist, born at Chelsea in 1821. He has distinguished himself by his researches into the literary history of Great Britain, and by his services as a Shakspearian critic. He edited numerous old writings, and published several original works, among which are a "History of Free-Masonry in England," (2d edition, 1844,) and a "Life of William Shakspeare," (1848.) For many years he was engaged on a costly illustrated edition of Shakspeare's Works, (16 vols., 1855-65.)

Hallman, *hâl'mân*, (CARL ISRAEL), a Swedish dramatic writer, born in 1732. He obtained an obscure position in the College of Mines, and produced successful comedies and parodies, among which are "Skeppar Rolf," (1778,) and "Petis och Telee," (1779.) Died in 1800.

See "Biographiskt-Lexikon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hallman, (JOHAN GUSTAF), a Swedish writer of prose and verse, born in Södermanland, was the father of the preceding. Died about 1758.

Häl'lock, (GERARD), a journalist, a son of Moses, noticed below, born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1800, became in 1828 one of the two owners of the New York "Journal of Commerce," which he and David Hale conducted for over twenty years. Died in 1866.

Hallock, (JEREMIAH), an American clergyman, born in Brookhaven, Long Island, in 1758. He preached for many years at West Simsbury, Connecticut, where he settled in 1785. Died in 1826.

Hallock, (MOSES), a clergyman, a brother of the preceding, was born in Long Island in 1760. He became pastor at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1792, and educated many young men for the ministry. Died in 1837.

Halloran. See O'HALLORAN.

Hällström or **Haellstroem,** *hêl'ström*, (CARL PETER), a Swedish geographer and engineer, was born at Ilmola in 1774. He rendered important services to the geography of Sweden by surveys, triangulations, etc., and published many geographical works. Died in 1836.

Halm, (FRIEDRICH.) See MUNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN.

Halma, *hâl'mâ'*, (NICOLAS), ABBÉ, a French mathematician and linguist, born at Sedan in 1755, removed

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to Paris in 1797. He published, besides other works, a French translation of the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, (2 vols., 1813-16.) Died in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Haloander, hã'lo-ãn'der, (GREGOR,) a German jurist and Hellenist, born at Zwickau, published "Digestorum seu Pandectarum Libri L.," (1529,) and translated Justinian's "Novellæ" into Latin, (1530.) Died in 1532.

Hals, hãls, (FRANS,) an excellent Flemish portrait-painter, born at Mechlin in 1584. He was reputed to be second only to Van Dyck among the portrait-painters of his time. He worked in Delft, Haarlem, and other places. Died in 1666 or 1656.

His brother DIRCK, born in 1589, painted interiors of buildings, and animals, with success. Died in 1656.

Halsbury, (LORD.) See GIFFARD, (SIR HARDING.)

Halthaus, hãlt'hõwss, or **Haltaus**, hãlt'tõwss, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB,) a German antiquary and philologist, born at Leipsic in 1702, excelled in the study of mediæval history. He was successively con-rector, and rector, of a school in Leipsic. He published a "Calendarium Medii Ævi," (1729,) and an important work, in Latin, called a "Glossary of Mediæval German Words," (1758.) Died in 1758.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Hälvig or **Haelwig**, hãl'vig, (ALBRECHT,) of Copenhagen, a Danish engraver, flourished about 1650.

Haly-Abbás. See ALEE-IBNOOL-ABBÃS.

Haly-Rodoan. See ALEE-IBN-RODHWÂN.

Haly-bur-ton, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine, born at Duplin, near Perth, in 1674. He became professor of divinity at Saint Andrew's about 1710. He wrote "Natural Religion insufficient and Revealed necessary to Happiness," (1714,) "The Great Concern of Salvation," (1722,) and other works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1712.

See "Memoirs of Thomas Halyburton," by himself.

Ham, [Heb. חַם; Gr. *Xáμ*; Fr. CHAM, kãm,] the second son of Noah, is supposed to have lived about 2400 B.C.

See Genesis vi., vii., and ix.

Hamadânee or **Hamadâni**, hã-mã-dã'nee, the surname of **Abool-FadhI-Ibn-Hosein**, (ã'boól fãd'l' ib'n ho'sin,) an Arabian writer and improvisatore, born at Hamadã about 968 A.D.; died in 1007.

See HAJI-KHALFA, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici."

Hamaker, hã'mã'ker, (HENDRIK ARENS,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at Amsterdam in 1789. He became in 1815 professor of Oriental languages at Franeker. In 1817 he was invited to Leyden to teach those languages in the university, first as assistant, and in 1822 as titular professor. In 1820 he published a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the library of the university, accompanied with Arabic texts, biographies, and notes, which form one of the best modern compendiums of Oriental literature. His oral lectures and conversations gave a better idea of his immense attainments in the language, history, and geography of the Orientals, than many of his works, which bear marks of haste and negligence. He had a prodigious memory, and he is said (with some hyperbole, no doubt) to have known nearly all the languages of Europe and Asia. His health failed under his excessive application, and he died at Leyden in 1835.

See BERGMAN, "Levenschets van H. A. Hamaker," 1836; JUVNOLLT, "Oratio de H. A. Hamaker," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hamal, hã'mãl', (JEAN NOËL,) a distinguished musical composer, born at Liege in 1709, studied music at Rome in 1728. In 1738 he became *maître de chapelle* in the cathedral of Liege. His oratorios of "Jonathan" and "Judith," and his opera of "The Journey of Chaufontaine," were much admired. His "In Exitu Israël" is accounted by some his master-piece. Died in 1778.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Hamann, hã'mãn, (JOHANN GEORG,) (styled by himself "the Magus of the North,") a German thinker and writer of a very peculiar stamp, born at Königsberg in 1730. He studied theology in the university of his

native city; but an impediment in his speech, and a decided taste for general literature, caused him to turn his attention to other pursuits. He supported himself for a time as a private tutor. As a student, he devoted himself especially to ancient literature and the Oriental languages. In 1764, in order to recruit his health, he made a journey through Germany and Switzerland. Some years later he received an appointment connected with the customs-department at Königsberg. He died in 1788. "Hamann," says Dr. Hedge, "is indebted for his reputation to the testimony of a few names of the highest mark, such as Herder, Jacobi, Goethe, and Jean Paul, rather than to any great popularity which his works have had with the German public. He belonged to that class of writers who repel, by the uncouth shapes in which their thoughts are disguised, more readers than they attract by the rarity of the thoughts themselves. He is a humourist, but of a sombre complexion, with a strong dash of cynicism. At the same time, a deep religious sentiment pervades his writings." "The great Hamann," observes Jean Paul, "is a deep sky full of telescopic stars, with many a nebula which no eye can resolve." His best-known works are perhaps "Sibylline Leaves, by the Magus of the North," and the "Memorabilia of Socrates." A collection of all his writings was published at Berlin, in 8 vols., 1821-43.

See F. H. HEDGE, "Prose Writers of Germany."

Hamarskiöld. See HAMMARSKÖLD.

Hamazani. See HAMADÂNÉE.

Hamberger, hãm'bër'ger, (GEORG ALBRECHT,) a German mathematician and writer, born in Franconia in 1662, was professor of physics at Jena. Died in 1716.

Hamberger, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German bibliographer, born at Feuchtwang, in Anspach, in 1726. He became professor of philosophy and literary history at Göttingen in 1755. He wrote "Literary Germany," ("Gelehrtes Deutschland,") a dictionary of living German authors, (5 vols., 1768.) Died in 1773.

Hamberger, (GEORG ERHARD,) a German physician, born at Jena in 1697. He was professor of physics and medicine at Jena for many years, and was the first German professor who in his lectures applied mathematics to the physical sciences and medicine. He wrote, besides other works, "Elements of Physics," etc., ("Elementa Physices Methodo mathematica," 1727,) which was regarded as a standard work. Died in 1755.

See J. C. BLASCH, "Das Leben G. E. Hambergers," 1758; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Hambraeus, hãm-brã'us, (JONAS,) a Swedish Orientalist, born in Helsingland in 1588, became professor of Hebrew in Paris, where he died in 1671.

See EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Meritis ac Fatis J. Hambræi," 1749.

Hamel, hãm'mel, (JOSEPH,) a natural philosopher, born at Sarepta, on the Volga, about 1788. He invented an electrical machine in 1807, ascended Mont Blanc in 1820, and wrote a "History of the Steam-Engine." Died in London in 1862.

Hamel, du. See DUHAMEL.

Hamel, du, di hãm'mël', (VICTOR AUGUSTE,) VICOMTE, a French writer, born in Paris in 1810, published a "Constitutional History of the Spanish Monarchy from 411 to 1833," (2 vols., 1845.)

Hamel du Monceau. See DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU.

Hamelin, hãm'lãn', (FERDINAND ALPHONSE,) a French admiral, born at Pont-l'Évêque (Calvados) in 1796. He became captain of a frigate in 1828, and distinguished himself by his nautical skill in the Pacific Ocean. In 1842 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. He commanded the naval station of Oceanica from 1843 to 1846, and became a vice-admiral in 1848. He commanded the fleet which in 1854 co-operated with the English fleet in the bombardment of Odessa, and he directed with ability the debarkation of troops in the Crimea. He became a full admiral and senator in 1854, and minister of the marine in April, 1855. Died in 1864. His uncle, JACQUES FÉLIX ÉMANUEL HAMELIN, was also an admiral. Died in 1839.

See EDMOND TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: le Vice-Amiral Baron Hamelin," 1854.

Hamelmann, hãm'mãn', (HERMANN,) a German Protestant historian, born at Osnabrück in 1525. He

had a high reputation as an eloquent preacher, and became intendant-general of the churches of Oldenburg. He wrote, in Latin, besides theological works, a "Chronicle of Oldenburg," (3 vols., 1599,) and a "History of Westphalia in the Sixteenth Century." Died in 1595.

See LEUCKFELD, "Historia Hamelmanni," etc., 1720.

Hamelsveld, van, vān hāmēls-vēlt', (YSBRAND,) a Dutch divine, born in 1743 at Utrecht, where he became professor of theology. He produced a good Dutch version of the Bible, (1802,) a "General History of the Christian Church," (22 vols., 1800-12,) and other works. Died in 1812.

Hamerani, (ALBERTO,) a German engraver of medals, worked at Rome. He engraved fine medals of Clement IX. and Clement X. and other popes.

Hamerani, (ERMENGILDO,) a medallist, son of Giovanni, was born at Rome in 1683; died in 1744.

Hamerani, (GIOVANNI,) a son of Alberto, was medallist to Pope Innocent XI. Died in 1705.

Hamerton, (PHILIP GILBERT,) an English painter and writer on art, born in 1834. Among his works are "The Isles of Loch Awe and other poems," "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands" and "The Intellectual Life."

Hā-mil'car, [Gr. Ἀμίλλκας or Ἀμίλχαρ,] a Carthaginian general, who commanded a large army sent against Sicily in 480 B.C. He was defeated at Himera, and killed by the army of Gelon, in that year.

Hamilcar, son of Gisco, a Carthaginian general, was commander of a large fleet which was sent against Sicily in 311 B.C. He defeated Agathocles and reduced a large part of the island. Having attacked Syracuse, he was made prisoner, and put to death, in 309 B.C.

Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, who was distinguished in the first Punic war. He obtained command of the army in Sicily in 262 B.C., and defeated the Romans near Therma. He was associated with Hanno in the command of the fleet in 256. They were defeated with great loss in the same year by Regulus, near the coast of Sicily.

Hamilcar, [Gr. Ἀμίλλκας or Ἀμίλχαρ,] surnamed BARCA or BARCAS, a famous Carthaginian general, was the father of Hannibal, and the leader of the popular party at Carthage. The date of his birth is unknown. During the first Punic war, in 247 B.C., he obtained command of the army in Sicily, where for five years he defended himself against the Romans, with whom he fought many indecisive battles. In 241 a treaty of peace was made, and Hamilcar led the army back to Africa. Soon after this he was successfully employed against a formidable revolt of the mercenary troops of Carthage. In the year 238 he led an army into Spain, where he passed nine years in war with the natives, and had made extensive conquests, when he was killed in battle in 229 B.C. It is said he caused Hannibal in his childhood to swear eternal hostility to Rome. His sons Hasdrubal and Mago were distinguished in the second Punic war. Hamilcar was perhaps nearly equal to Hannibal in military talents.

Hamilcar, son of Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, was defeated by the two Scipios in Spain at the siege of Illiturgi, in 215 B.C.

Ham'il-ton, (ALEXANDER,) an English Orientalist, born about 1765. He resided many years in India, and learned the Sanscrit. After his return to England, he was chosen professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury College. He published a "Catalogue of the Sanscrit Manuscripts of the Imperial Library, Paris, with Notes," (1809,) a "Sanskrit Grammar," (1815,) and other works. Died in 1824.

Ham'il-ton, (ALEXANDER,) an illustrious American statesman, orator, and general, born in the West Indian island of Nevis on the 11th of January, 1757. He was the son of James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant, and a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, of Grange, in Ayrshire. His mother, whose name was Faucette, was a daughter of a French Huguenot. He entered in 1769 the counting-house of a merchant in Saint Croix, where he acquired habits of order and methodical industry. The literary talents displayed in his early essays induced his friends to give him a liberal education. He was sent to New York in 1772, and entered King's College in 1773. In July, 1774, he addressed the citizens of New

York in a public speech, which was inspired by the spirit of freedom, and was highly applauded. He also promoted the popular cause by pamphlets so remarkable for sagacity and logical ability that the public were greatly surprised to learn that they were written by a youth only about eighteen years of age.

He applied himself to the study of military tactics, and was appointed captain of a company of artillery in March, 1776. He served with distinction at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in March, 1777. He gained the special favour and confidence of Washington, who employed him as secretary. "Hamilton became," says Renwick, "the depository of the most secret thoughts of his chief, and the organ of their promulgation." He also assisted in planning campaigns and in devising means to support the army. In November, 1777, he was sent to Albany to urge General Gates to send reinforcements to the army of Washington.* Referring to this mission, his son and biographer says, "This department of a lad of twenty, negotiating with an officer buoyed up with his recent successes, already placed before the popular eye as the rival of Washington, sustained by a majority of Congress, and hoping soon to supplant him, will be regarded as not the least remarkable nor the least interesting incident of his life: by Washington it was never forgotten." Hamilton took an active part in the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and was highly commended for his conduct in that affair. In 1780 he married Eliza, a daughter of General Schuyler, of Albany, and in February, 1781, he retired from the staff and military family of Washington.

Before this date he had turned with "eager aptitude" to the financial affairs of the country, and had written on that subject several letters admirable for maturity of judgment and perspicuity of style. In the spring of 1780 he wrote to James Duane a celebrated letter on the state of the nation, in which he urged the necessity of a new constitution, and expressed the opinion that "Congress should have complete sovereignty in all that relates to war, peace, trade, finance, and to the management of foreign affairs," etc. He also recommended a national bank. In July, 1781, he obtained command of a battalion of the army of Washington. He led this body at the siege of Yorktown, and took a redoubt by assault on the 14th of October, 1781. On the capture of the British army at Yorktown, which virtually ended the war, he applied himself to the study of law, retaining his rank in the army, but declining to receive any pay. In 1782 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress by the legislature of New York. He was often the chairman of the committees which had charge of the subjects of the greatest importance. According to one of his biographers, "his modes of thinking imparted to the proceedings of this body a new tone and character, and his winning eloquence was the delight and wonder of friend and foe." Washington expressed the opinion that "no one exceeded him in probity and sterling virtue."

About August, 1783, he resigned his seat in Congress, and commenced the practice of law in the city of New York. Although the course of his legal studies had been brief, having a mind peculiarly adapted to the analysis of first principles, he soon rose to the first rank in his profession. He exerted his talents and influence to protect the Tories from persecution at a time when the popular sentiment of New York was too vindictive towards that party. His qualifications for the bar are thus described by Chancellor Kent: "Hamilton, by means of his fine melodious voice and dignified deportment, his reasoning powers and persuasive address, soared above all competition; his pre-eminence was at once universally conceded."

He was an active member of an anti-slavery society formed in New York, and offered, about 1784, a resolution that every member of that society should liberate his own slaves. In 1786 he was elected to the legisla-

* Gates had previously been ordered to send troops to Washington, but preferred to keep them, although he had no especial need of them after the capture of Burgoyne.

ture of New York, which met in January, 1787. Hamilton and two other citizens of New York were chosen as delegates to the convention which met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to form a Federal Constitution for the country, which for several years had suffered greatly from the want of an efficient government and from the prostration of trade and the loss of public credit.* It appears that Hamilton was the principal author of this movement towards a firm and durable union of the States. "He was lauded by some," says Renwick, "and decried by others, according to their feelings on the question, as the founder of the Union which superseded the Confederacy." ("Life of Hamilton.") His two colleagues from New York were partisans of Clinton, and adverse to the proposed Union or Constitution. "The policy of Clinton," says J. C. Hamilton, "had placed him there to become a cipher and a sacrifice."

On the 18th of June, Hamilton addressed the Convention in a long speech, of which no report has been preserved, but which was pronounced by Gouverneur Morris to be "the most able and impressive he had ever heard." In the course of this speech, he read his plan of government, an outline of which is given in J. C. Hamilton's "History of the Republic of the United States," vol. iii. pp. 286-301. Although the plan adopted differed from that of Hamilton, he signed the new Constitution in September, 1787, and warmly urged the people of New York to ratify it. With the co-operation of Madison and Jay, he advocated the adoption of the Constitution in a series of essays which first appeared, under the signature of "Publius," in the "New York Gazette," and were afterwards published in several volumes, entitled "The Federalist." Hamilton wrote more than half of these profound and luminous political treatises, which are recognized by all parties as the best commentary on the Constitution. This instrument was strenuously opposed by a powerful party, misled by the *ignis-fatuis* of State sovereignty. "Hamilton must be classed," says Guizot, "among the men who have best known the vital principles and fundamental conditions of government. . . . There is not in the Constitution of the United States an element of order, strength, or durability which he did not powerfully contribute to introduce into it." ("Character and Influence of Washington.") He proposed to give the right of suffrage to all freemen, without distinction of colour.

Hamilton was appointed secretary of the treasury in September, 1789, a few days after Congress had enacted a bill to organize a treasury department, and at a time when the nation was burdened with a heavy debt and almost destitute of credit. In January, 1790, he presented to Congress a report on public credit, and a plan for the support of the same, which became the basis of the financial system of the nation. Among the measures which he proposed were the funding system and a national bank. A bill to establish a national bank was passed by Congress in February, 1791, and, though denounced as unconstitutional by Jefferson, was approved by the President. The results of Hamilton's financial policy were the restoration of public credit and a rapid revival of trade and industry. He advocated the encouragement of domestic manufactures by a protective tariff.

Hamilton and Jefferson, who became the respective leaders of the Federal and Republican parties, differed widely on financial questions and in regard to their foreign policy. The former advised the President to maintain neutrality in the war between the French and British. Having failed in his efforts to defeat Hamilton and eject him from the cabinet, Jefferson resigned, about January 1, 1794. Hamilton, whose salary was scarcely sufficient for the support of his family, and who was unwilling to neglect longer his private interests, resigned his office, January 31, 1795. He declined the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. In a series of able essays, signed "Camillus," he defended Jay's treaty with Great Britain. Washington testified his great esteem for Hamilton by consulting him in the

preparation of his "Farewell Address," which, says Renwick, "would have been less perfect as a composition had it not passed through the hands of Hamilton."

In the Presidential election of 1796 he supported Adams and Pinckney; but it appears that he wished the latter to obtain the office of President. He had offended Mr. Adams in a previous election by his efforts to secure a larger vote for Washington than for Adams. The French Directory having provoked the American people by acts of hostility, the army was reorganized in the summer of 1798. Washington then accepted the chief command of the army, on condition that Hamilton should be the second in command. He was accordingly made inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, after the general-in-chief had overcome the repugnance of the President to Hamilton's appointment by a menace of resignation. On the death of General Washington, December, 1799, he succeeded him as commander-in-chief; but the army was soon disbanded, and he resumed the practice of law.

Hamilton and many other leading Federalists censured President Adams for appointing an embassy to France, about September, 1799. This affair caused a breach in the Federal party, which was defeated in the Presidential election of 1800. When the duty devolved on the House of Representatives to decide whether Jefferson or Burr should be President, Hamilton advised his friends to prefer the former. In 1804 Aaron Burr presented himself as a candidate for the office of Governor of New York, and hoped to receive the votes of many Federalists; but Hamilton opposed the election of Burr, expressing his opinion that he was a dangerous man and unfit to be trusted with power. The election of General Lewis blasted the ambitious projects of Burr, who insolently demanded an explanation of Hamilton, and finally challenged him. Hamilton accepted the challenge, was mortally wounded at Weehawken, and died July 12, 1804. His death was profoundly and generally lamented. His eldest son had been killed in a duel by a political adversary about 1802.

In person, Hamilton was not above the middle size. He had blue eyes and a fair complexion. "Virtue so rare, so pure, so bold," says Fisher Ames, "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." Talleyrand once said to Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, "he had known nearly all the marked men of his time, but had never known one, on the whole, equal to Hamilton." Hamilton's Works were edited by his son, John C. Hamilton, (7 vols. 8vo, 1851.)

See JAMES RENWICK, "Life of A. Hamilton," 1841; "Life of A. Hamilton," by his son, JOHN C. HAMILTON, 2 vols., 1834-40; JOHN C. HAMILTON, "History of the Republic of the United States as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his Contemporaries," 6 vols., 1858-60; "Reminiscences of James A. Hamilton," etc., New York, 1869; REV. J. M. MASON, "Eulogy on Hamilton;" WILLIAM COLEMAN, "Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Major-General A. Hamilton," New York, 1804; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUVEKINCK, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature;" "North American Review" for April, 1858.

Hamilton, (ANDREW J.,) an American politician, born in Madison county, Alabama, in 1815, became a lawyer. He removed to Texas about 1846, and was elected a member of Congress from that State in 1858 or 1859. He was loyal to the Union in the crisis of 1861, and was appointed military Governor of Texas in 1862, and provisional Governor in June, 1865. He retired from that office in 1866. Died in 1875.

Ham'il-ton, (ANTHONY,) COUNT, born in Ireland about 1646, was of Scottish descent. His mother was a sister of the Duke of Ormond. His wit and elegant accomplishments rendered him a favourite at the courts of Charles II. and James II. He was brother-in-law of the famous Count de Grammont, and had the principal share in producing the "Memoirs of Grammont," (1713,) which is greatly admired as a highly-finished picture of the voluptuous court of Charles II. La Harpe said, "Of all frivolous books, it is the most agreeable and most ingenious." He wrote, also, several fairy-tales. Died at Saint-Germain in 1720.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

* The impotence of Congress is shown by the following incident: In June, 1783, Congress had been driven from Philadelphia by the insults and menaces of a small body of mutinous soldiers, and had adjourned to Princeton.

Hamilton, (Captain CHARLES,) an officer in the service of the East India Company, was born at Belfast in 1753. He wrote a "History of the Rohilla Afghans," (1787), and translated the "Hedaya," (or "Guide,") a commentary on Mussulman law, (1791.) Died in 1792. He was a brother of Elizabeth Hamilton, the authoress, noticed below.

Hamilton, (CHARLES S.,) an American general, born in New York about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1843. He lived in Wisconsin when the civil war began. He served as brigadier-general in the army of the Potomac, 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4 of that year. He was commended by General Grant for his conduct at Iuka, September, 1862, and was promoted to be a major-general in March, 1863. He resigned in the ensuing month.

Hamilton, (Lord CLAUDE,) was a son of James, second Earl of Arran. He commanded the forces of Queen Mary at Langside about 1568; but it appears that he conspired secretly against her life. The assassination of Regent Lenox was instigated by him. His brother, Lord JOHN, was an accomplice in the plot against Queen Mary. Having been banished in 1577, Lord John returned in 1585 at the head of an army, and seized the king, who created him Marquis of Hamilton in 1599. He was grandfather of the first Duke of Hamilton. Died in 1604.

Hamilton, (DAVID,) a Scottish architect, born in Glasgow in 1768. He gained distinction by the erection of the Glasgow Exchange, about 1840, and of several banks and castles in Scotland. He was one of the successful competitors who obtained premiums of £500 for their designs for the New Houses of Parliament. Died in 1843.

Hamilton, (ELIZABETH,) a meritorious writer, born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1758. She resided some time in Scotland, as governess of the daughters of a nobleman. She published "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," (3 vols., 1800), "Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education," (2 vols., 1801), and a tale called "The Cotagers of Glenburnie," (1808.) The last work is called by Sir Walter Scott "a picture of the rural habits of Scotland of striking and impressive fidelity." Died in 1816, at Harrowgate.

See MISS BENDER, "Memoirs of Elizabeth Hamilton;" Mrs. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc., vol. ii., 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1808.

Hamilton, (Lady EMMA,) a fascinating and profligate woman, whose name was originally LYON, born at Preston, or in Cheshire, about 1764. She was married in 1791 to Sir William Hamilton, and accompanied him to Naples. She acquired great influence over the Queen of Naples, and captivated Lord Nelson. She died in poverty at Calais in 1815.

See "Memoirs of Lady Hamilton," 1816; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1860.

Hamilton, (GAVIN,) a Scottish historical painter, born at Lanark about 1730, lived much at Rome. His illustrations of Homer's "Iliad" are among his best productions. He rendered service to art by his discoveries of statues, bas-reliefs, and other buried monuments, many of which adorn the Museo Clementino, and published "The Italian School of Painting," illustrated with splendid plates, (1773.) Died at Rome in 1797.

Hamilton, (GEORGE,) Earl of Orkney, a Scottish general, and a younger son of William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, was born in 1666. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and in 1696 was made Earl of Orkney. In 1704, as lieutenant-general, he took part in the battle of Blenheim. Died in 1737.

Hamilton, (Lord GEORGE FRANCIS,) an English Conservative politician, was born in 1845. He has represented Middlesex in Parliament since 1868, and was vice-president of the committee of council on education 1878-80. He was afterwards first lord of the admiralty.

Hamilton, (HUGH,) an Irish bishop and mathematician, born in the county of Dublin in 1729, became Bishop of Ossory in 1799. He published theological and mathematical works, among which was a "Treatise on Conic Sections." Died in 1805.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) second Earl of Arran, was a son of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, who died in 1529. At the death of James V., in 1542, he was appointed Regent of Scotland. He obtained in 1549, from Henry II. of France, the duchy of Châtelleraut. The queen-mother extorted from Regent Arran (who was a man of feeble character) a resignation of his office about 1554. After Mary Stuart became a captive in England, he was the chief of a party which adhered to her cause and took arms against Regent Lennox. Died in 1575.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chaps. xxxiv.-xxxvi.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Hamilton, (JAMES,) of Bothwellhaugh, a notorious desperado, who lived about 1570. He was the murderer of the regent Murray, and afterwards offered his services to the agents of Philip II. for the purpose of assassinating the Prince of Orange.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vol. ix.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) first DUKE OF, a Scottish nobleman, born in 1606, was the son of the Marquis of Hamilton. In the civil war he was an adherent of Charles I., who gave him the title of duke. By the influence of his rival Montrose, he was imprisoned in 1645. In 1648 he raised an army of about 20,000 men in Scotland, with which he marched south to Preston, where he was defeated by Cromwell and taken prisoner. He was tried for treason, condemned, and executed, in 1649.

See NEEDHAM, "Life of the Duke of Hamilton," 1649; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (JAMES,) fourth DUKE OF, (previously Earl of Arran,) son of William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, born in 1657, succeeded to the title in 1694. He was a Jacobite, and in 1711 he was made a peer, with the title of Duke of Brandon; but the House of Lords refused to admit him. Queen Anne appointed him ambassador to France; but before his departure he was killed (1712) in a duel with Lord Mohun, who also was mortally wounded.

See "Memoirs of James, Duke of Hamilton," London, 1742; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (JAMES,) born in London about 1775, is known as the author of the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages by the use of a literal interlinear translation before learning the rules of grammar. Died in 1829.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) a politician and lawyer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1786. In 1830 he became Governor of South Carolina, and was a zealous promoter of nullification. He represented Texas as minister to England in 1841. He was drowned at sea in 1857.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) D.D., a popular British author and Presbyterian divine, born at Paisley in 1814. He became about 1840 minister of the National Scottish Church, Regent Square, London. He was an eloquent preacher, and author of numerous works. Among these are "Life in Earnest," (which has had a very extensive circulation), "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy Home," (new edition, 1855.) Died in November, 1867.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) a distinguished painter of marine views, born in Ireland about 1820, came to the United States in infancy. He practised his art in Philadelphia, and acquired much distinction by his illustrations of Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," (1856.) His "Capture of the Serapis" and "Old Ironsides" have been greatly admired. Hamilton is particularly successful in the representation of all water-scenes, whether he attempts to bring before us the rush and tumult of Niagara or the infinitely diversified appearances of the mighty ocean.

See TUCKERMAN'S "Book of the Artists."

Hamilton, (JOHN,) Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, an ambitious Scottish prelate, was a brother of the Earl of Arran, the regent. He was a persecutor of the Protestants, and took an active part in the political contests of the reign of Mary Stuart. He was tried for treason, convicted, and hung, in 1571.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (JOHN,) a Scottish priest, born in the sixteenth century. He wrote a "Treatise on Theology" about 1581.

See LORD HAILES, "Life of John Hamilton."

Hamilton, (Sir JOHN,) a British general, born in 1755. He served in several campaigns in India, and

became a brigadier-general in 1805. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular war. Died in 1835.

Hamilton, (JOHN C.,) an American writer, a son of Alexander Hamilton, was born in Philadelphia in 1792. He served in the army in the war against Great Britain, 1812-14. He published "Memoirs of the Life of Alexander Hamilton," (2 vols., 1834-40,) and a "History of the Republic of the United States as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and his Contemporaries," (6 vols., 1853.)

Hamilton, (PATRICK,) commonly regarded as the first Scottish Reformer, was born in 1503. He adopted the principles of Luther, whom he had heard preach in Germany, and on his return to Scotland he openly attacked the errors of the Roman Church. He was condemned as a heretic, and suffered martyrdom with constancy at the age of twenty-three.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" J. G. LORIMER, "Patrick Hamilton: a Historical Biography," 1857; Rev. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," London, 1864.

Hamilton, (RICHARD WINTER,) an English preacher, born in London in 1794. He became pastor of an Independent church, Albion Chapel, Leeds, in 1815. He was eminent as a platform orator, and wrote a series of essays entitled "Nugæ Literariæ," ("Literary Trifles," 1841.) Several volumes of his sermons have been published. Died in 1848.

See W. H. STOWELL, "Memoir of R. W. Hamilton," 1850.

Hamilton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1721; died at Lynn in 1793.

Hamilton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh about 1742. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, from 1782 to 1829. His chief work is an "Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and the Present State, and the Management, of the National Debt of Great Britain," (1813.) "This important work," says McCulloch, "opened the eyes of the public to the delusive nature of the sinking fund." Among his other works is "The Progress of Society," (1830.) Died in 1829.

Hamilton, (SCHUYLER,) an American general, a son of John C. Hamilton, and a grandson of Hamilton the great statesman, was born in New York in 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1841, served as aide-de-camp to General Scott in the Mexican war, (1846-47,) and resigned his commission in 1855. In 1861 he became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He rendered important services in Missouri, and suggested the canal which was cut near New Madrid in March and April, 1862. He was made a major-general in September, 1862, and resigned, on account of ill health, in February, 1863.

Hamilton, (THOMAS,) a captain of the British army, born in 1789. He served in the Peninsular war, and in the second war between the United States and Great Britain. He contributed many articles to "Blackwood's Magazine," and published several able works, namely, "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign," "The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton," a novel, (1827,) and "Men and Manners in America," (1833.) These books were favourably noticed by British critics. Died in 1842.

Hamilton, (WALTER,) a British geographer, published "The East India Gazetteer," (London, 1814,) and a "Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of Hindostan," (2 vols., 1820,) which the "London Quarterly Review" pronounced "an inestimable work, containing a more full, detailed, and faithful picture of India than any former work on the subject."

Hamilton, (WILLIAM,) second DUKE OF, born in 1616, was brother of James, the first Duke of Hamilton, whose title he inherited. He officiated as secretary of state in Scotland, and, after serving in the army of Charles II., died in 1651, of wounds received at the battle of Worcester. The duchy devolved on his niece, Anne Hamilton, who was married to William Douglas.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM,) of Bangour, a Scottish poet, born in Ayrshire in 1704, joined the party of the Pretender in 1745. He wrote a volume of poems, among which is "The Braes of Yarrow." Died in 1754.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (Sir WILLIAM,) a diplomatist, antiquary, and connoisseur, born in Scotland in 1730. He was appointed ambassador to Naples in 1764, and retained that post until 1800. In 1766 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1772 was made Knight of the Bath. During his residence at Naples he contributed much to the advancement of art and science by collecting Etruscan and Greek vases and other antiquities (now in the British Museum) and by observing the volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius. He published, in 1772, "Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna," etc., and in 1776 another work on the same subject, entitled "Campi Phlegræi." In 1766 appeared an elegant work, in French and English, named "Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, drawn from the Cabinet of Mr. Hamilton," by D'Hancarville. Died in 1803. His second wife, EMMA, gained notoriety by her disgraceful connection with Lord Nelson.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (Sir WILLIAM,) one of the greatest metaphysicians of modern times, was born at Glasgow on the 8th of March, 1788. He was descended from the ancient Scottish family of the Hamiltons of Preston, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. In 1821 he was appointed professor of universal history in the University of Edinburgh, where he had much leisure for the pursuit of his favourite metaphysical studies. He commenced in 1829 to write for the "Edinburgh Review" on mental philosophy, logic, and other subjects. Among the titles of these essays or reviews are the "Philosophy of the Absolute: Cousin-Schelling," (1829,) "Philosophy of Perception: Reid and Brown," (1830,) and "Logic: the Recent English Treatises on that Science," (1833.) He combated the system of Schelling and Hegel in the essay first named. From 1836 until his death he was professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. Before the former date he had acquired a European reputation by his vast erudition and extraordinary acuteness of intellect. His influence and success as a professor were augmented by a noble person, a sonorous voice, and perfect dignity of manner. He published in 1846 an edition of Reid's Works, with notes and supplementary dissertations; and in 1852, "Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform, chiefly from the 'Edinburgh Review,' enlarged, with Notes and other Additions," (1 vol. 8vo.) In 1845 he was partially disabled by paralysis, which, however, did not impair his mental activity. His last publication was an edition of the Works of Dugald Stewart, (9 vols., 1854-56.) He died in Edinburgh on the 6th of May, 1856. He combined the power of analysis and generalization in a degree perhaps unequalled since the time of Aristotle. In a thorough acquaintance with the history of philosophy he has never been surpassed by any writer.

"Sir William Hamilton," says the "Edinburgh Review," "has attained to the very highest distinction as a philosopher, and in some respects he is decidedly superior to any of his illustrious predecessors,—Reid, Stewart, or Brown. With a remarkable power of analysis and discrimination, he combines great decision and elegance of style, and a degree of erudition that is almost without a parallel." "Hamilton never deviates," says M. Cousin, "from the *grande route* of common sense; and at the same time he has much *esprit* and sagacity. I assure you (as I know by experience) that his dialectic is very inconvenient to an adversary. . . . His independence is equal to his knowledge; and he is especially great in logic. I now address you professionally, (*en homme de métier.*) Know then, that M. Hamilton, among all your compatriots, understands Aristotle the best; and if there is a chair of logic vacant in the three kingdoms, give it to him, by all means, without delay." (Letter to Mr. Pillans, of Edinburgh, 1836.)

See JOHN VEITCH, "Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.," (with portrait,) 1869; E. P. WHIPPLE, "Essays and Reviews," 1851; "North American Review" for January, 1853, vol. lxxvi. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1859; "North British Review" for May, 1859, September, 1865, and July, 1868. See also, J. S. MILL's "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," 1865, and the Introduction to DR. JAMES McCOSH's "Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy," 1866.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM, R.A., a British painter, born about 1750, was a pupil of Zucchi, in Rome. He was successful as a painter of ornaments, and was elected a Royal Academician in 1789. He worked mostly in England, and was one of the artists employed on the "Shakspeare Gallery." Died in 1801.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) Earl of Selkirk, was created Duke of Hamilton in 1660. He married Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, with the condition that their children should take her family name. William III. appointed him lord high commissioner of Scotland in 1689, and again in 1693. Died in 1694.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vi.; also vol. iii. chaps. xiii. and xvi.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM GERARD,) often called "Single-Speech Hamilton," was born in London in 1729. Having been educated at Oxford, he obtained a seat in Parliament in 1754, and made his first speech in November, 1755, which was received with great applause. It is said that no maiden speech in that House ever made such a sensation. In 1756 he was appointed one of the lords of trade. He wrote a treatise on "Parliamentary Logic," and was conjectured, without evidence or probability, to be the author of "Junius." From 1765 to 1784 he was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, and made several eloquent speeches in the Irish Parliament. He was one of Dr. Johnson's most valued friends. Died in 1796.

See "Edinburgh Review," vol. xv.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM RICHARD,) an English antiquary and diplomatist, born in London in 1777. He was private secretary of Lord Elgin in the embassy to Constantinople, and aided in the removal of the Elgin Marbles from Athens. After a visit to Egypt, he published a work on the antiquities of that country, called "Ægyptiaca," (1810.) He procured for the British Museum the famous Rosetta Stone. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs between 1810 and 1822. Died in 1859.

Hamilton, (SIR WILLIAM ROWAN,) an eminent Irish astronomer and geometer, born in Dublin in 1805. He learned, or at least studied, thirteen languages before he had completed his thirteenth year, and about the age of fifteen became versed in the higher mathematics. In 1823 he began to apply algebraic geometry to optics, and entered the University of Dublin, where he "uniformly obtained the chief honour in both science and classics." He was appointed Andrews professor of astronomy and astronomer royal for Ireland at the age of twenty-one, and produced in 1828 his important "Theory of Systems of Rays," in which he developed the application of algebra to optics, and announced two new laws of light,—the *internal and external conical refraction* of biaxial crystals. He received a gold medal from the Royal Society of London for this discovery, in reference to which Professor Plücker, of Bonn, declared, "No experiment in physics has made such an impression on my mind." He was chosen president of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. Among his chief works is "Elements of Quaternions," (1866.) Died in 1865. "There can be but one opinion," says the "North British Review" for September, 1866, "of the extraordinary genius and untiring energy of him who, unaided, composed in so short a time two such enormous treatises as the 'Lectures,' (1853,) and the 'Elements of Quaternions,' (1866.) As a repertory of mathematical facts and a triumph of analytical and geometrical power, they can be compared only with such imperishable works as the 'Principia' and the 'Mécanique Analytique.'"

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1866.

Ham'ley, (EDWARD BRUCE,) an English soldier and author, was born in 1824. He published "Lady Lee's Widowhood," (2 vols., 1854,) "The Story of a Campaign: a Narrative of the War in Southern Russia, written in the Crimea," (1855,) "The Operations of War," "Voltaire," (1877,) and other works.

Ham'lin, (HANNIBAL,) an American Senator, born at Paris, Oxford county, Maine, in August, 1809. He practised law from 1833 to 1848. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maine in 1837, 1839, and 1840, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1843 to 1847. In May, 1848, he was elected a Senator of the United States for four years, to fill a

vacancy. He was re-elected a Senator for six years by the legislature of Maine in 1851. He was originally a Democrat, but differed from his party on the question of slavery, and joined the Republicans about 1855. In 1857 he was Governor of Maine for a short time, but resigned on being re-elected Senator. He was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Republicans in 1860. In 1869, he was again elected a Senator of the United States, and in 1881 he was appointed minister to Spain.

Hammarsköld or **HammarskoeId**, hãm'mars-chöld', (LARS,) an able Swedish critic and author, born at Tuna, in Calmar, in 1785. He published a volume of poems, "Poetiska Studier," (1813,) "Hellyn och Elvina," a tale, (1817,) "Swedish Literature," ("Svenska Vitterheten," 1818,) which is highly commended, and an excellent work entitled "Historical Remarks on the Progress and Development of Philosophic Studies in Sweden," (1821.) Died in 1827.

See "Minnen af L. Hammarskoeld," 1827.

Hammer, hãm'mer, (JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Dresden in 1810, published "Life and Dreaming," ("Leben und Traum," 1839,) and other novels. A volume of his poems, entitled "Look around thee and Look within thee," ("Schau' um Dich und schau' in Dich," 1851,) was often reprinted.

Hammerer, hãm'meh-rer, (JOHANN,) an Alsatian architect and sculptor, superintended the erection of the Strasburg Cathedral from 1510 to 1520.

Hammerich, hãm'meh-rik, (FREDERIK PETER ADOLF,) a Danish author and divine, born at Copcnhagen in 1809. He produced popular national songs in a work entitled "Skandinaviske Reisedinger," (1840,) "Heroic Songs," ("Helsesange," 1841,) "The Awakening of Denmark," (1848,) and other admired poems. In 1845 he became pastor of a church in Copenhagen. He published several well-written works on Danish history, among which is "Denmark under the Union of Calmar," ("Denmark under de Nordiske Rigers Forening 1375-1523," 1849.)

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Hammerlein, hãm'mer-lin', [Lat. MALLE'OLUS,] (FELIX,) a Swiss theologian, born in Zurich in 1389. He distinguished himself at the Council of Bâle by his zeal for the maintenance of discipline. He wrote many religious treatises, which exposed him to persecution, and was condemned to perpetual detention in a convent, where he died about 1460.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hammer-Purgstall, von, fon hãm'mer pöorg'stâl', (JOSEPH,) BARON, an eminent German Orientalist and historian, was born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1774. He was a friend of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland in his youth. In 1802 he went to Constantinople as secretary of legation, and in 1807 he returned to Vienna, where he chiefly resided. He was appointed interpreter to the imperial court about 1815, and aulic councillor in 1817. He spoke and wrote ten foreign languages, among which were the Persian, Arabic, Greek, and Turkish. His literary career was long and prosperous. He was elected president of the Academy of Vienna in 1847, and was an associate of the French Institute. Probably no other European has been so successful in the illustration of the manners, history, and literature of the Mussulmans. His histories are the most complete that we have on the subjects of which he treats. One of his chief works is a "History of the Ottoman Empire," ("Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs," 10 vols., 1827-35.) He was author of numerous other works, among which are a "History of Ottoman Poetry," (4 vols., 1836-38,) and a "History of Arabic Literature," ("Literaturgeschichte der Araber," 7 vols. 4to, 1850-56.) He also translated poems from the Persian, Arabic, etc. His original name was JOSEPH HAMMER; but, having in 1837 inherited certain estates of the Counts of Purgstall, he added their name to his own, and was created a baron. Died in 1856.

See his Autobiography, "Denkwürdigkeiten aus meinem Leben;" K. SCHLOTTMANN, "Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall;" "Foreign Quarterly" for November, 1827: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ham'mond, (ANTHONY,) M.P., born at Somersham Place, England, in 1668, gained distinction in literature

and parliamentary eloquence. In 1720 he edited a "New Miscellany of Original Poems," some of which were his own productions. Died in 1738.

Hammond, (HENRY,) an English divine and author, born at Chertsey in 1605, was appointed Archdeacon of Chichester in 1643, and canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1645. Being a zealous royalist, he attended Charles I. as chaplain while he was a prisoner in 1646-47. He was an excellent orator, and an author of superior merit. Among his works are "A Practical Catechism," (1644,) "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament," (1653,) "Paraphrase and Annotations on the Book of Psalms," (1659,) and "A Pacific Discourse on God's Grace and Decrees," (1660.) "I would recommend," says Dr. Johnson, "Lowth and Patrick on the Old Testament, and Hammond on the New." Died in 1660.

See BISHOP FELL, "Life of H. Hammond," 1661; R. FULMAN, "Life of H. Hammond," 1684.

Hammond, (JAREZ D.) an American lawyer and writer. He represented a district of New York in Congress in 1815-17, and was elected regent of the University of New York in 1845. He wrote a "Political History of New York," (2 vols., 1843,) and a "Life of Silas Wright." Died at Cherry Valley in 1855.

Hammond, (JAMES,) M.P., an English poet, son of Anthony, noticed above, was born about 1710. He was equerry to the Prince of Wales, and sat in Parliament in 1741. He wrote "Love Elegies," (partly translated or imitated from Tibullus.) Died in 1742.

Hammond, (JAMES HAMILTON,) a politician, born in Newberry district, South Carolina, in 1807. He was a nullifier about 1832, was elected to Congress in 1835, and was chosen Governor of South Carolina in 1842. In 1857 he became a United States Senator. Died in 1861.

Hammond, (LE ROY,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Richmond county, Virginia, about 1740. He removed to South Carolina, where he fought against the British in 1776-82 and distinguished himself as a leader in guerilla warfare. Died about 1800.

Hammond, (MARCUS C. M.), a military writer, a brother of James H. Hammond, noticed above, was born in Newberry district, South Carolina, in 1814, and graduated at West Point in 1836. He wrote for the "Southern Quarterly" a series of essays on the Mexican war.

Hammond, (SAMUEL,) an able American officer, born in Richmond county, Virginia, in 1757. He served with distinction at King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, and other battles in South Carolina and Georgia. He was appointed civil and military commandant of Upper Louisiana about 1805. In 1831 he became secretary of state of South Carolina. Died in 1842.

Hammond, (WILLIAM A.) an American surgeon and distinguished medical writer, born in Annapolis, Maryland, August 28, 1828, graduated as M.D. at the University of New York in 1848, and entered the army as assistant surgeon. In October, 1860, he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland. In 1861 he re-entered the army, was appointed surgeon-general in April, 1862, and was dismissed in August, 1864. He has published, besides other valuable works, "Military Hygiene," (1863,) and "Sleep and its Derangements," (1869.)

Hamon, *hâ môn'*, (JEAN,) a distinguished Jansenist writer, was born at Cherbourg in 1618. He entered the monastery of Port-Royal about 1650, before which he had acquired distinction by his talents. He was extremely abstemious or ascetic in his way of life. He wrote treatises on prayer and on solitude, and other devotional works, the morality and unction of which entitle him to rank with the best writers of Port-Royal. He practised medicine before and after his retirement from the world. Died in 1687.

"Tout brillant de savoir, d'esprit et d'éloquence,

Il courut au désert chercher l'obscurité."—BOILEAU.

See THOMAS DUFOSSÉ, "Histoire de Port-Royal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hamon, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French painter of genre, born at Plouha (Côtes-du-Nord) in 1821. His works are admired for grace, finesse, and subtlety of idea and execution. Among his master-pieces are "My Sister is not here," (1853,) "Cupid and his Flock," (1855,) and "The Butterfly Chained," ("Le Papillon enchaîné," (1857.) He died in May, 1874.

and "The Butterfly Chained," ("Le Papillon enchaîné," (1857.) He died in May, 1874.

Hampden, (JOHN,) an illustrious English patriot and statesman, born in London in 1594, was the eldest son of William Hampden of Hampden and Elizabeth Cromwell, who was aunt of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. He inherited at an early age the ample estate of his ancestors, in the county of Bucks. Having been educated at Oxford, he became in 1613 a student in the Inner Temple, and attained proficiency both in literature and law. While a student, he was chosen to write an epitaphium on the marriage of the princess Elizabeth, sister of Charles I. In 1619 he married Elizabeth Symeon, and in the next year was returned to Parliament by the borough of Grampound. Of his private life not many particulars have been recorded. It appears that party spirit and detraction failed to find any vice in his morals or any vulnerable point in his character. Clarendon mentions a change which occurred in his habits, probably, about the age of twenty-five. "On a sudden," he says, "from a life of great pleasure and license, he retired to extraordinary sobriety and strictness." But even after this change "he preserved his natural cheerfulness and vivacity, and, above all, a flowing courtesy to all men." Hampden represented Wendover in the House of Commons in 1625, and also in the next Parliament, which met in 1626 and denied the right of the king to levy tonnage and poundage without their consent. When the king resorted to a forced loan, Hampden, with many others, refused to pay his portion, and was imprisoned. Having been restored to liberty, he entered Parliament in 1628, and distinguished himself by his industry and capacity for business. The king having resolved to dispense with Parliaments, Hampden retired to his estate in 1629, and passed many years in rural occupations. In 1636 he obtained great credit and popularity by his firm resistance to the arbitrary measures of the court in reference to ship-money. The sum required of him was only a few shillings; but, as he considered the demand despotic in principle and tendency, he thought it his duty to abide by the constitution, and refused to pay a farthing. Towards the end of 1636 this great cause was tried in the Exchequer Chamber before all the (twelve) judges of England. The arguments of the counsel occupied about twelve days. Four of the judges decided in Hampden's favour, and seven or eight against him.

Many Puritans now sought a refuge from persecution and oppression by emigration to America under the auspices of Lord Say and Lord Brooke. Hampden, perceiving that neither his person nor his property was safe, determined to follow their example. In 1638, in company with his cousin, Oliver Cromwell, he took passage in a ship on the point of sailing to America, when the voyage was arrested by an order of Council, and the two friends remained, to teach despotic power an ever-memorable lesson. In 1640 the king called the famous Long Parliament, in which Hampden sat as a member for Bucks, being regarded as the leader of the opposition and the most popular man in England. "He was," says Macaulay, "a greater master of parliamentary tactics than any man of his time. . . . His speaking was ready, weighty, perspicuous, condensed. He seldom rose till late in a debate." In 1641 the court proposed to form a popular administration, under the direction of the Earl of Bedford, and to select Hampden as tutor of the Prince of Wales; but the death of the earl prevented this desirable consummation. During the stormy debate which attended the passage of the Grand Remonstrance, when the excited disputants were near coming to blows, they were pacified, as an eye-witness states, "by the sagacity and great calmness of Mr. Hampden."

On the 3d of January, 1642, the king sent the attorney-general to impeach Hampden, Pym, Hollis, and two other members of the House, on a charge of high treason. As the Commons refused to surrender these members, Charles went in person, with his guards, to arrest them in their seats; but the five members had retired a few minutes before, and escaped from his grasp. This desperate attempt against the privilege of Parliament excited the greatest indignation. The city of London rose in arms. In a few days the Commons openly defied the

court, and the citizens escorted the accused members in triumph back to their seats in Westminster. When the news reached Buckinghamshire, four thousand freeholders rode to London to defend their representative.

When all attempts to negotiate had failed between the two parties, Hampden received a commission as colonel, and raised a regiment in his own county. They wore the device "Vestigia nulla retrorsum," a fitting motto for one whose character was so straightforward and determined. As a member of the committee of public safety, he was incessantly employed in a variety of labours. Had he lived a few years longer, it is probable he would have been commander-in-chief. He took part in the battle of Edgehill, and in several skirmishes, exposing his person with a bravery bordering on rashness. In June, 1643, Prince Rupert, returning from a marauding expedition, encountered Hampden, with a small troop, on Chalgrove field. In the first charge Hampden received a fatal shot in the shoulder; and a few days after the great Commoner expired.

He left three sons and six daughters, whose mother died in 1634. Clarendon, though a political opponent, renders the following tribute to his memory: "He was indeed a very wise man, and possessed with the most absolute spirit of popularity, and the most absolute faculties to govern the people, of any man I ever knew. . . . His reputation of honesty was universal. . . . The eyes of all men were fixed upon him as their patriæ pater, and the pilot that must steer the vessel through the tempests that threatened it."

See LORD NUGENT, "Memorials of Hampden," 1832; MACAULAY'S review of the same, in his "Essays;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" JOHN FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" HUME, "History of England," chap. lvi.; GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" HALLAM, "Constitutional History of England;" ISAAC DISRAELI, "Eliot, Hampden, and Pym," 1832.

Hampden, (REV. RENN DICKSON,) an English divine and scholar, born in Barbadoes about 1794. He became a Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford, where he was also a tutor. He published, among other works, "Philosophical Evidence of Christianity," (1827,) and "The Scholastic Philosophy in its Relation to Christian Theology," (1832.) In 1836 he was appointed by the Whig ministry regius professor of divinity at Oxford. This appointment gave rise to a fierce controversy. It was condemned by the high-church party, who charged Hampden with unsoundness of doctrine; and it was stigmatized by Southey as "an insult to the University." He became Bishop of Hereford in 1847. He contributed able articles on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1868.

Hampden, (RICHARD,) a son of the great John Hampden, was a Whig member of the House of Commons in 1689, also a commissioner of the treasury, and member of the privy council. In 1690 he was made chancellor of the exchequer,—“probably to reward him for the moderation of his conduct,” says Macaulay.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. ii. chap. x.; vol. iii. chaps. xi. and xv.

Hamper, (WILLIAM,) an English biographer and antiquary, born at Birmingham in 1776. He served as magistrate in Warwickshire. Among his works were several antiquarian treatises in the "Gentleman's Magazine," and "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale," (1837,) which contains valuable historical information. Died in 1831.

Hamp-ton, (REV. JAMES,) an English translator, who published a version of the "General History" of Polybius, (2 vols. 4to, 1756-72,) with a preface by Dr. Johnson. "The English translator," says Gibbon, "has preserved the admirable sense and improved the coarse original." Died in 1778.

Hamp-ton, (WADE,) an American general, born in South Carolina in 1755. He served in the Revolutionary war, and gained the rank of brigadier-general in 1809. He commanded an army which made an unsuccessful invasion of Canada in October, 1813. Died in 1835.

Hampton, (WADE,) a grandson of the preceding, was born at Columbia or Charleston, South Carolina, about 1828, or, as others say, in 1818. He took arms against the Union in 1861, served as a brigadier-general at the

battle of Antietam, September, 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863. Having been raised to the rank of major-general, he commanded all the cavalry of Lee's army in Virginia in the summer of 1864. He served in South Carolina in February, 1865, and, according to the report of General Sherman, "ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets [of Columbia] and fired." Generals Hampton and Sherman mutually accused each other of burning Columbia. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1876, and United States senator two years later.

Hamsfort, hâms'fort, (CORNELIUS,) a Danish historian, who published in 1585 a succession of Kings of Denmark from Dan to Frederick II. He also wrote a "Chronology of Danish History." Died in 1627.

Hamza, hâ'm'zâ, surnamed AL-HÂDEE, (or AL-HÂDI,) *z. e.* "the Director," called by some authorities the founder of the sect of the Druses, flourished in Cairo about the year 1000. He wrote the "Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity," thought by some to rival the Koran.

Hamza, or **Hamzah**, was also the name of one of Mohammed's foster-brothers. He fell at Bedr, 622 A.D.

Hanbal. See IBN-HANBAL.

Hancarville, d', dôn'kâr'vèl', the title of an ingenious French antiquary, whose proper name was PIERRE FRANÇOIS HUGUES, (*hüg.*) born at Nancy in 1719. He lived many years in Italy, and attained some skill in design. He published a splendid work entitled "Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, drawn from the Cabinet of Sir William Hamilton," (4 vols., Naples, 1766,) and "Researches into the Origin, Spirit, and Progress of the Arts in Greece," (1785.) Died in Padua in 1805.

Hanckius, hânk'e-ûs, or **Hanke**, hânk'eh, (MARTIN,) a German philologist, born near Breslau in 1633. He became professor of history in Breslau in 1661, and afterwards inspector of the Lutheran schools. He wrote a useful work on Roman historians, entitled "De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus," (1669-75,) and several interesting works on the civil and literary history of Silesia, among which is a work on learned Silesians, "De Silesiis Indigenis eruditus ab Anno 1165 ad Annum 1550," (1701.) Died in 1709.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" CASPAR NAUMANN, "Martinalia Christiana, seu Concio funebris in Obitum M. Hanckii," 1710.

Han'cock, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 12, 1737, graduated at Harvard in 1754. He became a merchant of Boston, and heir to a large fortune. His wife was a daughter of Edmund Quincy. He was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1766, became a bold assertor of liberty, and was president of the Provincial Congress in 1774. In June, 1775, Governor Gage offered a pardon to all the rebels except Samuel Adams and John Hancock. He was chosen president of the Continental Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having resigned his seat in Congress, on account of ill health, in October, 1777, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1780. He was a very popular Governor, and was annually re-elected, except for the years 1785 and 1786, until his death. His eloquence, his affable disposition, and his polished manners rendered him a general favourite. As a presiding officer, he was dignified and very successful. He made a generous use of his fortune, and was a liberal benefactor to Harvard College. Died in October, 1793.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" BANCROFT, "History of the United States."

Hancock, (WINFIELD SCOTT,) a distinguished American general, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, and served as lieutenant in the Mexican war, (1846-47,) after which he was employed for several years in Missouri. In 1855 he obtained the rank of captain. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and served with distinction in the army of the Potomac in the spring of 1862. He took part in the battle of Antietam, September, 1862, and when General Richardson was killed there, succeeded him as commander of a division, which

he directed at Fredericksburg in December of that year. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where he was wounded. In the spring of 1864 he obtained command of the second corps of the army of General Grant. His corps captured nearly 4000 prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon, in the battle fought near Spottsylvania Court-House on the 12th of May, 1864. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the regular army. In August, 1867, he was appointed commander of the fifth military district, comprising Louisiana and Texas. He resigned that position in March, 1868. He received at the National Democratic Convention of July, 1868, one hundred and forty-four and a half votes as a candidate for the Presidency, and was nominated for the Presidency in 1880.

Hand, *hânt*, (FERDINAND GOTTHELF,) a German philologist, born at Plauen, in Saxony, in 1786. He was professor of Greek literature in the University of Jena from 1817 until 1851. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Latin Style," ("Lehrbuch des Lateinischen Stil," 1833,) and "Æsthetics of the Musical Art," (2 vols., 1837-41.) Died in 1851.

See GUSTAV QUECK, "F. G. Hand nach seinem Leben und Wirken dargestellt," 1852.

Hän'del, [Ger. HÄNDEL or HAENDEL, hân'del,] (GEORGE FREDERICK,) one of the most excellent, profound, and original of musical composers, was born at Halle, in Prussian Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1684. He manifested in childhood a ruling passion for music, which he studied first under Zachau of Halle, and composed sonatas at the age of ten. In 1703 he became connected with the Opera of Hamburg, where in the next year he produced his "Almeria" with great success. He visited Italy in 1708, and composed his first Italian opera, "Rodrigo," which was performed at Florence. Having produced other operas, etc. at Venice and Rome, he went to England in 1710, and composed the music for the opera "Rinaldo," which was greatly admired. In 1712 he settled in England, and in 1714 became chapel-master of George I.

About 1720 he was engaged as manager of the new Academy of Music founded by the English nobility, and composed the opera "Radamista," which was received with great enthusiasm. After he had produced many other operas, he retired from the direction of the Academy in 1728. He lost nearly all his fortune, £10,000, in an unsuccessful attempt to support another opera-house between 1728 and 1740. Thenceforth devoting himself to sacred music, which is the chief foundation of his celebrity, he composed the oratorio of "Saul," (1740,) and in 1741 his sublime master-piece, the "Messiah," which was received with immense applause. Among his other oratorios (the words of all of which are English) are "Samson," "Moses in Egypt," "Joshua," (1747,) and "Jephthah," (1751.)

He became blind in 1751, but continued for several years to conduct his oratorios in public concerts. He died in April, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Handel is regarded by some critics as the greatest composer that ever lived. He was chiefly pre-eminent in majesty and sublimity of conception. The centennial anniversary of his birth was celebrated in London, in 1784, with great éclat.

See "Life of Handel" in BURNEY'S "History of Music;" ESCHENBURG, "Life of Handel," (in German,) 1785; MATHESON, "Life of Handel," (in German,) 1761; FÉTTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" J. M. WEISSBACH, "Der grosse Musikus G. F. Händel im Universalrühme," 1825; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1857; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1857; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1862.

Handjeri. See HANJERI.

Handmann, *hânt'mân*, (EMANUEL,) a Swiss painter of history and portraits, born at Bâle in 1718; died in 1781.

Haneefah or **Hanifa**, *hâ-nee'fâ*, (Aboo-al-Nomân-Ibn-Tâbet, (Abû-al-Nomân-Ibn- (or Ebn-) Thâbet—Ā'boō āl no-mân' ib'n tâ'bet,) the founder of the sect of Haneefites, the first of the four orthodox sects among Mohammedans, was born at Cufâ about 700 A.D. This sect prevails chiefly among the Turks and Tartars. They are called by an Arabian writer followers of reason, while the other three sects are called followers of tradition, as

being more tenacious of the traditions of the prophet. Haneefa died in prison at Bagdâd in 767. He was imprisoned because he refused to act as kâdi, or judge, alleging that he was unfit for the office. It is said that while in prison he read the Koran through seven thousand times.

See SALE'S "Koran," Preliminary Discourse.

Hänel or **Haenel**, *hân'nel*, (ERNST JULIUS,) a German sculptor, born at Dresden about 1810, executed a statue of Beethoven, which was erected at Bonn in 1845.

Hänel or **Haenel**, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German jurist, born in 1792 at Leipsic, where he became professor of law about 1838. He edited "Ulpianus de Edendo," (1838,) "Codex Theodosianus," (1839-42,) and other works.

Hänel, **Haenel**, or **Handl**, *hândl*, (JAKOB,) surnamed GALLUS, a German composer, born in Carniola about 1550, was imperial chapel-master at Vienna. His "Media in Vita" is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1590.

Hanfstängel or **Hanfstaengel**, *hân'stêng'el*, (FRANZ,) a German lithographer, born in Upper Bavaria in 1804. His chief work is "The Principal Pictures in the Royal Gallery of Dresden," (1836-52.)

Hang'er, (Colonel GEORGE,) a whimsical English writer, born in 1760, was a younger son of Lord Coleraine. Among his works is his "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," (1801.) Died in 1824.

Hangest, *de, deh hân'zhêst'*, (JÉRÔME,) a French theologian, born at Compiegne, wrote against Luther. Died in 1538.

Hanifa. See HANEFAH.

Hanjeri or **Handjeri**, *hân'jeh-ree*, (ALEXANDER,) PRINCE, a noted linguist, born at Constantinople in 1760, was appointed Hospodar of Moldavia by the Sultan in 1807. He removed to Moscow about 1821. He compiled a "Dictionary of the French, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Languages," (3 vols., 1844.) Died at Moscow in 1854.

Hanka, *hânk'â*, (WENCESLAUS,) a distinguished Bohemian antiquary and critic, born at Horenowes in 1791. He was liberally educated at Prague, and about 1820 became librarian of the Bohemian Museum of that city. He discovered in 1817, at Kralodvor, a precious manuscript of old Bohemian poems, which are greatly admired, and of which he published an edition, called "Kralodvorsky Rukopis," (1817.) He published a "Collection of Bohemian Poems of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," (5 vols., 1817-25,) and other works.

Hanke. See HANCKIUS, (MARTIN.)

Hanke, *hânk'eh*, (HENRIETTE WILHELMINE,) a successful German novelist, originally named ARNDT, was born at Jauer, in Silesia, in 1785. She produced about one hundred volumes of novels, among which we may name "Claudia," (1825,) "The Pearls," (1836,) and "My Winter Garden," (1854.)

Hänke or **Haenke**, *hênk'eh*, (THADDEUS,) a Bohemian naturalist and traveller, born at Kreibitz in 1761, visited Mexico and the islands of the South Sea. Died in Peru in 1817. A description of the plants which he collected was published in 1825.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Han'mer, (JONATHAN,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Barnstaple; died in 1687.

Hanmer, (MEREDITH,) an English scholar and divine, born in 1543. He produced a translation of the "Ecclesiastic Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius," (1577.) Died in 1604.

Hanmer, (Sir THOMAS,) an English legislator, born about 1676, was for thirty years a member of the House of Commons, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1713. He published an edition of Shakspeare on which much time and labour were expended, (1744.) Died in 1746.

See SIR H. BUNBURY, "Life of Sir Thomas Hanmer," 1838.

Hann, (JAMES,) an English mathematician, born about 1799; died in London in 1856.

Han'na, (Rev. WILLIAM,) LL.D., a British clergyman, a son-in-law of the eminent Dr. Chalmers, was born at Belfast in 1808. He became editor of the "North British Review" about 1846, and afterwards edited the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers," (4 vols.,

1849-52.) In 1850 he became colleague of Dr. Guthrie in Saint John's Church, Edinburgh. He published about 1808 a "Life of Christ," (6 vols.) Died in 1882.

Han'nah, [Heb. חַנָּה,] a Hebrew matron, was the wife of Elkanah, and the mother of the prophet Samuel.

See I. Samuel i. and ii.

Han'nay, (JAMES,) a successful British writer of fiction, was born at Dumfries in 1827. He served about five years in the royal navy, from which he retired in 1845. He contributed to several periodicals and journals, and gained distinction by his novel "Singleton Fontenoy," (3 vols., 1850.) Among his other works are "Satire and Satirists," (1853,) and "Eustace Conyers," (1855.)

Hanneken or **Hannecken**, hân'neh-ken, (MEMNON,) a German Lutheran minister, born at Blaxen, in Oldenburg, in 1595; died in 1671.

His son, PHILIPP LUDWIG, born at Marburg in 1637, was a writer on theology. Died in 1706.

Hanneman, hân'neh-mân', (ADRIAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at the Hague about 1610. He worked in his native place with a high reputation, and was patronized by the princes of the house of Nassau. He also painted allegorical subjects. Died after 1666.

Hannetaire, hân'târ', (JEAN NICOLAS Servandoni—sêr'vôn'dô'ne',) a French comedian, born at Grenoble in 1718, excelled in the personation of Molière's characters. He wrote "Observations on the Art of a Comedian," (1764,) which was often reprinted. "This work," says Marmontel, "is one of the few whose fault is too great brevity." Died in 1780.

Han'nī-bal, a grandson of that Hamilcar who was killed in 480 B.C. He invaded Sicily with a large army in 409 B.C., and defeated the Syracusans at Himera. He died at Agrigentum in 406.

Hannibal, a son of Gisco, a general of the first Punic war. He ravaged the coast of Italy with a large fleet in 261 B.C., and was defeated in a great naval battle by Duilius in 260. He was killed by his mutinous troops about 258 B.C.

Han'nī-bal or **An'nī-bal**, [Gr. Ἀννίβαρ; Fr. ANNIBAL, ā'ne'bāl'; It. ANNIBALE, ān-ne-bā'la, or ANNIBAL, ān-ne-bāl',] one of the greatest generals that ever lived, was born about 247 B.C. He was the son of the Carthaginian commander Hamilcar Barca, who was killed in battle in 229 B.C. When he was but nine years old, he was taken to Spain by his father, who then caused him solemnly to swear on the altar of the gods an eternal hostility to the Romans,—an oath which he appears never to have forgotten. This anecdote was related by Hannibal himself, many years later, to Antiochus the Great, King of Syria. Hannibal was present at the battle in which his father fell, and had already given proof of superior military genius in several campaigns in Spain. On the death of Hasdrubal, Hamilcar's son-in-law, (221 B.C.,) Hannibal became commander-in-chief of the army, then engaged in the subjugation of some Spanish tribes, which he completed in two campaigns, 221 and 220 B.C.

Early in the year 219 he attacked Saguntum, which was situated on the Iberus (Ebro) and was an ally of the Romans. The Saguntines defended their city with desperate courage, but it was taken after a siege of eight months. This was the beginning of the second Punic war, which Hannibal did not wish to avert or postpone. Having resolved upon the invasion of Italy, he crossed the Ebro in the spring of 218 B.C. with about 100,000 men; but his army was greatly reduced in number before he reached the Rhone. In his march across the Alps, which was one of the most remarkable military achievements of antiquity, he was opposed by the Gaulish mountaineers, and lost about 30,000 men. Great diversity of opinion has prevailed among the learned in respect to the route by which he crossed the Alps. According to some ancient authors, he removed the rocks which obstructed his passage by means of vinegar:

"Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto."⁸

JUVENAL, Satire X.

⁸ Literally, "He separates the rocks and breaks the mountain with vinegar."—Respecting this much-vexed question, the reader is referred to the works named at the close of this article.

When he entered the plains of Piedmont, he had about 26,000 men, of whom 6000 were cavalry and all were veterans. He met a Roman army, commanded by Publius Scipio, near the Ticinus, (now Ticino,) and gained a victory in a battle between the cavalry of the two armies. Scipio retreated to Placentia, and was joined by another army, under the consul T. Sempronius, who, confiding in the superior numbers of the Romans, eagerly offered battle on the banks of the Trebia. Hannibal gained here a complete victory about the end of 218, and in the ensuing winter increased his army by numerous recruits obtained among the friendly tribes of Gauls. In the spring of 217 he entered Etruria, and encountered a Roman army under the consul Flaminius, whom he defeated in a great battle at Lake Thrasymene. Hannibal took in this action about 15,000 prisoners, many of whom were Italian allies of the Romans. The victorious general liberated without ransom these Italians, in the hope that by this course he might detach some states of Italy from the alliance with Rome. He next marched into Apulia, where he passed a great part of the summer, during which the dictator Fabius took command of the Roman army and adopted a defensive policy. Hannibal entered and devastated the fertile plains of Campania, but could not induce Fabius to risk a general battle. The Carthaginian army remained in winter-quarters at Geronium until late in the spring of 216 B.C.

The Romans raised an army of about 90,000 men, commanded by the consuls L. Æmilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, who gave battle to Hannibal on the banks of the Aufidus, near Cannæ, in Apulia, in the summer of 216 B.C. The army of Hannibal was probably much inferior in number to that of the Romans. The battle of Cannæ, which was one of the most memorable and decisive in universal history, resulted in the rout and almost total destruction of the Roman army. It is estimated by Livy and others that more than 40,000 Romans, including eighty senators, fell on this day; and many thousands were taken prisoners. Hannibal lost at Cannæ about 4500 men.

According to some military critics, Hannibal failed to improve and follow up this victory with due vigour and celerity by an advance against the Roman capital. The Apulians, Lucanians, and Bruttians declared in favour of Carthage soon after the victory at Cannæ; but the Romans maintained the contest with a resolute and unflinching spirit, and resorted to the extreme measure of arming their slaves.

Hannibal took about the end of 216 the large and opulent city of Capua, the second city of Italy, and there passed the ensuing winter, which is considered as the turning-point in the fortune of the war. According to ancient rhetoricians, his soldiers were enervated by their luxurious life in Capua; but Hannibal continued to gain victories wherever he commanded in person. The Romans, however, changed their plan of operations, and adhered to a defensive and Fabian policy, instead of opposing a large army to the enemy. No decisive battles were fought in the campaigns of 215 and 214 B.C. Hannibal formed an alliance with Philip of Macedon in 215, and made himself master of Tarentum in 213. In the year 212 Hasdrubal gained a victory over the two Scipios in Spain, and Hannibal defeated Cneius Fulvius at Herdonea; but he lost Capua, which was taken in 211. His principal adversaries at this period were Fabius Cunctator and M. Marcellus, who had recently returned from the conquest of Syracuse. The latter was led into an ambush by Hannibal and was killed in 208 B.C. Hannibal expected to be reinforced by his brother Hasdrubal, who crossed the Alps with an army and entered Cisalpine Gaul; but before he could effect a junction with Hannibal he was defeated and killed by the Romans, on the Metaurus, in 207 B.C. This was an irreparable disaster to the Carthaginians, who after that defeat ceased to act on the offensive. Having concentrated his forces in the peninsula of Bruttium, Hannibal defended himself against superior numbers for nearly four years, during which he displayed great fertility of resources and mastery of defensive tactics. He erected near Crotona a column, on which he inscribed the principal events of his great expedition.

In the mean time, Scipio Africanus had passed with a victorious army from Spain into Africa, and had gained several victories over the Carthaginians, who urged Hannibal to return to the defence of his native country. About the end of 203 he evacuated Italy and moved his army by sea to Leptis, in Africa. The statement that an interview occurred between Hannibal and Scipio is discredited by some historians. In 202 B.C. they fought the decisive battle of Zama, in which Hannibal was defeated and about 20,000 Carthaginians were slain. The Carthaginians sued for peace, and in 201 B.C. concluded a treaty of which the Romans dictated the terms. Thus ended the second Punic war, in which Hannibal had received little aid from the government of Carthage, and had won a long series of victories by his own personal influence, resources, and military genius.

He next turned his attention to political affairs, effected some reforms in the administration, and was chosen chief magistrate of the republic. He also made constitutional changes which reduced the power of the judges and the aristocracy. By these reforms he incurred the enmity of a powerful faction, which excited the suspicion of the Roman senate by a charge that Hannibal was instigating Antiochus of Syria to wage war against Rome. The Romans having demanded the expulsion of Hannibal, he retired to the court of Antiochus about 194 B.C., and was received with great honour. The King of Syria soon after commenced hostilities against the Romans, and employed Hannibal as a commander, but would not follow his advice in the conduct of the war. When peace was restored between Antiochus and the Romans, in 190 B.C., Hannibal took refuge at the court of Prusias, King of Bithynia. The Romans sent an embassy to demand the surrender of the fugitive, which Prusias did not refuse; but Hannibal killed himself by poison, and thus escaped the power of his enemies, in 183 B.C.

Plutarch mentions a report that Hannibal and Scipio once met at Ephesus after the battle of Zama, and fell into conversation about great generals. Hannibal asserted that Alexander was the greatest general the world had ever seen, that Pyrrhus was the second, and himself the third. Scipio smiled at this, and said, "But what rank would you have placed yourself in if I had not conquered you?" "O Scipio," said he, "then I would not have placed myself the third, but the first." ("Life of T. Q. Flaminius.") His temperance and fortitude are extolled by several ancient writers. Polybius expresses his admiration of the wonderful management by which for a series of years he maintained his authority over an army composed of many different nations.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Life of Hannibal;" BERNEWITZ, "Leben Hannibals," 1802; PLUTARCH, "Life of Fabius Maximus;" ARNOLD, "History of Rome," vol. iii.; NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History," vol. i.; VAUDONCOURT, "Histoire des Campagnes d'Annibal en Italie," 3 vols., 1812; BECKER, "History of the Second Punic War," (in German:) ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" A. GÉRARD, "Résumé des Campagnes d'Annibal," 1844; H. L. LONG, "March of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps," 1831; JOHN WHITAKER, "Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained," 2 vols., 1794.

Han'no, [Gr. Ἰαννών,] a famous Carthaginian navigator, supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He commanded an expedition sent to explore the coast of Africa beyond the pillars of Hercules. A Greek version of the account of his voyage (Περὶ πλοῦς) has come down to us. Geographers and critics have discussed at great length the questions of the date and extent of his voyage, which remain undetermined.

Hanno, a Carthaginian general, who commanded in the war against Agathocles, King of Sicily. He was killed in a battle near Carthage about 309 B.C.

Hanno, a Carthaginian general, who commanded in Sicily in the first Punic war. He was defeated by the Romans in a great battle near Agrigentum in 262 B.C. and recalled to Carthage. Hanno and Hamilcar commanded jointly at the naval battle of Ecnomus, where the Romans gained the victory in 256 B.C.

Hanno, a Carthaginian admiral, commanded in a great naval battle near Sicily in the year 241 B.C., in which he was defeated by the Roman consul Lutatius Catulus. This action terminated the first Punic war, and secured to Rome the empire of the sea. He was punished with death for this disaster by the senate of Carthage.

Hanno, a son of Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general who, in the second Punic war, followed Hannibal in his invasion of Italy. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., after which, at the head of a separate force, he took Crotona. He was defeated near Beneventum by Tiberius Gracchus in 214, but he routed the army of L. Pomponius in the next year. Having returned to Carthage after Scipio had invaded Africa, he commanded the army for a short time until the arrival of Hannibal, in 202 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi., xxiii., xxv., and xxvii.; APPIAN, "Punica."

Hanno, surnamed **THE GREAT**, (a title which his actions apparently did not justify,) was the leader of the aristocratic party of Carthage, and a political rival of Hamilcar Barca. Having acquired distinction in Africa during the first Punic war, he was appointed in 240 B.C. to command the army against the revolted mercenaries. After the enemy had surprised his camp, his incompetence became so apparent that the senate gave the command to Hamilcar Barca, or perhaps divided it between him and Hanno. He maintained in the councils of Carthage a persistent hostility to the influence and policy of Hamilcar and his son Hannibal, and opposed the prosecution of the second Punic war, (217-201 B.C.)

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi., xxiii., and xxx.

Hanouman or **Hanooman**. See HANUMÂN.

Hanriot. See HENRIOT.

Han'sard, (LUKE, an English printer, born at Norwich in 1752. He became printer to the House of Commons, and published "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates." Died in 1828.

Hansemann, hân'seh-mân', (DAVID JUSTUS LUDWIG,) an eminent Prussian financier and statesman, born near Hamburg in 1790. In early life he was a successful merchant of Aix-la-Chapelle. About 1830 he began to advocate the adoption of the constitutional system of government in Prussia, and published a treatise "On the Constitutions of Prussia and Germany." He was afterwards one of the chief representatives of the Liberal party. In March, 1848, he became minister of finance, and in the ensuing June succeeded Camphausen as the head of a new cabinet. He lost his popularity, and resigned office in September of the same year. His policy accorded neither with that of the conservatives nor that of the advanced democrats.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Hansen, hân'sen, (CHRISTIAN FREDRIK,) a Danish architect, born at Copenhagen in 1756, designed the Raad-hus (Council-house) of Copenhagen. Died in 1845.

Hansen, hân'sen, (MORITZ CHRISTOFFER,) a popular Norwegian novelist and poet, born at Modum in 1794, published novels entitled "Morgana," (1820,) "The Journal of Theodore," (1820,) and "Tone," (1843;) also, a "Garland of Norwegian Idyls," ("Norsk Idylkrands," 1831.) Died in 1842.

See M. NISSEN, "Norsk Bog Fortegnelse."

Hansen, hân'sen, (PETER ANDREAS,) a German astronomer, born at Tondern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1795. He was chosen in 1825 director of the Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha. He wrote "Researches on the Mutual Perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn," (1831,) a Latin treatise on "The Moon's Orbit," (1838,) and able memoirs on the higher mathematics.

Hans-Sachs, hâns sâks, written also **Hans-Sachse**, a popular German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1494. He was a shoemaker, and became afterwards *meister-sänger* and a schoolmaster in his native city. He versified the Psalms and Proverbs of Scripture, and composed a great number of sacred and other comedies and tragedies, by which he acquired much celebrity. In theology he was a zealous disciple of Luther. Died in 1576.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Hansteen, hân'stân, (CHRISTOFFER,) a Norwegian astronomer, born at Christiania in 1784. He obtained a chair of mathematics in that town in 1814, and published in 1819 "Researches on Terrestrial Magnetism," which attracted much attention. In 1828, 1829, and 1830 he performed an excursion to Siberia to promote the science of magnetism. About 1837 he was chosen to direct

the triangulation of Norway. He wrote a "Manual of Geometry," (1835,) and other works, and became director of the Observatory of Christiania. Died in 1873.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturrexicon."

Hanstein, hân'stîn, (GOTTFRIED AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born at Magdeburg in 1761; died about 1820.

Hânûmân, hân-ôô-mân', common Hindoo pron. hân-ôô-mân', [*i.e.* "having large jaws or cheeks," from the Sanscrit *hântu*, a "jaw" or "cheek,"] the name of the King of the Monkeys, in the Hindoo mythology. He is sometimes called the son of Pavana, the regent or god of the winds, perhaps in allusion to his extraordinary fleetness. He was the friend and prime minister of the god RÂMA, (which see.) He is represented as having been of such strength as to fly through the air a thousand miles, carrying a huge mountain in his arms. He is always represented in pictures with a tail, and sometimes with two and sometimes with ten arms.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Hanusch, hân'noosh, (IGNAZ JOHANN,) a Bohemian philosopher, born at Prague in 1812. He published a "History of Philosophy from its Origin to the Suspension of the Philosophic Schools by Justinian," (1849,) and other works of merit. In 1849 he became professor of philosophy at Prague.

Hanvill. See HAUTEVILLE.

Han'way, (JONAS,) a benevolent English merchant, born at Portsmouth in 1712, lived some years in Saint Petersburg. Having travelled on business in Persia, he published in 1753 an interesting "Journal of Travels through Russia into Persia," etc., and a "Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea." He wrote many other works, and was chiefly instrumental in the formation of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Charity. Died in 1786.

See JOHN PUGH, "Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway."

Han-Yu, hân yoo, called also **Han-Wân-Kung**, (*i.e.* "duke or prince of literature,") a famous Chinese scholar and philosopher, who lived in the eighth century of our era. He wrote an "Examination into the Nature of Man," in which he criticises the doctrine of Mencius, who held that man's nature is good, and that of Siun, who maintained that it is evil. (See SIUN-KING.) Han-Yu taught that in the nature of man there are three grades, of which the highest is purely good; the middle is not so good, but is capable of being led; the lowest grade is purely evil: it may be restrained, but not changed. Besides the essay referred to above, Han-Yu has left some other critical writings.

See LEGGE, "Chinese Classics," vol. ii.; also "Review of The Ethics of the Chinese," by the Rev. GRIFFITH JOHN, read before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, November, 1859.

Haoucal. See HAUKÁL.

Hapsburg. See HABSBURG.

Haquin, hâ'kwîn, I, King of Norway, born in 915 A.D., was the fifth son of Harold Harfager. He was educated as a Christian at the court of Athelstan of England, and succeeded his father in 935. On account of his mildness and justice, he was surnamed THE GOOD. His attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway was met by violent resistance. In repelling an invasion by the sons of Eric, he was killed in 961.

See SAXO GRAMMATICUS, "Historia Danica."

Hara, a name of SIVA, which see.

Harambure, d', dâ'rôn'biir', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE,) BARON, a French general, born at Preully, in Touraine, in 1742. As a member of the National Assembly, in 1789, he favoured the Revolution. He became general of division in March, 1792, and after the removal of Luckner was general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine for a short time. Died in 1828.

Har'baugh, har'baw, (HENRY,) an American theologian, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He became pastor of a German Reformed church at Lancaster in 1850. Among his works are "The Heavenly Home, or the Employments and Enjoyments of the Saints in Heaven," (1853,) and "The Fathers of the German Reformed Church in Europe and America," (3 vols., 1857-58.) Died in 1867.

Har'court, (HARRIET EUSEBIA,) a learned English lady, born near Richmond in 1705. She collected a company of cultivated women, who lived in a sort of monastic seclusion on her estate. Died in 1745.

Harcourt, (WILLIAM,) EARL OF, an English officer, born in 1743, entered the army in 1759. In the American Revolution he distinguished himself by the capture of General Lee in 1777. Died in 1830.

Harcourt, (WILLIAM GEORGE GRANVILLE VENABLE,) an English Liberal politician, born in 1827. He was called to the Bar in 1854, acquired a large practice, was returned to Parliament by the city of Oxford, and was solicitor-general 1873-4. He was elected professor of international law at Cambridge in 1869. Since 1870 he has been Home Secretary. Failing to be re-elected at Oxford, he was returned for Derby, Mr. Plimsoll making way for him.

Harcourt, d', (FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE GABRIEL,) DUC, a French diplomatist, born in 1786.

Harcourt, d', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) DUC, born in 1726, was appointed governor of the duchy about 1787, and elected to the French Academy in 1789. He died in England about 1802.

Harcourt, d', (HENRI,) DUC, a French general and diplomatist, born in 1654. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Cambrai and Fribourg, in 1677, and for a victory over the Germans at Courteville was made a lieutenant-general in 1692. He was ambassador to Madrid from 1697 to 1700, and managed the negotiations relating to the Spanish succession with skill and success. He received the title of duke in 1700, and became a marshal of France in 1703. Died in 1718.

His son FRANÇOIS, second Duke of Harcourt, born in 1689, was a general. He was severely wounded at Dettingen, (1743,) and obtained a marshal's bâton in 1746. Died in 1750. Another son, ANNE PIERRE, (1701-83,) the father of François Henri, noticed above, became a marshal of France.

See LAROCHE, "Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt," 4 vols.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Harcourt, d', (HENRI DE Lorraine,) COMTE, an able French general, born in 1601, was a younger son of Charles de Lorraine, Duc d'Elbœuf. He commanded in Piedmont in 1639, defeated the Spaniards at Quiers, and captured Turin. In 1643 he was sent to mediate between Charles I. of England and his Parliament. He defeated the Spaniards at Valenciennes and Condé in 1649. In the war of the Fronde, about 1650, he fought on both sides. Died in 1666.

See LAROCHE, "Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt."

Har'cōurt, de, [Fr. pron. hâ'kook',] (GODEFROI or GEOFFREY,) was a Norman knight, who rebelled against Philip VI. of France in 1345, and commanded the army of Edward III. of England in the war against the French. After the battle of Crécy, he asked and received pardon of Philip, but again revolted, and was killed in battle in 1356.

Hardeby, hard'be, (GEOFFREY,) an English monk and writer, confessor to King Henry II., wrote a "History of the Order of Saint Augustine." Died in 1360.

Har'dee, (WILLIAM J.,) an American general, born at Savannah, Georgia, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1838. He became a captain in 1844, and published a work on Tactics, (1855.) He served as major-general at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862. About October, 1862, he was appointed a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army. He commanded a corps at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863, and in several battles fought between Dalton and Atlanta, May-September, 1864. He commanded an army which defended Savannah without success against General Sherman in December, 1864. Died in 1873.

See "Southern Generals," anonymous, 1865.

Hardenberg, har'den-bêrg', (ALBERT,) a Dutch Protestant divine, born in Overysse in 1510. He preached at Bremen from 1547 to 1561, and became pastor primarius at Emden in 1567. Died in 1574.

Hardenberg, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) See NOVALIS.

Hardenberg, von, fon har'den-bêrg', (KARL AUGUST,) PRINCE, an able Prussian statesman, born at

Essenroda, in Hanover, in May, 1750. He obtained in 1778 an office in the administration of Hanover, with the title of count. About 1785 he entered the service of the Duke of Brunswick, in whose hands the will of Frederick II. of Prussia was deposited. Hardenberg was chosen in 1786 to transmit that important document to the heir, Frederick William, who in 1791 appointed him a minister of state. He was the negotiator on the part of Prussia at the Conference of Bâle, where he concluded a peace with France in 1795. In August, 1804, he was appointed prime minister, and in 1805 formed an alliance with Russia against Napoleon. Soon after the battle of Austerlitz, (1805), he was driven from power by his rival Haugwitz.

Hardenberg was minister of foreign affairs for a few months in 1806-07, after which he passed several years in exile. Having become chancellor of state in 1810, he equalized taxation, and made reforms which contributed materially to improve the condition of the peasants. In 1814 he signed, on the part of Prussia, the peace of Paris, and was created a prince. He was the Prussian plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and became in 1817 president of the council, or prime minister. His administration was favourable to education, trade, and other important interests. He died at Genoa in 1822, leaving Memoirs in manuscript.

See W. HENNINGS, "Biographie des Fürsten und Staats-Kanzlers Von Hardenberg," 1824; WOLF, "Geschichte des Geschlechts Von Hardenberg," 1824; KARL LUDWIG KLOSE, "Leben C. A. Fürsten Von Hardenberg," Halle, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Harder, har'der or hãr'dair', (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss physician and scientific writer, born at Bâle in 1656. He practised with success in his native town, and obtained the chairs of philosophy, anatomy, botany, etc. The emperor Leopold made him a count-palatine. Died in 1711.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hardi, (ALEXANDRE.) See HARDY.

Har'di-qa-nûte', written also **Harthacanute** and **Hardy-Canute**, King of England and Denmark, was the eldest son of Canute the Great and Emma, daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy. At the death of Canute, in 1035, Hardicanute succeeded to the throne of Denmark; but his claim to England was contested by his half-brother Harold, who was in actual possession. An agreement was made by these two that Harold should retain the country north of the Thames and his rival should possess the remainder. At the death of Harold, in 1040, Hardicanute became King of all England. He died, without issue, in 1042, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward the Confessor.

Hardime, hãr'dem', (PIERRE, or PETER,) a Flemish painter of flowers and fruit, born at Antwerp or the Hague about 1675. His master-piece is "The Four Seasons." Died in 1748.

Hardime, (SIMON,) a Flemish painter, brother of the preceding, born in 1672; died in 1737.

Hard'ing, (CHESTER,) an American portrait-painter, born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1792. He became successively a soldier, a cabinet-maker, and a house-painter. Having resolved to be an artist, he visited England in 1823, and returned about 1826. Among his works are portraits of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, J. Q. Adams, and James Monroc. Died in 1866.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America," "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1867.

Hard'ing, (JAMES DUFFIELD,) an eminent English landscape-painter and popular writer on art, was born at Deptford in 1798. He was one of the first to employ lithography with success in teaching the art of design, and excelled in the representation of trees and foliage. In 1836 he published "Sketches at Home and Abroad," 60 tinted drawings of scenes in Italy, Germany, France, etc. He painted a great number of landscapes in oil and in water-colours. His works are remarkable for variety, fidelity to nature, and facility of execution. "J. D. Harding is, I think," says Ruskin, "nearly unexcelled in the drawing of running water. . . His foregrounds and the rocks of his middle distances are also thoroughly admirable. His work in near passages of fresh-broken, sharp-edged rock is absolute perfection. Let us refresh

ourselves by looking at the truth. We need not go to Turner; we will go to the man who next to him is unquestionably the greatest master of foliage in Europe,—J. D. Harding." He wrote several valuable works for the use of students, among which is "The Principles and Practice of Art," (1850.) Died in 1863.

Harding or **Hardyng**, (JOHN,) an English chronicler, born in 1378, was a member of the household of Sir Henry Percy, (Hotspur,) whom he attended in several battles. After the death of Percy he served under Sir Robert Umfraville. In the reign of Henry V. he was sent to Scotland to search for deeds of homage, or documents to prove that the Scottish kings owed fealty to the English. He wrote a "Metrical Chronicle of England" from the earliest times to the reign of Henry VI. Died about 1465.

Harding, har'ding, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German astronomer, born at Lauenburg in 1765. He became in 1796 assistant of Schröter in the Observatory of Lillienthal, and in 1803 gained distinction by the discovery of the telescopic planet Juno. He was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the French Institute. In 1805 he obtained a chair of astronomy at Göttingen. He published a "Celestial Atlas," (1822.) Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Harding, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born in Devonshire in 1512. He became professor of Hebrew at Oxford in 1542, and tutor of Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary he turned Roman Catholic, and was appointed prebendary of Winchester in 1554. He wrote some polemical works in answer to Bishop Jewel. Died in 1572.

Hardinge, hard'ing, (GEORGE,) an English lawyer, born in 1744, became attorney-general to the queen in 1789. He wrote "The Essence of Malone," (1800,) "Letters to Burke on the Impeachment of Hastings," and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1816.

Hardinge, (HENRY,) VISCOUNT, an English general, born at Wrotham, Kent, in March, 1785, was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge. Having entered the army in 1798, he became captain in 1804. In the Peninsular war he served with credit, under Wellington, as staff-officer and quartermaster-general, and was wounded at Vimiera and Vitoria. In 1815, being then brigadier-general, he received a wound two days before the battle of Waterloo, which disabled him for a short time, so that he could not be present at that action. Soon after this event he was knighted, and in 1820 he was elected to Parliament. Hardinge was appointed secretary of war, and member of the privy council in the ministry of Wellington, in 1828. He officiated as secretary for Ireland during the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35. In 1841 he accepted the office of secretary at war in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. In 1844 he succeeded Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India, which he governed with ability. About the end of 1845 the British territory was invaded by the Sikhs, whom he defeated at Moodkee and Aliwal and compelled to sue for peace. For these services he received a pension of three thousand pounds, and was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. In 1848 he was superseded by Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General. On the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, he succeeded him as commander-in-chief, and in 1855 was made a field-marshal. He died in 1856, and left his title to his son, Charles Stewart Hardinge.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hardinge, (NICHOLAS,) an English antiquary, born in 1700, was the father of George, noticed above. He was a good classical scholar, and wrote short poems in Latin, Greek, and English. He was clerk of the House of Commons from 1731 to 1752. Died in 1758.

Hardion, hãr'de'õn', (JACQUES,) a French historian and scholar, born at Tours in 1686, resided in Paris. He was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1715, and to the French Academy in 1730. In 1748 he was chosen to give lessons in history to the princesses of the royal family. He published "Essays on the Origin and Progress of Eloquence in Greece," and a "Universal History," (20 vols., 1754-69,) which

had much success and was translated into several languages. Died in 1766.

Hardouin, *hãr'doo-ân'*, (HENRI) a French musician and composer of sacred music, born about 1724; died in 1808.

Hardouin, (JEAN), a French Jesuit, born at Quimper in 1646, was deeply versed in history, languages, and numismatology, but addicted to fancies and to paradox. He maintained that ancient history and many other classic writings were forged by the monks of the thirteenth century,—that the works of Cicero, Horace, Pliny, and Virgil's "Georgics" were the only genuine classics extant. For this odd conceit he was reprimanded by his superiors, and in 1708 he retracted publicly. He produced several treatises on coins and medals, and for the use of the dauphin an excellent edition of Pliny's "Natural History," (5 vols., 1685.) Died in 1729.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hardt, von der, fon dêr hart, (HERMANN,) an eminent German philologist, born at Melle, in Prussia, in 1660. He was chosen professor of Oriental languages at Helmstedt in 1690, and was more noted for learning than judgment. Among his numerous works (in Latin) are "Elements of Universal Exegesis," (1691,) a "Literary History of the Reformation," (5 vols., 1717,) and "Ænigmata Prisci Orbis," ("Enigmas of the Primeval World," 1723.) Died in 1746.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Harduin, *hãr'dü-ân'*, (ALEXANDRE XAVIER,) a French author, born at Arras in 1718. He wrote agreeable verses, among which were an "Ode to Health," and "Pan et Glycère," a lyric pastoral; also several treatises on grammar. Died in 1785.

Hardy, (CHARLES), an English theologian, born about 1820, became a Fellow of Saint Catherine's Hall, Cambridge. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Thirty-Nine Articles," (1851,) and a "History of the Christian Church from the Seventh Century to the Reformation," (1853,) which is highly commended by British reviewers. He was appointed Archdeacon of Ely a short time before his death, in 1859.

Hardwick, (PHILIP), an English architect, born in London in 1792. He erected the hall of the Goldsmiths' Company about 1832, and afterwards many public buildings in London, among which was the hall and library of Lincoln's Inn. He was elected Royal Academician about 1841. Died in 1871. His son, PHILIP CHARLES, also an architect, worked in conjunction with his father in several edifices, and was chief architect of the Great Western Hotel in London.

Hardwicke, (CHARLES PHILIP YORKE,) fourth EARL OF, a son of Admiral J. S. Yorke, and a nephew of the third Earl, born in 1799, was elected to the House of Commons in 1831, and inherited the earldom in 1834. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral on the reserve list in 1854, and was lord privy seal in the cabinet of Lord Derby in 1858 and 1859. Died in 1873.

Hardwicke, (PHILIP YORKE,) first EARL OF, an eminent English jurist, born at Dover in 1690, was the son of an attorney. He never attended any school except a private one at Bethnal Green. He was entered as a student in the Middle Temple in 1708, and soon after was introduced to Lord Macclesfield, who recognized his merit and employed him as the tutor of his sons. In 1712 he wrote a letter, signed Philip Homebred, which was inserted in the "Spectator," No. 364. Admitted to the bar in 1715, he rapidly acquired an extensive practice. In 1719, by the favour of Macclesfield, then lord chancellor, Mr. Yorke obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1720, and attorney-general in 1724. In 1733 he became lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Hardwicke. In 1737 he was promoted to the dignity of lord chancellor, which he retained nearly twenty years, discharging the functions of that office with such wisdom and justice as to obtain universal approbation. None of his decrees was ever reversed. He was made Earl of Hardwicke and Viscount Royston in 1754. In 1756 he resigned the great seal and retired to private life. "He is deservedly considered," says Lord Campbell, "the most consummate

judge who ever sat in the court of chancery." As a statesman he was consistent and upright, and a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole. Died in 1764. His second son, CHARLES, became lord chancellor of England.

See GEORGE HARRIS, "Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke," 1847; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1848.

Hardwicke, (PHILIP YORKE,) second EARL OF, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1720. He made a respectable figure in literature and politics, and was attached to the Whig party. He was returned to Parliament in 1741, in 1747, and again in 1754. In 1765 he was a member of council during the short administration of Lord Rockingham. He also officiated as high-steward of the University of Cambridge. He published "Miscellaneous State Papers," and was one of the authors of the celebrated "Athenian Letters," (1741.) (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1796.

Hardwicke, (PHILIP YORKE,) third EARL OF, born in 1757, was the eldest son of Charles Yorke, lord chancellor of England. He succeeded to the earldom at the death of his uncle, in 1796. From 1801 to 1805 he governed Ireland with wisdom and justice as lord lieutenant. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died, without male issue, in 1834, and the title passed to his nephew.

Hardy, *hãr'de'*, (ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatic author and actor, born in Paris, lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He was reputed the first French tragic writer of his time; but his works are not highly appreciated at present. "Marianne" is the most tolerable of his tragedies," says Hallam. Died about 1630. He left about six hundred dramas, some of which are comedies.

Hardy, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French revolutionist, born at Rouen in 1756. In the National Convention he acted with the Girondists in 1793. Died in 1823.

Hardy, (CLAUDE,) a French linguist and geometer, born at Mans about 1600, published a Greek edition of the "Data" of Euclid, (1625,) with a Latin version. He was a friend of Descartes, who esteemed him highly. Died in 1678.

Har'dy, (GATHORNE,) an English Conservative politician, born in Yorkshire in 1814. He became a member of the cabinet, as president of the poor-law board, in July, 1866, and was home secretary from May, 1867, to December, 1868. In the Conservative administration of 1874 he was secretary of state for war until 1878, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cranbrook and became secretary of state for India.

Hardy, (J.), a French general, born at Pont-à-Mousson, Lorraine, in 1763; died in 1802.

Hardy, (PETER,) an English mathematician and actuary, born in Jamaica about 1812.

Hardy, (THOMAS DUFFUS,) an English writer, born in Jamaica in 1804, edited several ancient manuscripts in the Rolls collection, and published a "Life of Lord Langdale," (2 vols., 1852.) He was knighted in 1869. Died in 1878.

Hardy, (THOMAS,) an English novelist, born in 1840. He was educated as an architect, and began writing as an art critic. His best novel is "Far from the Madding Crowd," (1875.)

Hardy, (SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN,) an English naval officer, born near Dorchester in 1769. For his brave conduct at the battle of Saint Vincent he was made commander in 1797. In 1803 he became flag-captain to Admiral Nelson; and at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, Captain Hardy was one of the officers of Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory. When Nelson was dying, he sent for Hardy, to whom he was warmly attached, and said, "Don't throw me overboard: kiss me, Hardy." In 1830 he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, and in 1834 governor of Greenwich Hospital. Died in 1839.

Hare, (AUGUSTUS WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Rome in 1792. He became rector of Alton-Barnes in 1829, after he had produced, in conjunction with his brother, Julius Charles, "Guesses at Truth." He composed two volumes of Sermons. Died at Rome in 1834.

Hare, (FRANCIS,) an English bishop, born in London. He obtained the deanery of Worcester in 1708, and that

of Saint Paul's in 1726. In 1731 he became Bishop of Chichester. He wrote an "Essay on the Difficulties and Discouragements that attend the Study of Scripture," and other learned works. His essay just named was censured by the convocation of divines as tending to skepticism. Died in 1740.

Hare, (HENRY,) Lord Coleraine, an English antiquary and linguist, born in Surrey in 1693; died in 1749.

Häre, (JOHN INNES CLARK,) son of Robert Hare, the distinguished chemist, was born in Philadelphia in 1817. He studied law, and, in conjunction with the late Horace Binney Wallace, published about 1852 "American Leading Cases in Law," (2 vols.,) Smith's "Leading Cases," (fourth American from third London edition, 2 vols.,) and White and Tudor's "Leading Cases in Equity," (3 vols.) The American notes to these works are thorough and exhaustive, and are highly esteemed by legal critics. In 1851 Mr. Hare was elected associate judge of the district court of Philadelphia, and became afterwards presiding judge in the same court.

Hare, (JULIUS CHARLES,) an eminent English divine, born in 1796, was grandson of Bishop Francis Hare. Having graduated at Cambridge in 1819, he took holy orders. In 1827 he acquired distinction by the publication of "Guesses at Truth," in which he was assisted by his brother, Rev. Augustus William Hare. He became rector of Hurstmonceaux in 1832, Archdeacon of Lewes in 1840, canon of Chichester in 1851, and chaplain to the queen in 1853. His character and literary talents rendered his influence extensive. In the church he was considered one of the leaders of the "broad party" with liberal and moderate principles. He published numerous sermons and controversial works. In conjunction with C. Thirlwall, he translated Niebuhr's "History of Rome." Died in 1855.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1855.

Hare, (ROBERT,) a distinguished American chemist, born in Philadelphia January 17, 1781. He discovered, about the age of twenty-one, a mode of producing the most intense heat by the combustion of hydrogen with oxygen, and invented the compound blow-pipe, for which the Rumford medal was awarded him by the American Academy at Boston. In 1818 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He occupied this chair nearly thirty years, during which he made several useful discoveries in chemistry. In 1816 he invented a galvanic apparatus which he called a Calorimotor, capable of producing intense heat. With an improved form of this apparatus, named a Deflagrator, Professor Silliman succeeded in not merely fusing but in volatilizing carbon. Dr. Hare contributed many treatises to the "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals. Among his other works is "Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations," (1836.) Died in 1858.

See "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Ha-ree'ree or **Hañî**, (Al Kâsem, âl kâ'sem,) a popular Arabian author, born at Bassorah about 1055 A.D. He received a liberal education, and at an early age was employed in political affairs. His principal work is his "Macamat," (or "Assemblies,") composed of alternate portions of verse and prose. The author has availed himself of this plan to display by turns the most elegant expressions of the Arabic language, and the most familiar proverbial phrases. The Arabs use the "Macamat" as a dictionary of synonyms, and regard it as the best subject of study in order to penetrate the genius of their language. The character of the "Macamat" is chiefly imaginative and dramatic. It has exercised an immense influence over the nations of Islam, from Bengal to the Atlantic Ocean. The durable popularity of this work may be attributed partly to the knowledge of human nature which it exhibits. Hareeree also composed two treatises on philology, which have come down to us, and are entitled "Molhat-al-Irab" and "Dorrat-al-Gauas," or the "Pearl of the Diver." He was accustomed to read his productions aloud in the portico of the grand mosque of Bassorah, and thus expose them to the ordeal of public opinion. He died in 1122. A complete edition of the "Macamat" was published in Calcutta, (3 vols., 1809-14.) Silvestre de Sacy wrote a commentary on the

"Macamat," (1821.) The same work was translated into Latin by Peiper in 1832, and into German by F. Rückert, 1826. In 1850, Theodore Preston published in London "Macamat, or Rhetorical Anecdotes of Al-Hariri of Basra, translated from the Original Arabic." An excellent translation of the Macamat, by T. Chenery, M.A., appeared in London in 1867.

See LOUIS DELATRE, "Hariri, sa Vie et ses Ecrits," in the "Revue Orientale," 1857.

Harel, **hâ'rêl'**, (F. A.) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1790, was a nephew of Luce de Lancival. His "Eulogy on Voltaire" obtained the prize of the French Academy in 1844. Died in 1846.

Harembure. See HARAMBURE.

Haren, van, vãn hã'ren, (ONNO ZWIJER,) a Dutch poet and statesman of merit, born at Leeuwarden in 1713, was a brother of Willem, noticed below. He was employed as a diplomatist at Aix-la-Chapelle. He was the author of a popular patriotic poem, entitled "The Beggars," ("Les Gueux," 1769.) This derisive appellation was given by their enemies to those who liberated Holland from the power of Spain in the sixteenth century; and that liberation is the subject of the poem. He also wrote many odes, among which are an "Ode to Liberty," and an "Ode to Commerce." His tragedy of "Agon, Sultan of Bantam," is highly praised by the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1779.

Haren, van, (WILLEM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Leeuwarden in 1626. In 1665 Van Haren and De Witt were associated in the direction of a fleet sent against England. He displayed ability as a negotiator at the treaty of Nymwegen in 1678, and at the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Died in 1708.

Haren, van, (WILLEM,) a Dutch poet, grandson of the preceding, born at Leeuwarden in 1713. He was of a noble family, and filled several public offices with distinction. His reputation is founded chiefly on his poem entitled "The Adventures of Friso," (1741,) of which De Vries remarks that "it is perhaps the only true epic poem which we possess in our language." It is commended for beautiful descriptions, harmony, and pure morality. Van Haren also succeeded in lyric poetry. Voltaire complimented him in verses which begin thus:

"Démôsthène au conseil et Pindare au Parnasse,
L'auguste liberté marche devant tes pas."

Died in 1768.

See DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Harenberg, hã'ren-bêrg', (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian and Protestant theologian of great learning, was born at Langenholtzen in 1696. He became professor of ecclesiastic history in the Carolinum of Brunswick. Among his works (in Latin) are "Laws of the Jews in Palestine," (1724,) a "History of the Church of Gandersheim," (1734,) and a "History of the Order of Jesuits," (in German, 1760.) Died in 1774.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Har'ford, (JOHN S.,) an English biographer and connoisseur in art, was born near Bristol about 1785. He wrote a "Life of Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury," and a "Life of Michael Angelo."

Har'grãve, (FRANCIS,) an eminent English lawyer, born in 1741, published an "Argument in Defence of Literary Property," and a "Collection of State Trials." In 1772 he was counsel in the case of Somerset, a fugitive slave, and procured a decision that every slave became free as soon as he touched the soil of Britain. He was afterwards recorder of Liverpool. His legal attainments and ability were highly commended by Lord Lyndhurst. Died in 1821.

Har'grãves, (EDMUND HAMMOND,) an Englishman, noted as the discoverer of gold in Australia, was born at Gosport about 1816. He settled in Australia in his youth, and in 1849 went to California, where he acquired some practical skill in digging gold. Having observed that the gold-region of California resembled a part of New South Wales, he began to explore the latter in February, 1851, and soon discovered rich deposits of gold near the Macquarie River. For this service the colonial government voted him a reward of £10,000. He returned to England in 1854, and published "Australia and its Gold-Fields."

Hargreaves, har'greevz, (JAMES,) an English operative, who invented the spinning-jenny about 1768.

See HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American and European Mechanics."

Hār'ī or **Hēr'ī**, [modern Hindoo pron. hūr'ee,] a Sanscrit word signifying "green," and forming one of the many names of VISHNU, which see.

Haring, hā'ring, (DAVID,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born in 1636, worked at the Hague with great success, and was director of the Academy there. Died in 1706.

Hāring or **Hæring**, hā'ring, (WILHELM,) a popular German novelist, born at Breslau in 1798, is widely known under the assumed name of WILIBALD ALEXIS. He produced in 1823 "Walladmor," a novel, which he announced as a translation from Sir Walter Scott, and which had great success. He published a book of travels, called "Excursions in the South," (1828,) and numerous historical novels. His novel "Cabanis" (6 vols., 1832) is called his best work. Among his later productions are "Roland of Berlin," (1840,) and "Dorothee," (1855.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Harington. See HARRINGTON.

Harriot. See HARRIOT, (THOMAS.)

Hariri. See HAREEREE.

Harispe, hā'resp', (JEAN ISIDORE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Basse-Pyrénées in 1768. He distinguished himself in many actions in the Peninsula, and was made a general of division in 1810. During the Hundred Days he took the field for Napoleon. He became a peer of France in 1835, and was raised to the rank of marshal in 1851. Died in 1855.

Har'ker, (CHARLES G.,) an American general, born in New Jersey about 1836. He graduated at West Point in 1858. He served as colonel at Stone River, December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863, distinguished himself at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, and was killed at Kennesaw in June, 1864.

Har'lan, (RICHARD,) an American naturalist, born in Philadelphia in 1796, graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817. Among his principal works is "Fauna Americana," (1825.) Died at New Orleans in 1843.

See "Encyclopædia Americana," (Supplement.)

Harlay, de, deh hār'lā', (ACHILLE,) a French judge, noted for his learning, integrity, and loyalty, was born in Paris in 1536, and was son-in-law of De Thou. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1582, and firmly opposed the factious designs of the League a few years later. After the death of Henry III., in 1589, he promoted the cause of Henry IV., and opposed ultramontane doctrines. He is called one of the greatest men who have illustrated the French magistracy. Died in 1616.

See DE LA VALLÉE, "Éloge de M. de Harlay," 1624; DE THOU, "Histoire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Harlay, de, (ACHILLE,) a French judge, noted for his learning and caustic wit, was born in Paris in 1639, and was chosen first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1689. Died in 1712.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Harlay de Chanvalon, hār'lā' deh shōn'vā'lōn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French courtier and prelate, born in Paris in 1625, became Archbishop of Paris in 1670. He obtained the favour of Louis XIV., was hostile to the Jansenists, and persecuted the Protestants. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1695.

See LEGENDRE, "Vie de Harlay," 1720; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Hårleman. See HORLEMAN.

Harless or **Harles**, har'læss, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, son of Gottlieb C. Harless, was born at Erlangen in 1773. He was professor of medicine at Bonn from 1818 until 1853. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Cephalology and Neurology in Antiquity," (1801.) Died in 1853.

Harless or **Harles**, (GOTTLIEB CHRISTOPH,) a learned German philologist, born at Culmbach in 1740. He became professor of eloquence at Erlangen in 1770, and wrote numerous Latin works, the most important of

which are "The Lives of Philologists of the Present Age," (4 vols., 1764-72,) an "Introduction to the History of the Greek Language," (1778,) and a new edition of the "Bibliotheca Græca" of Fabricius," (12 vols., 1790-1810.) Died in 1815.

See C. F. HARLES, "Vita Viri amplissimi T. C. Harles," Erlangen, 1818.

Harless, (GOTTLIEB CHRISTOPH ADOLF,) an influential German Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1806. He was professor of theology at Erlangen from 1836 to 1845, and acquired eminence as a pulpit orator and an author. Among his works are a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," (1834,) a volume of sermons entitled "Christi Reich und Christi Kraft," (1840,) and "Christian Ethics," (1842,) which has been often reprinted. In 1852 he became president of the Consistory of Munich. Died in 1862.

Harleville, (COLLIN D'.) See COLLIN-HARLEVILLE.

Har'ley, (ROBERT,) Earl of Oxford, born in London in 1661, was the son and heir of Sir Edward Harley, a Puritan officer, who fought against Charles I. in the civil war. At the Revolution Sir Edward and his son raised a troop of horse for the Prince of Orange. In 1689 Robert obtained a seat in Parliament, where at first he acted with the Whigs. However, he often voted with the Tories, and by degrees became identified with the Tories. He acquired great influence in the House by his industry, gravity, and political artifice, and after a few years was recognized as one of the leaders of his party. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1701, and again in 1702.

In 1704 this wily politician became secretary of state, probably through the influence of his cousin, Mrs. Masham, who was the favourite of Queen Anne. Harley, with his ally Bolingbroke, resigned in 1708, in consequence of the enmity of Marlborough and Godolphin, whom he attempted to supplant and who insisted on his dismissal. In 1710, a change of the ministry having occurred, Harley was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. In 1711 a French emissary named Guiscard, while being examined before the privy council, stabbed Harley with a pen-knife and wounded him slightly. This affair rendered him more popular; and soon after he was made Earl of Oxford and of Mortimer and lord high treasurer. The most important event of his administration is the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The rivalry which had existed between the premier and his colleague Bolingbroke resulted in the dismissal of the former in July, 1714; and the death of Queen Anne, a few days after, ruined his political prospects. In 1715 he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, in which he was confined nearly two years. While in prison he maintained a treasonable correspondence with the Stuart family. In 1717 he was acquitted and released. Died in 1724. "His influence in Parliament," says Macaulay, "was altogether out of proportion to his abilities. His intellect was both small and slow." He was the patron of Pope and Swift. His valuable collection of manuscripts was purchased by Parliament, and now forms part of the British Museum, with the name of the Harleian Collection. His private character is said to have been strictly moral; but he was justly distrusted by both parties for his duplicity. Pope said, "Oxford was not a very capable minister, and had a good deal of negligence into the bargain."

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; LORD MAHON, "History of England;" DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, "Account of her own Life."

Har'lōw, (GEORGE HENRY,) an English historical and portrait painter, born in London in 1787, studied with Sir Thomas Lawrence. He acquired great executive facility, and was very successful in portraits. In 1818 he visited Rome, where in the short space of eighteen days he produced a copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration." Among his chief works is "The Trial of Queen Catherine," the prominent characters of which are portraits of the Kemble family. He died in 1819.

Harmand, hār'mōn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, of the moderate party, a member of the Convention, 1792-94, born at Souilly (Meuse) in 1751; died in 1816.

Harmansen, har'mân-sen, (WOLPHART,) born about 1550, commanded a Dutch commercial expedition sent to the East Indies in 1601. Died about 1610.

Har'mar, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born in 1594, was chosen professor of Greek at Oxford in 1650. He published "Lexicon Etymologicon Græcum," (1637,) and other works. Died in 1670.

Harmenopule. See HARMENOPULUS.

Har-men-o-pū'tus, [Fr. HARMENOPULE, hãr'meh-no'pūl',] (CONSTANTIN,) a noted Greek jurist, born in Constantinople about 1320. He held the high offices of councillor, cuprolate, and grand chancellor under the emperor John Palæologus. He wrote a "Manual of Laws," (Πρόχειρον τῶν νόμων,) a work of high authority among the Greeks, and a treatise on canon law. Died in 1383.

Har'mer, (THOMAS,) a learned English dissenting minister, born at Norwich in 1715. He had charge of the Independent church in Wottesfield, in Suffolk, from 1735 to 1788. He published, besides other works, "Observations on Various Passages of Scripture, placing them in a New Light, compiled from Relations incidentally mentioned in Books of Travels in the East," (1764,) which is esteemed an able and useful work. An enlarged edition of it was published in 4 vols. (1816) by Dr. Adam Clarke. Died in 1788.

Har-mo'di-us, [Gr. Ἀρμόδιος,] a young Athenian, who, with his friend Aristogiton, acquired celebrity by a conspiracy against the Pisistratidæ, Hippias and Hipparchus, who held the chief power in Athens about 525 B.C. Harmodius having received a personal affront from Hipparchus, the two friends conspired to revenge this by the death of both the brothers, and chose the occasion of a public festival for the execution of their design. They first attacked and killed Hipparchus, whose guards then slew Harmodius and arrested Aristogiton, who was afterwards put to death by the order of Hippias. The latter, having become tyrannical and unpopular, was expelled from the state about three years after that event, 511 B.C. Statues were erected at the public expense to the memory of the conspirators, who were regarded as heroes and martyrs of liberty. It is said that when the tyrant Dionysius asked Antipho which was the finest kind of brass, he replied, "That of which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton are formed."

Har-mo'ni-a, [Gr. Ἀρμονία; Fr. HARMONIE, ār'mo'ne',] in classic mythology, a personification of the order or harmony of the universe, said to be a daughter of Mars and Venus, (or, according to some authorities, of Jupiter and Electra,) and a wife of Cadmus. She received on her wedding-day, from some of the gods, a rich necklace, which proved fatal to every person who successively possessed it.

See SMITH, "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Harmonie. See HARMONIA.

Harms, hãrmz, (CLAUDE,) a Danish theologian, born at Fahrstedt (Holstein) in 1778. He was an adversary of rationalism, and became principal pastor of Kiel in 1835. Among his most important works are "Pastoral Theology," (3 vols., 1834,) and "The Augsburg Confession," (1847.) Died in 1855.

Har'ness, (WILLIAM,) an English theologian and dramatist, born in Hampshire in 1790.

Har'nett, (CORNELIUS,) an American statesman, born in England in 1723. He became a citizen of North Carolina before the Revolution, in which he took a prominent part against the British government. He was elected to the Congress at Halifax in 1776, after which he was a member of the Continental Congress. Died in 1781.

Har'ney, (WILLIAM SELBY,) an American general, born in Tennessee in 1800. He became a captain in 1825, served in the Florida war, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1846. He took part in several battles in Mexico, (1846-47,) and was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1858. As military commandant of Oregon, in 1859, he occupied the island of San Juan, (on the west coast of North America,) which was claimed by the British. He was soon after removed from his command.

Harnisch, har'nish, (WILHELM,) a meritorious German teacher and educational reformer, born at Wilsnach,

near Potsdam, in 1787. He was preceptor to the princess Charlotte, afterwards Empress of Russia. Among his chief works are a "Manual of Popular Instruction," (1820,) and "Cosmology," ("Die Weltkunde," 4th edition, 1827, 3 vols.)

Haro, de, dà á'ro, (JUAN,) a Spanish historical painter, born in Castile. He was living at Madrid in 1604.

Haro, de, (DON LUIS,) a Spanish minister of state, born at Valladolid in 1598. He was the son of the Marquis of Carpio, and a nephew of the famous Duke of Olivares, whom in 1644 he succeeded as prime minister and favourite of Philip IV. He carried on a disastrous war against France, Portugal, and the Dutch for many years, and in 1659 signed, with the French minister Mazarin, the treaty of the Pyrenees. The king rewarded him for his services by erecting the marquise of Carpio into a dukedom. He is represented to have directed the arduous affairs of state with prudence and ability. Died in 1661.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hãr'old I, surnamed HARFOOT, King of England, was the second son of Canute the Great by Algiva, daughter of the Earl of Northampton. At the death of Canute, in 1035, Harold and Hardicanute (son of Queen Emma) were the chief competitors for the throne of England, which their father, on his marriage with Emma, had agreed to leave to her issue. But Harold had the advantage of possession, and was recognized by the Danes and people of Mercia. (See HARDICANUTE.) In 1037, Alfred, the younger son of Emma, having invaded the country and been defeated and killed, Harold became King of all England. He died in 1040, and was succeeded by Hardicanute.

Harold II, King of England, was a son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, a powerful Saxon nobleman. On the death of Godwin, in 1053, he inherited with his father's talents the earldom of Kent. Having been appointed commander of the army of the king, Edward the Confessor, he gained victories over the Welsh about 1062. He was thrown by a storm on the coast of France about 1065, and became the prisoner of William, Duke of Normandy, who, as a condition of his liberation, required Harold to swear that on the death of Edward the Confessor he would aid William to obtain the throne of England. Edward died in January, 1066, and Harold was proclaimed king by the assembly of thanes and the citizens of London, without opposition from any native competitor except his own brother, Tostig. The Norman duke demanded that Harold should surrender to him the crown; but he refused to be bound by an oath which was extorted from him by force. In September, 1066, Harold gained a complete victory over Tostig and the King of Norway, who had invaded England. Three days after this battle, the Duke of Normandy landed in Sussex with an army of about 60,000 men, which Harold encountered at Senlac, (now Battle,) near Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066. After a long and obstinate combat, in which Harold and his two brothers were killed, William gained a decisive victory, which rendered him master of England.

See FREEMAN, "History of the Norman Conquest of England;" HUME, "History of England;" AUGUSTIN THIERRY, "Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre;" WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, "History of the Kings of England."

Hãr'old (or **Harald**) **Harfager**, (har'fã'ger, almost har'fã'her,) a king of Norway, whose reign is considered to mark the commencement of authentic Norwegian history. About 895 he subdued the jarls, or petty chieftains, and united the various sections of Norway into one kingdom. He reigned above thirty years, and left his crown to his son, Haaco (or Haquin) the Good, who first introduced Christianity into Norway.

Haroun-al-Raschid,* hã-rõon' ãl rash'id, or, more correctly, **Haroon-ar-Rasheed**, (or **Harûn-ar-Rashid**,) hã-rõon' ar-rã-sheed', the most celebrated of the Eastern caliphs, and the most powerful sovereign of the dynasty of the Abbassides, was born about 766 A.D. He was a son of the caliph Mahdee, (Mahdí,) and succeeded

* In this instance we have departed from our general rule of spelling according to the sound of Oriental names. The spelling *Haroun* seems to have become, indeed, a part of the English language.

his elder brother Hadee (Hadi) in 786. In the early part of his reign the Barmecides Yahia and Jaafar were his favourite ministers. About 804 A.D. he waged a successful war against the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus, whom he compelled to pay tribute. Haroun was a liberal patron of poets and scholars; but he scarcely merited the surname of Ar-Rasheed, ("the Just.") (See JAAFAR.) He is chiefly renowned as the principal hero of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Died in 809 A.D.

See ABOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" ABOLFARAJ, (ABULPHRAGIUS), "Historia Dynastiarum;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen;" ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenica."

Har'pa-gus, [Gr. Ἄρπαγος,] a noble Mede, said to have saved the life of Cyrus the Great. Afterwards, under Cyrus, he reduced several Greek cities of Ionia.

Har'pa-lus, [Gr. Ἄρπαλος,] a Macedonian whom Alexander the Great made satrap of Babylon and intrusted with the care of his accumulated treasures on his departure for India. Harpalus abused his trust, and, when he heard that his master was returning, fled to Athens with a large sum of money. The Athenians being unable or unwilling to protect him against Antipater, Alexander's lieutenant, who demanded that he should be given up, he retired to Crete, where he was killed in 324 B.C. Demosthenes, having advocated his cause, was tried on a charge of bribery and fined.

See THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Har-pāl'y-çe, [Gr. Ἀρπαλία,] daughter of Harpal'us, King of Thrace, was distinguished for her courageous defence of her father's kingdom against Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.

Harpe, La. See LA HARPE.

Har'per, (JAMES), an American publisher, born at Newton, Long Island, in 1795. He and several of his brothers founded in New York the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers about 1825. He was elected mayor of New York in 1844. Died in 1869.

Harper, (ROBERT GOODLOE), an eminent lawyer and Senator of the United States, born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. After graduating at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1785, he studied law in Charleston, South Carolina, and settled in the interior of that State. From 1795 to 1800 he represented one of the districts of South Carolina in the National Congress, of which he was one of the most prominent members and one of the ablest debaters. In the latter part of this period he was the principal leader of the Federal party in the House of Representatives. In 1801 he retired from office, married the daughter of Charles Carroll, and settled in Baltimore, where he resumed the practice of law. He was employed as counsel for the defence in the impeachment of Judge Chase, of the supreme court of the United States, who was acquitted. In 1815 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Maryland. A volume of his speeches, arguments, and letters was published in 1814. John Neal, in "Blackwood's Magazine," says, "His writings are energetic, manly, profound. We hold him to be one of the ablest men that North America has produced." Died in 1825.

Harper, (WILLIAM), an American lawyer and politician, born in the island of Antigua in 1790. He settled in Missouri in 1818, removed to South Carolina in 1823, and became a Senator of the United States in 1826. He was appointed a judge of the court of appeals in 1831, and elected chancellor in 1834. Died in 1847.

Harpius, har'fe-üs, (HENRY), an eminent Flemish mystic theologian, born at Erp or Herp, was superior of a Franciscan abbey at Malines, where he died in 1478. He wrote the "Eden of the Contemplative," "The Mirror of Perfection," and other religious works.

Har'pies, [Gr. Ἄρπυιαι; Lat. HAR'PYLÆ; Fr. HARPYES, ār'pe,] winged monsters of classic mythology, regarded as the daughters of Neptune, and supposed by some to be personified storm-winds. They polluted all that they touched.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book iii. 212-262.

Har-poc'ra-tēs or **Har'po-krat**, a divinity of the ancient Egyptians, sometimes identified with Horus, and called the god of silence or secrecy. He was represented as holding a finger on his mouth.

Har-po-crā'ti-on, [Gr. Ἀρποκράτιων,] (VALERIUS,) a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, of whose life scarcely anything is known. He appears to have lived in or after the second century. He wrote a very important work, called "Lexicon of the Ten Orators," (Λεξικὸν τῶν δέκα ῥητόρων,) which is extant. He explains in this the political and other terms used by the Athenian orators, and affords much valuable information on the public and civil law and history of Athens.

Harps'field or **Harps'feld**, (NICHOLAS), an English Catholic, born in London, was chosen professor of Greek in Oxford in 1546, and Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1554. He wrote an "English Ecclesiastical History." He was imprisoned about twenty years during the reign of Elizabeth. Died about 1582.

Harpies. See HARPYES.

Harpysæ. See HARPYES.

Harring, hār'ring, (HARRO PAUL), a writer, born near Husum, Denmark, in 1798. He travelled in many countries, and was several times arrested as a conspirator and revolutionist. He wrote several dramas and other works of fiction, and "Memoirs of Poland under Russian Domination," (in French, 1831.) Died in 1870.

Hār'ring-ton, (CHARLES STANHOPE), EARL OF, born in England in 1753, was previously styled LORD PETERSHAM. He entered the army in 1769, and was returned to Parliament in 1776. At the death of his father, about 1778, he became a member of the House of Lords. He served in several campaigns in America and in the West Indies, and was aide-de-camp to General Burgoyne at the capitulation of Saratoga. After his return he became aide-de-camp to the king, George III., in 1792 a colonel of the life-guards, and in 1798 lieutenant-general. About 1802 he was envoy-extraordinary to Berlin. From 1807 to 1812 he commanded the army in Ireland. Died in 1829.

Harrington, (HENRY), an English physician and poet, born at Kelston in 1729, resided at Bath. He published "An Ode to Harmony," "An Ode to Discord," and a few other works. Died in 1816.

Harrington, (JAMES), an English author, born at Upton in 1611, was educated at Oxford under Dr. Chillingworth. In youth he made the tour of the continent. In 1646 he officiated as groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I., then a prisoner, whom he attended at his execution. In 1656 he published his principal work, entitled "Oceana," which attracted much attention and was greatly admired. It is a political allegory, exhibiting, in imitation of Plato's "Atlantis," the plan or model of an ideal republic, named Oce'ana, which is supposed to represent England. His project was generally considered visionary, impracticable, and Utopian. Hume said, "It is justly admired as a work of genius and invention;" while Hallam thinks that the author "is in general prolix, dull, pedantic, yet seldom profound." He was arrested in 1661 on a charge of treason, and (though the case was never brought to trial) closely confined until he became deranged. The cause of his arrest was probably his avowed republican principles. Died in 1677.

See TOLAND, "Life of James Harrington," prefixed to his Works, 1700; "Biographia Britannica;" Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Harrington, (JAMES), an English lawyer, born in 1664, contributed some Latin verses to the "Musæ Anglicanæ," and wrote the preface to the first volume of Wood's "Athenæ." Died in 1693.

Harrington or Harington, (JOHN), of Stepney, an English poet, born in 1534. He wrote elegant "Verses on Isabella Markham," dated about 1564. "If these are genuine," says Hallam, "they are as polished as any written at the close of the queen's reign." Died in 1582.

Harrington, (SIR JOHN), an English poet and courtier, a son of the preceding, was born at or near Bath in 1561. He became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He was the author of an admired English version of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1591.) He wrote numerous epigrams, which were published in 1615, a "Brief View of the State of the Church," and other works. About 1600 he served under the Earl of Essex as commander of the horse. Died in 1612.

See "Life of Sir J. Harrington," prefixed to his "Nugæ Antiquæ," 2 vols., 1804.

Hār'ri-ott or **Harriot**, (THOMAS,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Oxford in 1560. He visited Virginia in the service of Sir Walter Raleigh (who had been his pupil) in 1584, and published an Account of that province in 1588. He was liberally patronized by the Earl of Northumberland, in whose house he spent the latter part of his life. Harriott was noted for skill in algebra, his treatise on which, entitled "Artis Analyticæ Praxis," was published in 1631. It is said that he observed the satellites of Jupiter in 1610, a few days after Galileo first discovered them, and that he was the first who detected the spots on the sun, December 8, 1610. "Harriott was destined," says Hallam, "to make the last great discovery in the pure science of algebra. He arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations, which Cardan and Vieta had but partially conceived." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1621.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Biographia Britannica;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hār'ris, (GEORGE,) a son of the Bishop of Llandaff, published an English version of Justinian's "Institutions," (1756.) Died in 1796.

Harris, (GEORGE,) LORD, an English general, born at Brasted in 1746, entered the army in 1759. As captain, he took part in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, where he was severely wounded, and in that of Long Island, (1776.) In 1790-91 he served in India against Tipoo Sultan, and in 1794 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. About four years later he was appointed Governor of the Madras Presidency, and commanded the army which was sent against Tipoo and which captured Seringapatam. For his services he was rewarded by a peerage, as Lord Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore. Died in 1829.

See S. R. LUSHINGTON, "Life of General Lord Harris."

Harris, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Salisbury in 1709, was the son of James Harris and of Lady Cooper, who was sister of Lord Shaftesbury. He was an excellent classical scholar. In 1761 he obtained a seat in Parliament, in 1763 became a lord of the treasury, and in 1774 secretary and controller to the queen. In 1751 he published his "Hermes; or, A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language and Universal Grammar," which, according to Coleridge, is "written with the precision of Aristotle and the elegance of Quintilian." He wrote three treatises, viz., on "Art," on "Music, Painting, and Poetry," and on "Happiness." Died in 1780.

See "Life of James Harris," by LORD MALMESBURY, 1801.

Harris, (JAMES,) first Earl of Malmesbury, an able diplomatist, born at Salisbury in 1746, was the only son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford and Leyden, and in 1767 was appointed secretary of embassy at Madrid. A few years after, being left as chargé-d'affaires in the same court, he acquitted himself so well in an important affair that he received in 1772 the mission to Prussia, and in 1777 that to Saint Petersburg, from which he returned home in 1784. Although he was a political friend of Fox, he received from Pitt, then premier, the appointment of minister to the Hague, where he negotiated, in 1788, a treaty with Holland and Prussia. The same year he was created Baron Malmesbury. In 1793 he joined the Tory or Conservative party. He was subsequently employed on missions to Berlin and the French republic, in which he maintained his reputation as a skilful diplomatist. In 1800 he was raised to the rank of Earl of Malmesbury and Viscount Fitzharris. He died in 1820, leaving one son and several daughters. The present earl is his grandson. Since his death his "Diaries and Correspondence" has been published.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1844, and March, 1845.

Harris, (JAMES HOWARD.) See MALMESBURY, EARL OF.

Harris, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born about 1667, became prebendary of Rochester. He was secretary and vice-president of the Royal Society. Besides a variety of scientific works, he published a valuable "Collection of Voyages and Travels." His "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," (1704,) explaining both the terms of art and the arts themselves, was the prototype, it is

said, of all the cyclopædias which have since appeared. Died in 1719.

Harris, (JOHN,) D.D., an English dissenting minister, born at Ugborough in 1804. After preaching for the Independent Church at Epsom, he became in 1837 professor of theology in Cheshunt College. About 1850 he was appointed principal of New College, the chief theological seminary of the Independents. Dr. Harris was a popular preacher, and acquired a wide reputation as an author. Among his chief works are "The Great Teacher," (1835,) "Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church," of which ninety thousand copies had been sold in 1856, "The Great Commission," (1842,) "The Pre-Adamite Earth," (1847,) and "Man Primeval." Died in 1856.

Harris, (JOSEPH,) an astronomer, and assay-master of the English mint, wrote an "Essay on Money and Coins," (1757,) a "Treatise on Optics," etc. Died in 1764.

Harris, (MOSES,) an English naturalist and artist, published in 1766 "The Aurelian; or, Natural History of English Moths and Butterflies," and an "Exposition of English Insects," (1776.)

Harris, (ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English Puritan divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1578. He was president of Trinity College, Oxford, from 1648 to 1658. He was a popular preacher, and a man of excellent gifts and graces. He published a volume of Sermons, Letters, etc. Died in 1658.

See DURHAM, "Life of Robert Harris," 1660.

Hār'ris, (THADDEUS MASON,) born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1768, was pastor of a Congregational church in Dorchester from 1793 until his death in 1842. He published, besides many sermons and other works, a "Natural History of the Bible."

Harris, (THADDEUS WILLIAM,) M.D., an eminent entomologist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and was librarian at that institution from 1831 until his death. In 1837 he was employed in the Zoological and Botanical Survey of Massachusetts. He wrote, besides other works, an official "Report on the Insects of Massachusetts Injurious to Vegetation," (1841.) Died in 1856.

Harris, (THOMAS L.,) a spiritualistic poet and preacher, born in England, emigrated in early life to the United States. Among his works is an "Epic of the Starry Heavens," (1854.)

Harris or **Harries**, (WALTER,) an English physician, born at Gloucester in 1647, began to practise in London in 1676, and was chosen physician to William III. about 1689. He wrote several professional treatises. Died in 1725.

Harris, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1675, was minister of a dissenting church in London. He published "Practical Discourses on the Principal Representatives of the Messiah," (1724,) and assisted in the continuation of Matthew Henry's "Commentary on the Bible." "He was reckoned," says Doddridge, "the greatest master of the English tongue among the dissenters." Died in 1740.

Harris, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English dissenting minister and biographer, born at Salisbury in 1720. He was successively pastor at Wells and Honiton. He published valuable biographies of Hugh Peters, (1751,) of James I., (1753,) of Charles I., (1758,) of Oliver Cromwell, (1762,) and of Charles II., (1766.) His positions and statements are confirmed by copious notes and original documents. He is commended for his fidelity to the truth by several critics. Died in 1770.

Harris, (SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS,) a British officer and writer of travels. He published, in 1839, "Wild Sports in Southern Africa," and afterwards "The Highlands of Ethiopia," (3 vols., 2d edition, 1844.)

Harris, (WILLIAM SNOW,) an English surgeon, distinguished by his researches in physical sciences and by his inventions, was born at Plymouth about 1792. He gave special attention to electricity, magnetism, and meteorology. In 1831 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, which awarded him the Copley medal in 1835. He invented a new steering-compass, and made important improvements in the construction of conductors of the electric fluid. By a system of metallic

conductors applied to the masts and hulls of ships, he greatly diminished the ruinous effects of lightning in the navy. He published "The Nature of Thunder-Storms," (1843,) and "Rudiments of Electricity," (1849.) Died in January, 1867.

Hār'ri-son, (BENJAMIN,) born at Berkeley, on the James River, Virginia, about 1740. In 1764 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1774 was elected to the national Congress, in which he was distinguished for his patriotic services, and signed the Declaration of Independence. From 1782 to 1784 he was Governor of Virginia. He was also a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1788. Died in 1791.

Harrison, (FREDERIC,) an English reviewer and writer, born in London in 1831. He is a follower of Comte, and has translated part of the "Positive Polity."

Hār'ri-son, (JOHN,) an English mechanic, born at Faulby, in Yorkshire, in 1693, learned the trade of a carpenter. He became interested in the mechanism of clocks, in which he made several improvements, the greatest of which was the compound pendulum. Large rewards having been offered to any one who would ascertain the longitude within sixty miles, Harrison, in 1735, exhibited his chronometer to the Royal Society, and a man-of-war was put at his disposal, in which he made a voyage to Lisbon and corrected the reckoning a degree and a half. After repeated trials, he perfected in 1761 a chronometer which determined the longitude within eighteen miles, by which he became entitled to the reward of £20,000 offered by government. After it had been tested in several voyages, and it was found that other persons could construct the instrument, the above premium was paid to Harrison in 1765-67. Died in 1776.

Harrison, (THOMAS,) (given erroneously in almost all biographical dictionaries as JOHN Harrison,) an English republican general, served in the parliamentary army in the civil war, and was one of the judges of the court in which Charles I. was tried in 1649. He had obtained the rank of major-general, when he became a member of the council of state, in 1653. Cromwell, when Protector, endeavoured to gain his support by the offer of an exalted position; but he refused to cooperate with the "usurper," as he called him. In 1657 he was deprived of his commission and confined. In 1660 he was executed for his share in the death of Charles I. Before the judges who tried him, he spoke with courage and complacency of the act for which he was about to suffer.

Harrison, (THOMAS,) an English architect, often called HARRISON OF CHESTER, was born at Richmond, Yorkshire, in 1744. He studied at Rome several years, and received there a gold and a silver medal for certain designs. After his return home he resided in Chester, where he built the county courts, and a fine bridge over the Dee. He was also the architect of the Athnæum in Liverpool, of the Exchange and Theatre in Manchester, and of other public buildings. Died in 1829.

Harrison, (WILLIAM,) born in London, became canon of Windsor. He wrote a "Historical Description of the Island of Britain," which contains valuable information respecting manners, customs, etc. Died about 1592.

Harrison, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and poet, was a Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was a favourite of Swift, who described him as a "pretty fellow, with a great deal of wit, good sense, and good nature." Swift procured for him the office of secretary of embassy to the Hague. Harrison edited the fifth volume of the "Tatler." Died in 1713.

Harrison, (WILLIAM HENRY,) the ninth President of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, on the 9th of February, 1773. He was a son of Benjamin Harrison, noticed above, and was educated at Hampden-Sidney College. He entered the army in 1791, served as aide-de-camp to General Wayne in the Indian war, and became a captain in 1794. In 1797 he resigned his commission, and in 1799 he was chosen a delegate to Congress for the Northwest Territory. He was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana in 1801, and, having been reappointed by several successive Presidents, held that office until 1813, and made many treaties

with the Indians. On the 7th of November, 1811, he defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1812, and a major-general in the regular army in 1813. In October of that year he gained a complete victory over the British at the battle of the Thames. He represented Cincinnati in Congress in 1817 and 1818, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1824. President Adams sent him in 1828 as minister to the republic of Colombia; but he was recalled by General Jackson in the spring of 1829. He passed many subsequent years on his farm at North Bend, on the Ohio River. In 1836 he was the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and received seventy-three electoral votes, but was defeated by Mr. Van Buren. Having been again nominated by the Whigs, he was elected in 1840 by a large majority over Van Buren. He entered upon the office March 4, and died April 4, 1841.

Harrowby, (DUDLEY FRANCIS STUART RYDER,) son of the succeeding, was born in 1831. As Viscount Sandon he represented Lichfield in parliament 1856-59, and Liverpool 1868-1882. He was vice-president of the council from 1874 to 1878, and president of the board of trade from 1878 to 1880. He succeeded to the peerage in November, 1882.

Harrowby, (DUDLEY RYDER,) EARL OF, an English peer and philanthropist, born about 1798. He inherited the earldom at the death of his father in 1847, and was lord privy seal in 1856 and 1857. In 1859 he was made a Knight of the Garter. Died in 1882.

Hār'ry, BLIND, or **Henry the Minstrel,** a Scottish bard of the fifteenth century, who was blind from his birth, and wrote a heroic poem on the "Adventures of Sir William Wallace." But little is known of the events of his life. It appears that he made a poetical version of the popular traditions in relation to his hero, in which he followed in a humble degree the example of Homer. Some of his statements are confirmed by recent researches into the monuments and records of history. "The work, therefore," says Tytler, "cannot be treated as an entire romance."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Harsdörfer or **Harsdoerfer,** hars'dör'fer, (GEORG PHILIPP,) a German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1607, wrote in German and Latin. Among his works, which are nearly forgotten, are "The Poetical Filter," ("Poetischer Trichter," 3 vols., 1653,) and "Gesprächspiele." Died in 1658.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" A. G. WIDMANN, "Vitzæ Curriculum G. P. Harsdörferi," 1707.

Hars'net, (SAMUEL,) born at Colchester, England, in 1561, became Bishop of Chichester in 1609, and Archbishop of York in 1628. He published a volume of Sermons, and a "Declaration of Popish Impostures," etc. Died in 1631.

Hart, (GEORGE VAUGHAN,) a British general, born in 1752; died in 1832.

Hart, (JAMES M.), a landscape-painter, born at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, in 1828. He studied at Dusseldorf, and afterwards settled in New York. His "Woods in Autumn," and "Moonrise in the Adirondacks," are among his master-pieces. His brother WILLIAM, also a landscape-painter, born at Paisley about 1820, removed to the United States in 1831. Among his best works are "Peace and Plenty," a harvest scene, and "October's Golden Hours."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Hart, (JOEL T.), an American sculptor, born in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1810. He was a mason or stone-cutter in his youth. In 1849 he visited Italy, where he executed a marble statue of Henry Clay. Among his other works is "Angelina."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Hart, (JOHN,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the son of Edward Hart, of Hopewell, New Jersey. He was elected to Congress in 1774 by the people of New Jersey. Died in 1780.

Hart, (SOLOMON,) an eminent English historical painter, born at Plymouth in 1806. He produced in 1830 "The Elevation of the Law," (in the Jewish wor-

ship,) and was elected Royal Academician in 1840. Among his works are "Richard and Saladin," (1835), "The Interior of a Synagogue," "Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," (1847,) and "The Student preparing for Honours," (at Oxford,) (1852.) He died in 1881.

Harte, (FRANCIS BRET,) an American writer and humorist, born in the state of New York in 1839. He went to California at the age of fifteen, and became successively miner, schoolmaster, newspaper editor. In 1868 he became editor of the *Overland Monthly*, in which his famous piece, "The Heathen Chinese," appeared. From 1871 to 1878 he lived at New York or Boston, and in the latter year he was appointed U. S. consul to one of the German ports, which he left for Glasgow in 1880. Among his other works we may mention "Condensed Novels," (1867), "Story of a Mine," (1878), and "In the Carquinez Woods," (1883.)

Harte, (WALTER,) an English poet and priest, born about 1700, was educated at Oxford, took orders, and became canon of Windsor in 1751. He wrote a poem named an "Essay on Reason," in imitation of Pope, who assisted him in its composition. He wrote also an "Essay on Painting," (in verse,) and "The History of Gustavus Adolphus," (1759.) Died in 1774.

Hartenkeil, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German medical writer, born at Mentz in 1761, settled at Salzburg. He published "The Medico-Surgical Gazette," (72 vols., 1790-1808.) Died in 1808.

Hartenstein, (GUSTAV,) a German philosopher, born at Pflaen, Saxony, in 1808. He wrote "The Problems and Principles of General Metaphysics," (1836,) and other treatises, and published an edition of the "Complete Works of Kant," (10 vols., 1839.)

Hartig, (FRANZ ANTON,) COUNT, a *littérateur*, born at Prague in 1758, wrote, in French, "Letters on France, England, and Italy," (1785,) and "Mélanges of Verse and Prose," (1788.) Died in 1797.

Hartig, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German writer on the culture of forests, born near Marburg in 1764. He was appointed grand master of the forests of Prussia in 1811, and published, besides other works, "The Science or Economy of Forests in all its Extent," and a "Manual or Text Book for Foresters." Died in 1836.

Hartig, (THEODOR,) a German botanist and writer on the culture of forests, was a son of the preceding. He published a "Treatise on Botany and its Application to the Science of Forests," (1840-51,) and other works.

Harting, (JAMES EDMUND,) an English zoologist, born in London in 1841.

Hartington, (SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH,) MARQUIS OF, was born in 1833. He was first returned to the House of Commons by North Lancashire in 1857. He was first a lord of the admiralty and then under-secretary for war in Lord Palmerston's last administration (1863.) In 1866 he became secretary of state for war. Being defeated in North Lancashire in 1868 he was returned for the Radnor boroughs. From 1868 to 1871 he was postmaster-general, and from 1871 to 1874 chief secretary for Ireland. On Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1875 he was chosen to lead the Liberal party in the House of Commons. In 1880 he was returned to Parliament for North-east Lancashire, and took office as secretary for India until 1882, when he became secretary for war.

Hartleben, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German jurist, born at Dusseldorf in 1740; died in 1808.

Hartleben, (THEODOR KONRAD,) a German jurist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1770. From 1816 to 1827 he published a valuable legal review, "Deutsche Justiz-und Polizeifama." Among his works is a "Method or System of German Public Law," (1800.) Died in 1827.

Hartley, (David,) an eminent English physician and philosopher, born at Amlley, in Yorkshire, in 1705, was educated at Cambridge University. He practised medicine at Newark, London, and Bath. His reputation as an author is founded on an excellent metaphysical work, entitled "Observations on Man: his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations," (1748.) Died in 1757.

Hartley, (DAVID,) a son of the preceding, born in England about 1730, was educated at Oxford. He represented Hull in Parliament for many years, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the American war and to the slave-trade. About 1782 he was appointed plenipotentiary to negotiate with Dr. Franklin, at Paris, a treaty of peace between England and the United States. He wrote "Letters on the American War." Died in 1813.

Hartlib, hart'lip, (SAMUEL,) a native of Poland, came to England about 1640. He was interested in the practical application of science, was noted for public spirit, and published a treatise on agriculture, for which Cromwell granted him a pension. About the year 1646 Milton addressed a "Treatise on Education" to Hartlib, who had recently founded an academy on a new system.

See CHALMERS'S "Biographical Dictionary."

Hartman, hart'mân, (GEORG,) a German mathematician of Nuremberg, born in 1489, invented the bombarding staff. Died in 1564.

Hartmann, hart'mân, (ANTON THEODOR,) a German Orientalist, born at Dusseldorf in 1774. He was appointed professor of theology at Rostock in 1811. He was author of several works on the antiquities and literature of the Hebrews, among which is "Historical and Critical Researches on the Formation, Epoch, and Plan of the Five Books of Moses," (1831.) Died in 1838.

Hartmann, hart'mân, (CARL JOHANN,) a Swedish naturalist and physician, born at Gefle in 1790. He published a "Description of the Plants of Sweden and Norway," ("Handbok i Skandinavians Flora," 1830; 6th edition, 1854.) Died in 1849.

Hartmann, (FERDINAND,) a German historical painter, born at Stuttgart in 1770.

Hartmann, (JOHANN,) a German chemist, born at Amberg, in Bavaria, in 1568. His chief work is "Praxis Chymiatrica," ("Chemico-Medical Practice," 1633,) often reprinted. Died at Cassel in 1631.

Hartmann, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a German historian, born at Münster in 1680, published a Latin "History of Hesse," (3 vols., 1741-46.) Died in 1744.

Hartmann, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a German Orientalist, born at Nordlingen in 1764. He published a good "Geographical and Historical Description of Egypt," (1799,) and other works. Died in 1827.

Hartmann, hart'mân, (JOHANN PETER EMIL,) a Danish composer, born at Copenhagen in 1805, furnished the music for two of Andersen's operas and for several of Oehlenschläger's dramas.

Hartmann, (MORITZ,) a popular German poet, born at Duschnik, in Bohemia, in 1821. He produced in 1845 a volume of lyrical poems, called the "Cup and Sword," ("Kelch und Schwert,") which had great success. Having been prosecuted for his liberal political opinions, he took refuge in Paris in 1846. In 1847 he published "New Poems," ("Neuere Gedichte,") and in 1848 was a prominent democratic member of the Parliament at Frankfort. He fought for the insurgents under Bem, in or near Vienna, in 1849, after which he was driven into exile and passed some years in Paris. Among his other works are "The Rhyming Chronicle of the Clerk Mauritius," a witty political satire, (1849,) "The War about the Forest," ("Der Krieg um den Wald," 1850,) and "Shadows," ("Schatten," 1851.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Hartmann, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Stralsund in 1648, published able treatises on amber, anatomy, and physiology. Died in 1707.

Hartmann von Aue, hart'mân fon ôw'eh, a celebrated German minnesinger, born about 1170. Editions of his principal works have been published by Müller, Lachmann, and others.

See GERVINUS, "Deutsche National-Literatur."

Harts'horne, (REV. CHARLES HENRY,) an English antiquary, born about 1802, became rector of Holdenby, in Northamptonshire. He published "The Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge," (1829,) "Salopia Antiqua," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1865.

Harts'horne, (JOSEPH,) M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, December 12, 1779. His father was a native of New Jersey,

his mother of Philadelphia. When only five years old, he was, while under the influence of calomel, exposed to cold, which resulted in incurable lameness. His inability to engage in the sports of boyhood led him at an early age to seek the companionship of books, and to cultivate his mind, which was endowed with powers of no common order. While attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he performed the duties of apothecary and resident surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he enjoyed the rare advantage of the practical instructions of Rush, Wistar, and Physick, who were at the same time physicians and surgeons at the hospital and lecturers in the university. A little before the expiration of his term of five years at the hospital, he accepted the position of surgeon and supercargo on an East India merchantman. In the two trips to India which he made in this capacity, he acquired a practical acquaintance with many of the diseases of tropical climates. On his return from the East he devoted himself assiduously and faithfully to the duties of his profession, in which he gradually rose to the very highest rank. Among the many distinguished physicians and surgeons that Philadelphia has produced, in sagacity and sound judgment, as well as in a thorough acquaintance with all the resources of his art, he has had few equals, and probably no superior. During the latter period of his life he was very extensively employed as a consulting physician. He died the 20th of August, 1850. Dr. Hartshorne was a firm and devout believer in the great truths of Christianity, and his moral and religious convictions went hand in hand. One who knew him well said of him, "He was the most scrupulously truthful man I ever knew. On whatever subject he spoke, it never occurred to his auditor that an idea or word could be at variance with his real opinion or inconsistent with the fact as he understood it."—Of his sons, Dr. EDWARD HARTSHORNE has attained a high and just reputation both as physician and surgeon, and has written ably on medical jurisprudence, surgery, and other subjects. HENRY, another son, formerly a successful practitioner and medical writer, is now professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, and of organic science and philosophy at Haverford College.

See S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography," "Biographical Notice of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne," by Dr. CHARLES EVANS, 1851; "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hartsoeker, hart'soo'ker, (NICOLAS,) a Dutch natural philosopher and optician, born at Gouda in March, 1656. In his childhood he was interested in astronomy, which he studied furtively at night in his own apartment. Having observed the spherical form produced accidentally by fusing a glass filament in a flame, he obtained in this way a powerful microscope, and discovered animalcules in animal fluids. While a student at Leyden, about 1676, he was encouraged in his favourite inquiries by Huyghens, who introduced him to Cassini in Paris. There he constructed a telescope equal or superior to any then in use. In 1694 he published in Paris his "Essay on Dioptrics," ("Essai de Dioptrique,") which contains, besides the principles of that science, novel and ingenious theories on the properties of bodies. He developed his system more fully in "Principles of Physics," ("Principes de Physique," 1696.) He lived in Holland from 1696 to 1704. About 1700 he taught mathematics to Peter the Great, who invited him to Russia; but he did not accept the invitation. In 1704 he was chosen professor of mathematics and philosophy in Dusseldorf. Prompted by a love of controversy, he published in 1722 an attack on the system of Newton and another on the theories of Leibnitz. Died in 1725.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Hartsoeker;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Hartstène, (HENRY J.,) an American naval officer, born in South Carolina, was sent by the United States government in 1835 to the Arctic regions in search of Dr. E. K. Kane and his party, whom he rescued. (See KANE.) Died in 1868.

Hartsuff, (GEORGE L.,) an American general, born in the State of New York about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1852. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the spring of 1862, and was wounded at the battle of

Antietam, September 17 of that year. This wound disabled him for active service. Died in 1874.

Hartzenbusch, (JUAN EUGENIO,) a Spanish dramatic poet, of German extraction, born in Madrid in 1806. In 1836 he produced "The Lovers of Teuel," a successful drama. Among his works, which are admired for a vivid imagination and an energetic style, are "The Visionary," a comedy, (1840,) "Honorita," (1842,) and "Primer Yo," a drama, (1842.) He died in 1880.

Hartzheim, harts'him, (JOSEPH,) a learned German Jesuit and historian, born at Cologne in 1694, was professor of philosophy and theology in his native city. He wrote a valuable collection entitled "Bibliotheca Coloniensis," (1747,) containing notices of the lives and writings of authors who lived in the diocese of Cologne, and edited five volumes of the "Councils of Germany," ("Concilia Germaniæ," 1759-63.) Died in 1763.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Hartzoeker, hart'soo'ker, (THEODORUS,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1696; died in 1740.

Harun-al-Raschid, (or -ar-Rashid.) See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

Harvard, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist divine, born in 1608, graduated at Cambridge University in 1631. After having been ordained, he emigrated to Massachusetts, and officiated a short time at Charlestown. At his death he left a legacy of £779 to endow a school at Cambridge, and thus became memorable as the founder of the university which bears his name. Died in 1638. One hundred and ninety years after his death, a granite monument was erected over his grave in Charlestown.

Harvey, (Sir ELIAB,) an English admiral, a descendant of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, born in 1759, entered the navy in 1771. During the French Revolution he served as captain in the West Indies and in the Channel fleet. In 1805 he distinguished himself at Trafalgar, and was raised to the rank of rear-admiral the same year. He became vice-admiral in 1810, and full admiral in 1819. In 1825 he was made a G.C.B. He was elected to Parliament in 1780, and again in 1806. Died in 1830, aged about seventy.

Harvey, (GABRIEL,) LL.D., an English lawyer and poet, born about 1545, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and practised law in London. He was an intimate friend of the poet Spenser, and author of an admired poem entitled "Hobbinol," prefixed to the "Fairy Queen." He published several letters and orations in English and Latin. Died about 1630.

Harvey, (GEORGE,) a popular Scottish painter, born near Stirling in 1806. He became a member of the Scottish Academy about 1828, and devoted his talents to the illustration of the national character, scenery, and history of Scotland. Among his works are "Covenanters Preaching," (1830,) "The Battle of Drumclog," (1836,) "A Highland Funeral," (1844,) "Glen Entekin," (1846,) "The Past and Present," (1848,) and "The Bowlers," (1850.) He is regarded as one of the most original and earnest masters of the Scottish school.

Harvey, (GIDEON,) an English physician and writer, born in Surrey, was the medical attendant of Charles II. in his exile, and was subsequently physician to William III., and to the Tower of London. Died in 1700.

Harvey, (WILLIAM,) an English anatomist, celebrated for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone, Kent, in April, 1578. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1593, and graduated in 1597, after which he studied medicine and anatomy under Fabricius ab Acquapendente at Padua. He returned home about 1602, married a lady named Browne, and commenced the practice of medicine in London. In 1609 he was appointed physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. He was chosen by the College of Physicians in 1615 to deliver lectures on anatomy and surgery, and soon after that date made the important discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he taught in London in 1619, but which was not published until 1628. In this year he produced "Essays on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood," ("Exercitationes de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis.") His new theory was generally rejected by the physicians of his time, and was so unpopular that he complained that his practice de-

clined after the publication of the treatise above mentioned. Parisanus, Riolanus, and others wrote against Dr. Harvey on this subject; but, after the truth of his doctrine was generally recognized, attempts were made to deprive him of the honour of the discovery. He became physician to Charles I. about 1630, and attended him during the civil war which began about 1642. This service caused him to neglect his duties at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. In the latter part of the civil war a party of soldiers plundered his house and burned some valuable manuscripts. He gave much attention to the subject of generation, and published a work "De Generatione Animalium," (1651,) in which he maintained that every animal is produced from an egg. He was elected president of the College of Physicians in 1654; but he declined, on account of his advanced age. He died in June, 1657. An edition of his Works was published by the College of Physicians, in 2 vols., 1666.

"Harvey is entitled," says Hume, "to the glory of having made, by reasoning alone, without any mixture of accident, a capital discovery in one of the most important branches of science. He had also the happiness of establishing at once this theory on the most solid and convincing proofs," ("History of England," chap. lxii.) "It is manifest," says Hallam, "that several anatomists of the sixteenth century were on the verge of completely detecting the law by which the motion of the blood is governed. . . . It may, indeed, be thought wonderful that Servetus, Columbus, or Cæsalpin should not have more distinctly apprehended the consequences of what they maintained; . . . but the defectiveness of their views is not to be alleged as a counter-balance to the more steady sagacity of Harvey." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe," vol. ii.)

See DR. LAWRENCE, "Life of William Harvey," prefixed to the edition of his Works above mentioned, 1666; "Lives of British Physicians," London, 1857.

Harvey, (WILLIAM,) an English artist, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1796, was a pupil of the famous engraver Bewick. He settled in London at an early age, and became distinguished as a designer for engravings on wood. His skill was displayed in the illustration of various works, among which are "The Zoological Gardens," "The Pilgrim's Progress," and "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Harvey, (WILLIAM HENRY,) professor of botany in the University of Dublin, was born at Limerick in 1811. He published a "History of British Sea-Weeds," (3 vols., 1846-51,) a work of high character, "Nereis Australis; or, Illustrations of the Algæ of the Southern Ocean," (1848,) "The Sea-Side Book," (3d edition, 1854,) and "Flora Capensis," (3 vols., 1865.) He explored the coasts of Australia and the South Sea islands in 1853-55, and obtained the chair of botany in Dublin in 1856. Died in May, 1866.

See ASA GRAY, "Notice of W. H. Harvey," in "Silliman's Journal," republished in the "Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1867.

Harwood, (SIR BUSIC,) an English anatomist, born at Newmarket about 1745. He became professor of anatomy at Cambridge in 1785, and published lectures on that science. Died in 1814.

Harwood, (EDWARD,) an English Unitarian minister, born in Lancashire in 1729. He had charge of a congregation in Bristol from 1765 to 1770, after which he lived in London. He excelled as a classical and biblical scholar, and published numerous able works, of which the most important are "An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament," (1767,) a "View of the Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics," (1775,) "An Edition of the Greek Testament, with English Notes," (1776,) and "Biographia Classica," (new edition, 2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1794.

Häs'dru-bal or **As'dru-bal**, [Gr. Ἀσδρούβας,] a distinguished Carthaginian general and a popular leader of the democratic party, was a son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, with whom he went to Spain in 238 B.C. After the death of Hamilcar Barca, 229 B.C., he obtained the chief command in Spain. He founded the city of New Carthage, (Carthagera,) which became one of the richest in the world, and greatly extended the power of

Carthage in Spain, partly by his victories in battle and partly by his political talents. He made a treaty with the Romans, stipulating that the river Ebro should be the boundary between the two nations. He was assassinated by a slave in Spain in 221 B.C.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, a son of Gisco, was a general of the second Punic war. He entered Spain with an army in 214 B.C., and shared with Mago the chief command in that country after the other Hasdrubal marched to Italy, 207 B.C. They were defeated in a decisive battle at Silpia or Elinga, by Scipio, in 206. In 204 he was general-in-chief of a large army raised to oppose Scipio, who had invaded Africa. His camp near Utica was fired by the Romans, and nearly all his army, it is said, perished in the flames or by the sword.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, an able Carthaginian general, and brother of the great Hannibal, commanded in Spain in the second Punic war, in 218 B.C., while Hannibal crossed the Alps and invaded Italy. He maintained the war against the Romans under Publius and Cneius Scipio with various success until 212, when he gained a complete victory, in which both the Scipios were killed. Five years later, he marched across the Alps to reinforce his brother in Italy; but before he could effect this design he was attacked by the Romans at the river Metaurus, defeated, and killed, in 207 B.C. His head was cut off and thrown into the camp of Hannibal. The Roman writers represent him as a very able commander.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, a Carthaginian officer, who served under Hannibal in Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of Cannæ, (216 B.C.,) where he commanded the left wing and completed the rout of the enemy by a cavalry charge on their rear.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, an able Carthaginian general, who had the chief command in the third Punic war. He defeated the consul Manilius at Nopheris about 148 B.C., and obstinately defended Carthage against the besieging army of Scipio Africanus in 146 B.C., and assumed despotic power in that city. He finally surrendered to Scipio, who spared his life, the remainder of which he passed in captivity.

Hase, há'zeh, (HEINRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Altenburg in 1789, published a "Treatise on Greek Antiquities," (1828,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Hase, (KARL AUGUST,) an eminent German theologian, born at Steinbach, Saxony, in 1800. He became professor of theology at Jena about 1830. He endeavoured to reconcile the Lutheran faith with the progress of modern science, in his "Evangelical Dogmatics," (1823,) and his work called "Gnosis," (3 vols., 1828.) He wrote other able works, among which is a "History of the Church," (Kirchengeschichte," 1834; 6th edition, 1848,) which, by avoiding all sectarian partiality, has obtained general favour.

Hase, (KARL BENEDICT,) an eminent Hellenist, born near Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony, in 1780. He became professor of Greek palæography and modern Greek in Paris in 1816. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions about 1824. He published, besides other works, an edition of Leo Diaconus, (1819.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hase von, fon há'zeh, (THEODOR,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Bremen in 1682. He wrote "Critical Dissertations." Died in 1731.

Hasenclever, há'zen-klá'ver, (JOHANN PETER,) an excellent German painter of genre, born at Remscheid, Prussia, in 1810, was a pupil of Schadow, of Dusseldorf. He worked at the latter city, and gained much popularity by his humorous productions, among which are "The Return of Job from College," and other pictures, the subjects of which are derived from the "Jobiad," a comic poem. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin. Died in 1853.

Hasenclever, (PETER,) a German merchant and manufacturer, distinguished by the magnitude of his operations and his influence on the commerce and industry of two continents, was born at Remscheid, Prussia, in 1716. He made improvements in the fabrication of iron and of woollen stuffs. About 1763 he formed in London a company, and became director of a great industrial enterprise in New York and New Jersey, where

they worked mines of iron and prepared that metal for use. He settled at Landshut, in Silesia, in 1775, where he carried on an extensive linen-trade. Died in 1793.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hasenmüller or **Hasenmueller**, hās'zen-mül'ler, (DANIEL), a German Orientalist, born at Eutin (Holstein) in 1651, was professor of Oriental languages at Kiel, and published a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, (1691.) Died in 1691.

Häser or **Haeser**, hās'zer, (HEINRICH), a German physician and medical writer, born at Rome in 1811.

Hasius. See HAAS, (JOHANN.)

Haslam, (JOHN), a British physician, born in 1764, published in 1798 "Observations on Insanity." He afterwards practised in London. Died in 1844.

Haslewood, hās'z'l-wōod, (JOSEPH), an English bibliographer, born in London in 1769; died in 1833.

Has'sall, (ARTHUR HILL), a British physician, microscopist, and naturalist, a nephew of Sir James Murray, was born in Middlesex in 1817. He wrote, among other works, a "History of British Fresh-Water Algæ," (1845,) and "Food and its Adulterations," (London, 1855.) The latter, digested from the reports of a sanitary commission, produced considerable sensation.

Hassan, hās'san, a caliph, born in 625 A.D., was a son of Alee, and grandson of Mohammed. He succeeded his father in 660; but a few months later he resigned the throne to his rival Moāweeyah. He had a high reputation for piety. Died in 669 A.D.

See ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenicæ;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalfen."

Hassan-Pasha, (or -Pacha.) See GAZEE-HASSAN.

Hasse, hās'seh, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN AUGUST), a German historical writer, born at Rehfeld, near Herzberg, in 1773. He became professor in the Cadettenhaus of Dresden in 1798, and obtained a chair of history at Leipsic in 1828. He wrote a "History of Lombardy," (4 vols., 1828,) and other works, and was one of the editors of the "Conversations-Lexikon" published by Brockhaus. Died in 1848.

Hasse, (JOHANN ADOLF), a celebrated German composer, born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, in March, 1699. He was called by the Italians IL SASSONE, ("the Saxon.") He went to Italy about 1724, and became a pupil of A. Scarlatti at Naples. There he produced in 1726 the opera "Il Sesostrate," by which he gained a high reputation. His "Miserere" (1727) is called a master-piece of sacred music. He afterwards lived in Venice, Dresden, London, and Vienna, and composed the operas of "Artaserse," "Arminio," (1745,) etc. Died in 1783. The words of his operas were composed by Metastasio.

See BURNAY, "History of Music;" KANDLER, "Cenni storici intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere di G. A. Hasse," Venice, 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hasse, (KARL EWALD), a physician, and a son of Friedrich Christian August, noticed above, was born at Dresden in 1810. He published "A Description of the Diseases of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration," (1841,) which he announced as the first volume of a large work on pathological anatomy. He was chosen professor of pathology at Heidelberg in 1852, and professor of the same at Göttingen in 1856.

Hassel, hās'sel, (JOHANN GEORG HEINRICH), a German statistician, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1770. He became director of the bureau of statistics of Westphalia in 1809. He published, besides other works, "Text-book (*Lehrbuch*) of the Statistics of the European States," (1812,) a "Complete Manual of Modern Geography and Statistics," (1816-20,) and a "General Geographical Dictionary," (2 vols., 1818.) He lived mostly at Weimar after 1814, and was one of the editors of Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." Died in 1829.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Hasselquist, hās'sel-kwist', (FREDRIK), a Swedish naturalist, born at Törnålla in 1722, was one of the most eminent pupils of Linnæus, under whom he studied at Upsal. In 1747 he wrote an able thesis on the "Virtues of Plants." Having heard Linnæus express a wish that some naturalist would explore Palestine, in order to develop its natural history, then but little known, he prepared himself for the journey, and embarked in 1749.

He explored Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine, and was about to return, with a rich collection of plants, minerals, fishes, insects, etc., when he died at Smyrna in 1752. His valuable journal, observations, and descriptions were published by Linnæus in Swedish, with the title of "Iter Palæstinum; or, A Tour through Palestine, with Memoirs and Remarks on Objects of Natural History," (2 vols., 1757,) which is an excellent scientific work.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män," 23 vols.; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch," 1797; A. BAECK, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver F. Hasselquist," 1758.

Hassencamp, hās'sen-kâmp', (JOHANN MATTHÄUS), a German Orientalist, born at Marburg in 1743, published a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," (1765,) and "Annals of Theological Literature," (1789-96.) Died in 1797.

Hassenfratz, hās'sôn'frâts', (JEAN HENRI), a French chemist, born in Paris in 1755. He was director or foreman of Lavoisier's laboratory about 1785, and was an active Jacobin in the Revolution. In 1797 he became tutor of physics in the École Polytechnique. He wrote, besides other works, "Cours de Physique céleste," (1803,) and "The Art of Smelting Iron-Ore," (4 vols., 1812.) Died in 1827.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hassenpflug, hās'sen-pflōoc', (HANS DANIEL LUDWIG FRIEDRICH), a German politician, born at Hanau in 1793. Having shown himself a partisan of absolutism, he was appointed minister of justice and the interior at the court of Hesse-Cassel in 1832. He became very unpopular, and in 1837 went into exile. In 1841 he obtained a seat in the superior court (*Obertribunal*) of Berlin. He was recalled to Cassel in 1850 as prime minister, and renewed his arbitrary acts, which provoked a popular revolt in 1855. The Elector was forced to fly from his capital, and his minister resigned. Died in October, 1862.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Hassenstein, hās'sen-stīn', (BOGISLAUS), Baron von Lobkowitz, (lop-ko'wīts'), a Bohemian poet and nobleman, was a liberal patron of letters. He wrote a volume of Latin poems, called "Farrago Poematum," (1570.) He was secretary of state of Hungary. Died in 1510.

See IGNAZ CORNOVA, "Der grosse Bühne B. von Lobkowitz nach seinen eigenen Schriften geschildert," 1808; J. C. COLER, "Dissertatio de Vita B. Hassensteini," 1719.

Hassler, hās'sler, (FERDINAND R.), a Swiss mathematician, born at Geneva in 1769. He was appointed superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in 1815 or 1816. The operation was discontinued about 1818, but he was again employed in that service from 1832 until his death in 1843.

Hās'ted, (EDWARD), an English antiquary, born at Hawley, Kent, in 1732. He published a valuable "History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent," (4 vols., 1788-99.) Died in 1812.

Hās'ting or **Hās'tings**, a daring and successful adventurer or sea-king, is supposed to have been a Dane or Norman by birth. In the reign of Charles the Bald he ravaged the western coast of France with his piratical crew. He ascended the Loire in 867, attacked Anjou and Poitou, and captured Angers. In 894, with a large fleet and an army of Northmen, he invaded England, and, after many fierce conflicts, he was defeated by Alfred, and driven out of the island, in 896 A.D.

See DEPPING, "Histoire des Expéditions maritimes des Normands."

Hās'tings, (Lady ELIZABETH), born in England in 1682, was the daughter of Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and sister-in-law of the well-known Lady Huntingdon. She built churches, established schools, and was eminent for piety and benevolence. Died in 1739.

See THOMAS BERNARD, "Life of Lady E. Hastings."

Hastings, (Lady FLORA), daughter of the Marquis of Hastings, was born in 1806, and became lady of the bed-chamber to the Duchess of Kent. She was an excellent scholar, and author of a number of graceful poetical effusions, among which are "The Rainbow" and "The Cross of Constantine." Died in 1839.

Hastings, (FRANCIS RAWDON), Marquis of Hastings, the eldest son of the Earl of Moira, was born in 1754. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, and

became adjutant-general in 1778. In 1781 he defeated the Americans at Camden, South Carolina. In 1783 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Rawdon, and in 1793 succeeded his father as Earl of Moira. He fought as major-general against the French in Flanders in 1794. On the formation of a Whig ministry in 1806, he was named master-general of the ordnance. From 1813 to 1823 he held the office of Governor-General of India, and maintained war against the Maharrattas and Goorkas. His administration, on the whole, was accounted prosperous, and his policy liberal. In 1816 he was created Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis of Hastings. In 1824 he was appointed Governor of Malta. Died in 1826.

Hastings, (HANS FRANCIS.) See HUNTINGDON, EARL.

Hastings, (SELINA.) See HUNTINGDON, COUNTESS OF.

Hastings, (WARREN,) the first Governor-General of British India, was born in Worcestershire in 1732. His father, Pynaston, was the son of the rector of Daylesford, who belonged to a noble and once wealthy family. Warren was educated at Westminster, where he formed an intimacy with the poet Cowper, his fellow-student. In 1750 he obtained a clerkship at Calcutta in the service of the East India Company. A few years afterwards, he was selected to negotiate with the native princes, because, in addition to his other qualifications, he was master of the Persian and Hindostanee languages, which few Englishmen at that time could speak. He served as a member of the Council of Bengal from 1761 to 1764, after which he returned to England, having realized a moderate fortune, which was soon dissipated by his liberality or imprudence.

After a repose of four years, he again offered his services to the directors, who appointed him a member of the Council at Madras, where he managed affairs with such ability and success that in 1772 he was made president of the Council of Bengal. In 1773, by an act of Parliament, the control of all British India was given to the Council of Bengal, consisting of four members besides the president, who now obtained the title of governor-general and a large accession of power, except in the contingency that a majority of the council should oppose his measures,—which presently occurred. Sir Philip Francis, combining with two other members, obtained for about two years the chief control, and thwarted the policy of the governor. When the account of Hastings's cruelty and ambition in respect to the Rohilla war, etc. reached England, the directors condemned his conduct; and, as his agent in London had presented to them a conditional resignation received from Hastings, they gladly accepted it, and appointed Mr. Wheler to succeed him. But in the mean time one of his opponents in the council had died, and the governor, having the casting vote, was again absolute. He asserted that he had not resigned; and, with the sanction of the supreme court, (who pronounced his resignation invalid,) and with the popular feeling in his favour, he was able to keep the office.

In 1780, Hastings having said in the council that the conduct of Francis was void of truth and honour, the latter challenged him, and in the exchange of shots was severely wounded. Soon after this, the governor had to contend against Hyder Ali, the King of Mysore, who invaded the Carnatic with 90,000 men, (led by French officers,) defeated several detachments of English, captured their forts, and threatened to subvert their empire. By the prompt, energetic, and politic measures of Hastings the government passed safely through this crisis, and the ambitious designs of Hyder Ali were blasted by the British victory at Porto Novo.

To supply the deficit in the treasury occasioned by this war, he resorted to those violent and unscrupulous measures which provoked his impeachment and have left a stain on his character that even his great talents and services cannot efface. He resolved to plunder Cheyte Sing, the rich Rajah of Benares. By repeated extortions he provoked him to resist, and then punished that resistance by expelling him from his dominions and confiscating his revenue. The spoliation of the Begums of Oude, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was an-

other crime laid to his charge. In 1785 he resigned his office and returned to England. After two sessions had been spent in preparation for his impeachment, the case was formally opened in 1788, by Burke, Fox, and others, and terminated in his acquittal in 1795. For a full account of his trial, see Macaulay's "Essay on Warren Hastings." The company rewarded Hastings with an annuity of £4000, and lent him £50,000 without interest for eighteen years. He purchased the manor of Daylesford, the home of his ancestors, and retired from public life. A few years before his death he was admitted into the privy council, and stood high in the royal favour. Died in 1818.

See MACAULAY, "Essays;" GLEIG, "Life of Warren Hastings," 3 vols., 1841; JAMES MILL, "History of British India;" WILHELM HAERING, "W. Hastings; Vortrag," etc., Berlin, 1844.

Haszkarl, hás'karl, (JUSTUS KARL,) a German botanist, born at Cassel in 1811, made in 1836 a voyage to Java, which he explored for six years. He published a treatise "On the Utility of the Plants of Java," (1844,) and (in Latin) "The Rare Plants of Java," (1847.)

Hatch, (JOHN P.,) an American general, born in the State of New York, graduated at West Point in 1845. He commanded a division at South Mountain, where he was severely wounded, September, 1862, and was employed in South Carolina in 1864 as commander of several districts.

Ha-tee'fee or Hatifi, (Moolana Abdalla, mōō-lā'nā āb-dā'lī), a Persian poet, was a nephew of Jámee. Died in 520.

See HAJI-KHALFAH, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" SIR W. G. OUSELEY, "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets."

Hat'field, (THOMAS,) an English divine, became Bishop of Durham in 1345. He founded Trinity College, Oxford. Died in 1381.

Hatherley, LORD. See WOOD, (WILLIAM PAGE.)

Hatifi. See HATEEFEE.

Hat'sell, (JOHN,) an Englishman, born at Cambridge in 1742. He was clerk of the House of Commons many years, ending about 1796. He published an important work called "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, with Observations," (1781; 4th edition, 4 vols., 1818.) Died in 1820.

Hat'ton, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) an English statesman and favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, born in 1540 at Holdenby. He was appointed lord chancellor in 1587, and, though not a lawyer by profession, he performed the duties of that office with credit. His character and capacity are represented to have been excellent. The public were much astonished when it was announced that the queen had selected for this dignity one whom Lord Campbell describes as "a gay young cavalier, never called to the bar, and chiefly famed for his handsome person, his taste in dress, and his skill in dancing." Some persons ascribe to Hatton the fourth act of "Tancred and Gismund," and several legal treatises. Died in 1591.

See SIR N. HARRIS NICOLAS, "Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton," 1847; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Hatzfeldt, von, fon hāts'fēlt', (FRANZ LUDWIG,) PRINCE, a Prussian general, born in 1756. He was governor of Berlin when that city was taken by the French in 1806. Died in 1827.

Hauber, hōw'ber, (EBERHARD DAVID,) a German theologian, born in Würtemberg in 1695. He wrote a work against magic, entitled "Bibliotheca Acta et Scripta Magica continens," (3 vols., 1741.) Died in 1765.

Haubold, hōw'bol, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German jurist and writer, born at Dresden in 1766. He began to give, as *privat-docent*, a course of lectures on the history of Roman law at the University of Leipsic in 1786. In 1796 he obtained there a chair of Saxon law. Among his works are a "History of Roman Law," ("Historia Juris Romani," 1790,) and "Institutiones Juris Romani Literariæ," (1809.) Died in 1824.

See OTTO, "Necrolog Haubolds," 1824; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" FRIEDERICI, "Lebensbeschreibung des Dr. Haubold," 1826.

Haucal. See HAUKÁL.

Hauch, von, fon hōwk, (JOHANNES CARSTEN,) a popular Danish poet, born at Frederikshald in 1791.

He became professor of natural science at Sorøe. About 1828 he published two volumes of dramas, including "Tiberius," "Bajazet," and "Hamadryaden," a dramatic epic. His "Lyric Poems" ("Lyriske Digte," 1842) had great success. He also wrote several romances, among which are "The Alchemist," and "Robert Fulton," (1853.) In 1850 he was chosen professor of belles-lettres at Copenhagen. Died in 1872.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" P. L. MÖLLER, article in the "Dansk Pantheon;" "North British Review" for September, 1867.

Haudebourt, hōd'boor', (ANTOINETTE CÉCILE HOR-TENSE Lescot—lés'ko'), a skilful French painter of genre, born in Paris in 1784; died in 1845.

Hauenschild, von, fon hōw'gn-shilt', (RICHARD GEORG SPILLER), a German poet, whose *nom de plume* is MAX WALDAU, was born at Breslau in 1822. He published a volume of lyric poems, called "Leaves in the Wind," ("Blätter im Winde," 1848), a novel, entitled "After Nature," ("Nach der Natur," 3 vols., 1850,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Hauff, hōwf, (WILHELM), a German novelist, born at Stuttgart in 1802. He was educated at the University of Tübingen, and produced in 1826 "Lichtenstein," a historical novel, which is greatly admired. He afterwards published "The Man in the Moon," a satire, a number of popular tales, among which is "The Portrait of the Emperor," ("Das Bild des Kaisers,") and a humorous, fantastic work, called "Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller," (1827.) He died prematurely, and much regretted, in November, 1827. Hauff belonged to the school of Hoffmann, but was inferior to him, perhaps, in richness of imagination.

See "Hauff's Leben," by G. SCHWAB, prefixed to an edition of his Works, 36 vols., 1830, and 10 vols., 1837.

Haug, hōwg, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH), a German poet, born in Württemberg in 1761; died in 1829.

Haug, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH), a celebrated German epigrammatist, born in the duchy of Württemberg in 1761. His works are distinguished for elegant versification, and brilliant wit without causticity. In conjunction with Weisser, he published in 1807 an "Epigrammatic Anthology," in 10 vols. Died in 1829.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Houghton, haw'ton, (SIR GRAVES CHAMPNEY), an English author, born in 1787. He was professor at the East India College, Haileybury, from 1817 to 1827. He published, besides other works, a "Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary," and "An Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning," (1839.) Died near Paris in 1849.

Houghton, (WILLIAM), an English dramatist in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, wrote a comedy called "Englishmen for my Money," (1616,) and was one of the authors of the comedy of "Patient Grissill," printed in 1603.

Haugwitz, von, fon hōw'wits, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH KARL), COUNT, a Prussian statesman, born near Oels, in Silesia, in 1752. He was sent as ambassador to the court of Vienna in 1790, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1792. He favoured an alliance with France, and was superseded by Hardenberg in 1804. After the success of Napoleon at Ulm, Haugwitz was recalled and sent to Vienna to treat with the victor, in November, 1805. In the ensuing December he signed a treaty of alliance with France, by which Hanover was ceded to Prussia. He was prime minister in 1806 until the battle of Jena, before which he had made efforts to preserve peace with France. His administration was unpopular. After the disastrous campaign of 1806 he was excluded from all political employment. Died in 1832.

See MINUTOLI, "Der Graf von Haugwitz und Job von Witzleben," 1844.

Haukâl, (Hauca) or Haoucâl, Ibn, ib'n hōw-kâl', (Abool- (or Abûl-) Kâsem-Mohammed, â'bōol kâ'sem mo-hâm'med,) called also simply **Haukâl**, a distinguished Arabian traveller and geographer, was born probably at Bagdâd. Departing from that city in 943 A. D., he traversed for many years the countries which lie between the Indus and the Atlantic. He wrote about 975 A. D. an important work, entitled "A Book of Roads

and Kingdoms," which is furnished with maps and is considered reliable.

See UJLTENBROEK, "Dissertatio de Ibn-Haukalo Geographo," 1822: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hauks'bee or **Hawks'bee**, (FRANCIS), an English philosopher, who was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1705, and was one of the earliest experimenters and discoverers in electricity, which he perceived was excited by the friction of glass. In 1709 he published his "Experiments on Various Subjects, touching Light and Electricity," which was translated into Italian and French.

Haupt, hōwpt, (HERMAN), an American engineer, born in Philadelphia in 1817, graduated at West Point in 1835. He published a "General Theory of Bridge-Construction," (1853,) and before the war of 1861-65 was distinguished as a civil engineer. He was appointed a brigadier-general about August, 1862.

Haupt, hōwpt, (MORTIZ), an eminent German philologist, born at Zittau, in Saxony, in 1808. He was appointed professor of German literature at Leipsic in 1843, but was removed in 1850 because he had taken part in the political movements of 1849. He edited several old German poets, and published a number of works on classical philology, among which is "Observationes criticae," (1841.) A "Review of German Antiquities," founded and edited by him, (1841-60,) is called an excellent work. Died in 1874.

Hauptmann, hōwpt'mân, (MORTIZ), a German composer, born at Dresden in 1792. He was employed in the chapel of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel from 1822 to 1842. He composed masses, sonatas for the piano and violin, an opera named "Matilda," and other works, which are admired for purity of style. He also wrote a treatise on music, "Harmonik und Metrik," (1855.)

Hauréau, hō'râ'ō', (BARTHÉLEMY), an eminent French author, born in Paris in 1812. He was keeper of the manuscripts of the National Library from 1848 to 1852. Among his works, which have a high reputation, are a "Literary History of Maine," (4 vols., 1843-47,) an "Essay on the Scholastic Philosophy," (2 vols., 1850, crowned by the Institute,) and "Francis I. and his Court," (1853.) He wrote articles for Didot's "Biographie Générale," which see.

Hauser, hōw'zēr, (KASPAR), the celebrated Nuremberg foundling, whose mysterious history excited intense interest throughout Europe, was first observed on the 26th of May, 1828, at Nuremberg, by a citizen of that place. He was apparently about sixteen years of age, walked with difficulty, and manifested childish ignorance on the most common affairs of life. When interrogated, he replied in a few broken sentences, and presented a letter purporting to be from a Bavarian peasant, who stated that the boy had been left at his door and had been secretly maintained by him. Having been received into the house of the burgo-master Binder, it was gradually ascertained that Kaspar Hauser, as he called himself, had been kept from infancy in a dark, subterranean prison, provided with bread and water, and otherwise cared for, during his sleep, by an unknown keeper. A short time previous to his escape, however, a man had appeared who, after teaching him to write and to walk, had put him on the road to Nuremberg. He was next taken into the family of Professor Daumer, of Nuremberg, where he showed an eager desire for knowledge, and a surprising memory. While near his patron's house, he was wounded one day by a person who suddenly disappeared and evaded all search. He was soon after this taken under the protection of Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Anspach to be educated. In December, 1833, he was invited to a rendezvous with a person who promised him information of his origin, but who, while Hauser was reading a paper presented to him, inflicted upon him a wound of which he died in three days.

See MERKER, "Kaspar Hauser," 1830; DAUMER, "Mittheilungen über Kaspar Hauser," 1832; SINGER, "Leben Kaspar Hauser's," 1834; LORD STANHOPE, "Materialien zur Geschichte Kaspar Hauser's," 1835; A. VON FEUERBACH, "Account of an Individual kept in a Dungeon."

Hausmann, hōw'ss'mân, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG), a German geologist, born at Hanover in 1782. He obtained in 1811 the chair of geology and mineralogy

at Göttingen. He published a "Manual of Mineralogy," (3 vols., 1813), which is highly esteemed, a "Journey through Scandinavia," (5 vols., 1818), and a work "On the Formation of the Hartz Mountains," (1842.)

Häusser or **Haeusser**, hois'ser, (LUDWIG,) a German historian, born in Alsace in 1818. Among his works, which are highly esteemed, is a "History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the Formation of the Germanic Confederation," (4 vols., 1855.)

Haussez, d', dö'sä', (CHARLES LEMERCHER DE LONGPRÉ—BARON, a French minister of state, born in Normandy in 1778. He was minister of marine from August, 1829, to July, 1830. Died in 1854.

Hausmann, (GEORGES EUGÈNE,) BARON, a French administrator, a grandson of Nicolas, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1809. He obtained in 1853 the important office of prefect of La Seine, (at Paris.) By a lavish expenditure of the public treasure he adorned Paris with new boulevards and other costly public works. He was made a senator in 1857. He was dismissed from his prefecture in 1870, and was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by Ajaccio (Corsica) in 1877.

Hausmann, (NICOLAS,) born in 1761, was an active member of the Convention, (1792-95.) Died in 1846.

Haussonville, d' (JOSEPH OTHENIN BERNARD DE CLÉRON,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in 1809, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842 and in 1846. He published a "History of the Foreign Policy of the French Government from 1830 to 1848," (1850), "L'Eglise Romaine et le Premier Empire," (1870.) "Sainte Beuve," (1875,) and other works. He was elected to the Academy in 1869.

Hautefeuille, hōt'fū' or hōt'fuh'yē, (LAURENT BASILE,) a French jurist, distinguished as a writer on maritime law, was born in Paris in 1805. His principal works are "Législation criminelle maritime," (1839), "Code of Maritime Fishery," (1844,) and "The Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations in Time of Maritime War," (4 vols., 1848-49.) His works have a high reputation on both sides of the Channel.

Hautefeuille, de, dēh hōt'fū' or hōt'fuh'yē, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and mechanic, born at Orléans in 1647. The Duchess of Bouillon patronized him and gave him a pension. Among his inventions was the spiral spring which moderates the movements of the balance of a watch, (1674.) This invention was also claimed by Huyghens. He wrote an "Essay on the Cause of the Echo," (1718,) and many treatises on mechanics, etc. Died in 1724.

Hautefort, d', dōt'for', (MARIE,) Duchesse de Schomberg, a favourite of Louis XIII. of France, was born in 1616. She gained the favour of the king about 1630, and became a maid of honour to the queen, Anne of Austria, with whom she maintained confidential relations. Richelieu induced the king to dismiss her from court in 1640. Died in 1691.

See "Vie de Madame d'Hautefort," anonymous; VICTOR COUSIN, "Madame d'Hautefort."

Hautemer, d', dōt'mair', (GUILLAUME,) Comte de Grancey and Seigneur de Fervaques, (fēr'vāk'), a French general, born in 1538. He fought with distinction against the Spaniards at Saint-Quentin and Gravelines, (1558,) and entered the service of Henry IV., who made him a marshal of France in 1595. Died in 1613.

Hauterive, d', dōt'rēv', (ALEXANDRE MAURICE BLANC DE LANAUAT—blōn dēh lā'nōt') COMTE, an able French diplomatist, born at Aspres (Hautes-Alpes) in 1754. Having been ordered by Bonaparte to compose a manifesto to foreign powers, he produced in 1800 "On the State of France at the End of the Year VIII." He became the confidential secretary of the First Consul, and in 1803 was made a councillor of state. In 1807 he was appointed keeper of the archives of France. He was often consulted by the emperor on foreign affairs, and acted as minister *ad interim* while Chanipagny and Caulaincourt followed the army. Died in 1830.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de la Vie et des Travaux politiques du Comte d'Hauterive," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hauteroche. See ALLIER, (LOUIS.)

Hauteroche, d', dōt'rosh', (NOËL LE BRETON,) SIEUR, a French dramatist and actor, born in Paris about 1617. He produced several popular comedies, among which is "Crispin Médecin," (1670.) Died in 1707.

Haute-Serre, d', dōt'sair', (ANTOINE DADIN—dā'dān'), a French juriconsult, born in the diocese of Cahors, became in 1644 professor of law in Toulouse. He published learned works on the law and on the early history of France. Died in 1682.

Hautesrayes. See DESHAUTESRAYES.

Hauteville, hōt'vèl', or **Hanvill**, de, dēh hōn'vèl', (JEAN,) a French poet, who lived about 1150-90. He left a Latin poem, called "Archithrenius," which was once popular.

Hautpoul, d', dō'pool', (ALPHONSE HENRI,) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Versailles in 1789. He became *maréchal-de-camp* in 1823, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1841. In 1849 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Rome, and showed himself hostile to the republican régime. He was minister of war for several months in 1849 and 1850, and was made a senator in 1852. Died in 1865.

Hautpoul, d', (ANNE MARIE DE MONTGEROULT—dēh mōn'zēh'roo'), COMTESSE, a French authoress, born in Paris in 1763, published "Sappho to Phaoon," a poem, (1790,) and several novels. Died in 1837.

Hautpoul-Salette, d', dō'pool' sā'lèt', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French general, born in 1754 of a noble family in Languedoc. He became general of division under Moreau, and in 1805 distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz, soon after which he was made a senator. He contributed to the victory at Jena in 1806, and was killed at Eylau in February, 1807.

Haüy, hā'we' or hā'ü-e', (RENÉ JUST,) ABBÉ, a distinguished French mineralogist, born at Saint-Just, Picardy, on the 28th of February, 1743. He was educated at the College of Navarre, Paris, in which he was appointed professor of Latin in 1764. His interest in mineralogy was first excited by hearing a lecture from Daubenton, after which he became a diligent student under that professor. By a happy accident, he made an important discovery in crystallography in 1781. As he was examining a prism of calcareous spar in the cabinet of a friend, it fell and was broken into fragments, which presented crystalline faces different from those of the prism, and revealed to him the germ of a new science. Continuing his observations, he demonstrated that the structure of crystals is conformed to invariable laws, that the same mineral contains uniformly the same primary form as the basis of its crystallization, and that they may be cloven in such directions as to lay bare their peculiar primitive forms which lie concealed within them. These discoveries opened a new era in mineralogy, and, when modestly announced to the Academy of Sciences, made a profound sensation. In 1783 Haüy was chosen a member of that Academy. In 1792 he was imprisoned a short time by the revolutionists for refusing to take the required oath. In 1794 the Convention intrusted to him the charge of the cabinet of the School of Mines, and in 1802 he became professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. Napoleon granted him a pension, and named him canon of Notre-Dame and a member of the legion of honour. At the formation of the University he obtained the chair of the faculty of sciences. Amidst the homage of the great world he preserved the modest simplicity of his manners which had distinguished his early life. He published a "Treatise on Mineralogy," (1801,) a standard work of great merit; an "Elementary Treatise on Physics," (1803;) and a "Treatise on Crystallography," (1822.) He refused an offer of 600,000 francs for his collection of minerals. Cuvier has observed that the discoveries of Haüy, like those of Newton, far from losing in generality with the lapse of time, will continually gain in that respect. Died in 1822.

"From the moment that the genius of Haüy discovered the general fact that they could be cloven or split in such directions as to lay bare their peculiar primitive or fundamental forms, (which lay concealed within them as the statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope,) from that moment mineralogy ceased to be an unmeaning list of names, a mere laborious cataloguing

of stones and rubbish." (Sir John Herschel, "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

See **CUVIER's** "Mémoire on R. J. Haüy," and translation of the same in "Smithsonian Report" for 1860; **LUIGI CONFIGLIACHI**, "Memorie intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere dei due Naturalisti Werner e Haüy," 1827; **QUÉRARD**, "La France Littéraire," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Haüy, (**VALENTIN**), brother of the preceding, was born at Saint-Just, in France, in 1745. He was noted for his zeal and success in the education of the blind, a branch of instruction which had been entirely neglected before he, with the aid of the Philanthropic Society, opened a school in Paris in 1784. His success having attracted the attention of the public, Haüy received the title of interpreter and secretary to the king, who took his school under the protection of the state. He published an "Essay on the Education of the Blind," (1786.) About 1800 he ceased to be director of the institution, and his services were acknowledged by the grant of a pension of two thousand francs. A few years later, he founded an institution for the blind in Saint Petersburg. Died in Paris in 1822.

Hav'e-lock, (**SIR HENRY**), a distinguished British general, born at Bishop's Wearmouth, Durham, on the 5th of April, 1795. He entered the army in 1815, as lieutenant, and was ordered to India in 1823. He distinguished himself by his attention to the religious instruction of the men under his command, and was a strict disciplinarian. About 1828 he married Hannah, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Marshman, a missionary. In consequence of his earnest and zealous religious character he was stigmatized as a fanatic by many of his fellow-officers. His promotion was slow. He obtained the rank of captain in 1838, and served on the staff of Sir W. Cotton in the Afghan war. He came to England on sick-leave in 1849, and remained there about two years. In the spring of 1854 he was appointed quartermaster-general. He became adjutant-general in the ensuing winter, and commanded a division in the war against Persia which began in 1856. He returned to India about the beginning of the great Sepoy mutiny which broke out in February, 1857. In July he defeated the Sepoys at Futtehpoore, Arny, and Cawnpore. Having driven Nana Sahib out of Cawnpore, he advanced with about 1500 men to the relief of Lucknow, in which a small garrison was besieged by a large army of Sepoys; but his army was so reduced by disease and the casualties of battle that he was compelled to fall back and await reinforcements. In the mean time General Outram, superior in rank to Havelock, arrived; but he generously waived his rank, and offered to serve as a volunteer, declaring that Havelock was entitled to the honour of relieving Lucknow. He entered that place about the 25th of September, and defended it until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in September, 1857, and died in India in November of the same year.

See **J. T. HEADLEY**, "Life of General H. Havelock," 1859; **JOHN MARSHMAN**, "Life of Sir H. Havelock," 1860; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1860.

Havemann, **há'veh-mân'**, (**WILHELM**), a German historian, born at Lüneburg in 1800, became professor of history at Göttingen in 1838. Among his works is a "History of Brunswick and Lüneburg," (2 vols., 1838.)

Hä'ven, (**ALICE**), originally **EMILY BRADLEY**, an authoress, born at Hudson, New York, about 1825. Her first husband was Joseph C. Neal, of Philadelphia, editor of Neal's "Saturday Gazette." She produced juvenile stories, among which are "Helen Morion," and "No such Word as Fail." Died in 1863.

Haven, (**ERASTUS OTIS**), D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Boston in 1820. He graduated in 1842, and subsequently became professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Michigan. In 1856 he was appointed editor of "Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal," published in Boston. He became chancellor of the Syracuse University in 1874.

Haven, (**NATHANIEL APPLETON**), an American journalist, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1790. He graduated at Harvard in 1807, and from 1821 to 1825 was editor of the "Portsmouth Journal." Died in 1826. A volume of his writings, consisting chiefly of

poems and orations, with a memoir of the author's life, by George Ticknor, was published in 1827.

See "North American Review" for July, 1828.

Havercomp, **hâ'ver-kâmp'**, (**SIGEBERT**), a celebrated Dutch critic and author, born at Utrecht in 1683. He succeeded Gronovius in 1721 as professor of Greek at Leyden, where he afterwards obtained the chair of history and eloquence. Among his most important works are "Dissertations on the Coins of Alexander the Great," (1722,) "Universal History explained by Medals," (in Dutch, 1736,) "Introduction to Roman Antiquities," (in Latin, 1740,) several treatises on Medals, and good editions of Lucretius, (1725,) Josephus, (1726,) and Salust, (1742.) Died at Leyden in 1742.

See **ERSCH** and **GRUBER**, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" **MORÉRI**, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Haverman, **hâ'ver-mân'**, (**MARGARET**), a skilful painter of flowers and fruits, born at Amsterdam in 1720. She worked in Paris. Died about 1795.

Hävernîck or **Hævernîck**, **hâ'ver-nîk'**, (**HEINRICH**), a German theologian and critic, was professor at Rostock and at Königsberg. He published an "Introduction to the Old Testament," (1836-44,) and other works. Died in the prime of life in 1846.

Hav'ers, (**CLOPTON**), an English anatomist, who lived about 1690, wrote "Osteologia Nova," (1691.)

Havet, **hâ'vâ'**, (**ARMAND ERNEST MAURICE**), a French physician and botanist, born at Rouen in 1795; died in Madagascar in 1820.

Hav't-land, (**JOHN**), an architect, born near Taunton, in England, in 1792, emigrated to the United States in his youth. He designed the United States Mint, Philadelphia, and other public edifices. Died in 1852.

Haweis, (**HUGH REGINALD**), an English preacher and lecturer, born at Egham in 1838. He has for many years conducted popular services in London. Among his works are "Music and Morals," and "Ashes to Ashes."

Haweis, (**THOMAS**), an English theologian, born at Truro in 1734, was chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. He published, besides other works, "The Communicant's Spiritual Companion," (1763,) and a "History of the Church of Christ," (3 vols., 1800.) Died in 1820.

Hawes, (**JOEL**), an American writer and Congregational minister, born in Medway, Massachusetts, in 1789. Among his works are "Lectures to Young Men," and "The Religion of the East." Died in 1867.

Hawes, **hauz**, (**STEPHEN**), an English poet, who lived about 1500, was a native of Suffolk, and became groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. He published in 1517 "The Pastime of Pleasure," an allegorical poem, which displays much learning and reflection. Warton says, "If the poems of Rowley are not genuine, the 'Pastime of Pleasure' is almost the only effort of imagination and invention which had appeared in our poetry since Chaucer."

Hawes, (**WILLIAM**), an English physician, born at Islington in 1736, practised in London the most of his life. He distinguished himself by his zealous efforts in behalf of the Humane Society, instituted in 1774. He published several medical works, and an "Account of Dr. Goldsmith's Last Illness." Died in 1808.

Hawke, **hawk**, (**EDWARD**), **LORD**, an English admiral, born in 1715, became a captain in 1734, rear-admiral in 1747, and vice-admiral of the blue in 1748. He commanded the fleet which in 1759 defeated the French near Belleisle. In 1765 he was named first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 was raised to the peerage. Died in 1781.

See **CAMPBELL**, "Lives of British Admirals."

Haw'ker, (**ROBERT**), an English Calvinistic divine, born at Exeter in 1753. He was for fifty years vicar of a church in Plymouth. He published a valuable "Commentary on the Old and New Testament," (9 vols., 1816,) and other religious works. Died in 1827.

Hawkesworth, **hawk's'worth**, (**JOHN**), an English essayist, born in London between 1715 and 1719. He began his literary career as a contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine" about 1740. In 1752, 1753, and 1754 he gained distinction as the editor of the "Adventurer," a series of essays, in which he was assisted by

Dr. Johnson and others. About half of these were his own composition. In 1761 he published an edition of Swift's Works, with a life of that author, which is highly commended. He received from government £6000 for writing an account of Captain Cook's First Voyage, (1773.) Died in 1773.

See DRAKE, "Essays;" W. H. PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies."

Hawkins, (BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE,) an English naturalist, artist, and geologist, born in London in 1807. He published several educational works, among which is "Elements of Form," (1842.) He lectured in New York in 1868. He is eminently skillful in delineating the forms of animals and in restoring fossil remains.

Hawkins, (SIR HENRY,) an English lawyer, born in 1816. He was called to the bar in 1843, and after a very distinguished career as a counsel was raised to the Bench and knighted in 1876.

Hawkins, (SIR JOHN,) M.P., (called by the Italian and Spanish writers of that day *Achines* or *Aquines*), an able English naval officer, born at Plymouth about 1520. After following the slave-trade several years, he was defeated by the Spanish in 1567 near San Juan de Ulloa. As rear-admiral, in 1588, he served with distinction against the Spanish Armada, and was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. In 1595 Hawkins and Drake commanded a large fleet sent against the Spanish colonies in the West Indies; but they were unsuccessful. He is said to have been the first Englishman who was engaged in the slave-trade. Died in 1595.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" FROUDE, "History of England," vol. vii.; J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Hawkins, (SIR JOHN,) a descendant of the preceding, born in London in 1719, was educated for the law. In 1749 he was admitted a member of Johnson's literary club that met in Ivy Lane. In the early part of his life he contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine." Having married in 1753 a wealthy lady named Storer, he retired from the practice of law. In 1763 he was elected a member of the celebrated literary club to which Burke, Johnson, and Goldsmith belonged, and in 1772 he was knighted for his active services in the magistracy. His principal productions are a "History of Music," (in 5 vols., 1776,) (which was coldly received, but is now more esteemed,) and a "Life of Dr. Johnson," (1787.) He was an intimate friend of Johnson, who chose him as one of his executors. He died in 1789, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Hawkins, (JOHN SIDNEY,) eldest son of the preceding, was born about 1757. He wrote a "Life of Da Vinci," and essays on various subjects. Died in 1842.

Hawkins, (LÆTTITA MATILDA,) a sister of the preceding, wrote "The Countess and Gertrude," a novel, (4 vols., 1811.) "Memoirs, Biographical Sketches, and Anecdotes," (2 vols., 1824.) and other works.

Hawkins, (SIR RICHARD,) an English mariner, son of the rear-admiral, noticed above, was born about 1555. He commanded one of the ships which encountered the "Invincible Armada" in 1588. In 1593 he led an expedition of three ships to the South Sea, and was captured by the Spaniards near Peru. After his release he published "Observations" on the voyage. Died in 1622.

See J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Hawkins, (SIR THOMAS,) an English translator, lived in the reign of Charles I. He produced a version of the Odes of Horace, (1631.)

Hawks, **hawks**, (FRANCIS LISTER,) D.D., an American clergyman and author, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1798. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; but his religious convictions induced him in 1821 to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. In 1829 he became pastor of a church in Philadelphia. In 1830 he assumed the pastoral charge of Saint Stephen's Church in New York, and afterwards of Saint Thomas's. In 1837 he and Dr. C. S. Henry commenced the "New York Review," which they continued to publish until 1841. He preached in New Orleans for five years, (1844-49,) and became rector of Calvary Church, New York, about 1850. Among his various works are "Egypt and its Monuments," (1849,) and a "History of North Carolina,"

(1857 *et seq.*) He edited the "Romance of Biography," and other juvenile works. Died at New York in 1866.

Hawkshaw, (SIR JOHN,) an eminent English engineer, born at Leeds in 1811. Among his great works we may mention the South Eastern Company's line between Charing Cross and Cannon Street.

Hawks'moor, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent English architect, born in 1666, was a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. He was employed on several London churches, and made additions to All-Souls College, Oxford. Died in 1736.

Hawk'wood, (SIR JOHN,) an English military adventurer, was the leader of a band of outlaws who entered Italy about 1360. He rendered himself famous by his skill and success, and was hired to fight by the Florentines and the Visconti of Milan. Died in 1394.

Hawley, (GIDEON,) a missionary, who laboured among the American Indians, was born in Connecticut in 1727. He became pastor at Marshpee, Massachusetts, in 1758, and remained there until his death in 1807.

Hawley, (JOSEPH,) an American patriot, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1724. He practised law in his native place, and attained eminence in his profession. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1764. Died in 1788.

Ha'worth, (ADRIAN,) an English naturalist, of Cottenham, Yorkshire. He wrote, among other treatises, "Lepidoptera Britannica," (4 parts, 1803-28,) which is called a work of great value. Died in 1833.

Hawthorne, (JULIAN,) a son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, was born in 1846. He has written much for the press and has published numerous novels, among which we may mention "Bressant," (1873,) "Fortune's Fool," and "Dut."

Haw'thorne, (NATHANIEL,) a distinguished American author, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1804. His father, a ship-captain, died at Havana about 1810. Nathaniel graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, Longfellow the poet being one of his classmates. He was endowed by nature with an acute and subtle intellect, and with imaginative powers of no common order; but these were associated with an extreme and almost morbid sensibility. While at college, his health was delicate, and he is said to have suffered from excessive diffidence and from occasional fits of gloom and deep dejection. Under these circumstances he made the acquaintance of Franklin Pierce, (afterwards President of the United States,) who did much to cheer and encourage him in his moments of despondency. The friendship thus begun lasted through life. After leaving college, Hawthorne spent several years mostly in seclusion and study, writing occasional tales for the papers and periodicals. In 1837 he issued a volume entitled "Twice-told Tales," so named because they had previously been published in another form. This book attracted the notice of Mr. Longfellow, who spoke of it in terms of high praise in the "North American Review." In 1843 Mr. Hawthorne removed to Concord, and resided for some time in an old manse, from the windows of which, it is said, the minister of the parish looked out upon the battle fought between his fellow-townsmen and the British troops on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. In 1846 appeared a volume entitled "Mosses from an Old Manse," a collection of sketches and tales written by him while occupying the manse at Concord. In 1846, under Mr. Polk's administration, he was appointed surveyor of the port of Salem, a position which he held for three years. He published in 1850 his celebrated "Scarlet Letter," a romance of extraordinary power, which raised its author at once to the first rank among American prose writers of fiction. In 1851 appeared his "House of the Seven Gables," in 1852 his "Blithedale Romance," and in 1860 his "Marble Faun," regarded by some as the best of all his works. He had published in 1852 a life of his friend Franklin Pierce, (the Democratic candidate for the Presidency,) who, after his inauguration, appointed his biographer United States consul for Liverpool, perhaps the most lucrative position within the gift of a President. He held this office for four years, after which he spent some time in travelling on the continent of Europe. Soon after his

return to the United States, Mr. Hawthorne published "Our Old Home," containing sketches of English life and character. He died in 1864. Since his death a very attractive work, entitled "Hawthorne's Notes," has been published, (2 vols., 1869,) consisting of his observations on a great variety of subjects.

Mr. Hawthorne's merits as an author are of a peculiar and very high order. As a novelist, all critics acknowledge his power to awaken a deep, intense, and sustained interest; but some of the reviewers object that the tone of his works is not healthful. "The Scarlet Letter," says "Blackwood" for May, 1855, "glows with the fire of a suppressed, secret, feverish excitement: it is not the glow of natural life, but the hectic of disease, which burns upon the cheek of its actors." "The House of the Seven Gables is not less remarkable nor less unwholesome than its predecessor." But, whatever may be thought of the tone of his works, all must concede to him not only great originality, but a rare power of subtle analysis, a delicate and exquisite humour, and a marvellous felicity in the use of language. His style, indeed, may be said to combine almost every excellence,—elegance, simplicity, grace, clearness, and force.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopedia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1863; "North American Review" for July, 1837, July, 1850, and January, 1853; "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1860, (by E. P. WHIPPLE,) and September, 1868.

Haw'trey, (EDWARD CRAVEN,) D.D., an English scholar, born in 1789, became head-master of Eton about 1834, and afterwards provost of the same. Died in 1862.

Haxo, *hák'so'*, (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS BENOÏT,) an able military engineer, born at Lunéville in 1774. He directed the operations at the siege of Saragossa, (1809.) In 1812 he held a high command in the Russian campaign, and was made general of division. He commanded the corps of engineers during the Hundred Days, and was at Waterloo. In 1832 he conducted the siege of Antwerp as commander-in-chief of the engineers. Died in 1838.

See MENGIN, "Notice sur Général Baron Haxo," 1838.

Haxo, (NICOLAS,) a French general, uncle of the preceding, was born at Lunéville about 1750. He distinguished himself at the battle of Collet, and gained a victory at Noirmoutiers. He was killed in 1794.

Hây, (DAVID RAMSAY,) a British artist and eminent writer on the principles of form and colour, was born in Edinburgh in 1798. He learned the trade of house-painter, and was employed by Sir Walter Scott in the decoration of Abbotsford. In 1828 he published "The Laws of Harmonious Colouring," (6th edition, 1847.) He wrote, among other works, "Proportion, or the Geometric Principle of Beauty Analyzed," (1843,) "Science of Proportions of the Human Head and Countenance," (1849,) and "The Science of Beauty as Developed in Nature and Applied in Art," (1856.)

Hây, (JAMES,) a Scottish diplomatist, employed by James I. He was raised to the English peerage as Earl of Carlisle. Died in 1636.

Hay, (WILLIAM,) born in Sussex, England, about 1700, represented Seaford in Parliament from 1734 to 1755. He published an "Essay on Civil Government," (1728,) and a few other works. Died in 1755.

Haydn, *hâ'd'n*, [Ger. pron. *hîd'n*.] (JOSEPH,) a celebrated and original composer, was born at Rohrau, on the frontier of Austria and Hungary, March 31, 1732. His father was a poor mechanic. When he was about eight years old, his voice attracted the notice of Reuter, chapel-master of the cathedral in Vienna, under whom he passed eight years as chorister. Afterwards, being left to his own resources, he endured extreme poverty for several years, during which he became acquainted with the poet Metastasio, from whom he learned Italian. He received some lessons in composition from Porpora, and between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six composed many sonatas, concertos, and symphonies, which were admired. In 1760 he was appointed chapel-master to Prince Esterhazy at Eisenstadt. With this patron and his heir he passed about thirty years, and enjoyed prosperity, excepting the troubles of an ill-assorted marriage, from which he was relieved by a divorce. Having composed a great number of works and acquired

a wide reputation, he produced in London in 1791 six grand symphonies, which were received with great enthusiasm. His noble master-piece the oratorio of "The Creation" was performed in Vienna in 1798, and procured his admission into the French Institute. He surpassed his predecessors in symphonies, and displayed extraordinary fertility of invention. Among his last works is a piece of church music called "The Seasons," (1801.) Died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. Haydn appears to have been exempt from the spirit of rivalry and envy. On one occasion he designated Mozart as the first composer of the world. His happy and genial temperament is reflected in his compositions.

See C. A. GRIESENER, "Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn," 1810; "Letters on the Life and Works of Haydn," in Italian, by CAPPANI, ("Le Haydine," etc.), 1812; FRAMERY, "Notice sur Joseph Haydn," 1810; LE BRETON, "Vie de Joseph Haydn," 1810; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens," A. C. DIËRS, "J. Haydn's Biographie," 1810; L. A. C. DE BEVLE, (under the pseudonym of BOMBET,) "Vie de Haydn, Mozart et Métastase," Paris, 1817; English version of the same, 1817, and Boston, 1839; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1817.

Haydn, *hâ'd'n*, (JOSEPH,) an English author, who published a "Dictionary of Dates and Universal Reference," which is highly commended; also a "Hand-Book of Dignities." Died in London in 1856.

Haydn, (MICHAEL,) a brother of Joseph Haydn the musician, was born at Rohrau in 1737. He was an excellent organist and composer, and became chapel-master in the cathedral of Salzburg. He composed numerous oratorios, masses, Te Deums, and other works. His brother Joseph considered him the greatest composer of sacred music of his time except Mozart. Died in 1808.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Hây'don, (BENJAMIN ROBERT,) an eminent English painter, born at Plymouth in 1786. He went to London in 1804, and was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy. In 1807 he exhibited a painting of the Holy Family resting during their flight to Egypt. In 1809 his "Dentatus" gained the first prize in the exhibition of the British Institution. His "Judgment of Solomon" was purchased for seven hundred guineas. In the early part of his career he quarrelled with the Academy, and when he applied for admission as an associate he was refused. In 1815 he opened a school of painting, in which several eminent artists were formed; but in pecuniary matters he was not successful. While confined in prison for debt in 1827, he painted the "Mock Election," for which George IV. paid him five hundred guineas. "Napoleon Musing at Saint Helena" was one of his most admired productions. In 1837-38-39 he gave lectures on Painting, which were very popular, and were published in 1844. The last years of his life were rendered unhappy by pecuniary difficulties, and his mind became so disordered that he committed suicide in June, 1846. His merit as a painter is variously estimated. The Landseers were his pupils.

See his Life, by THOMAS TAYLOR, 1853, 3 vols.; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1853; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1853.

Haye, Ia. See CORMENIN and DELAHAYE.

Hayer, *hâ'yâ'*, (JEAN NICOLAS HUBERT,) a French monk, born at Sarre-Louis about 1708. He defended revealed religion against infidels in several works. Died in 1780.

Hayer du Perron, le, *lêh hâ'yâ' dü pä'rôn'*, (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Alençon in 1603; died after 1678.

Hayes, *hâz*, (AUGUSTUS ALLEN,) an American chemist, born at Windsor, Vermont, in 1806. He made several important discoveries, and contributed to Silliman's "Journal of Science," and other scientific publications.

Hayes, *hâz*, (CATHERINE,) a popular vocalist, born at Limerick, Ireland, about 1820. She performed with success in the theatres of Italy, Vienna, and London. In 1851 she visited the United States, and sang in the principal cities. Died in 1861.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1861.

Hayes, (CHARLES,) an English mathematician, born in 1678, wrote learned and ingenious works, among which are treatises on "Fluxions and Conic Sections," on "Longitude," and "Chronology of the Septuagint." Died in 1760.

Hayes, (ISAAC I.), an American explorer, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. The same year he accompanied Dr. Kane on an exploring expedition to the North Pole. After passing two winters in the northern regions, blocked up in the ice, and suffering incredible hardships, they returned in the autumn of 1855. (See KANE, ELISHA K.) Dr. Hayes published an interesting account of his share in this expedition, entitled "An Arctic Boat Journey," (Boston, 1860.) In 1860 he conducted a second expedition to the Arctic regions, and returned in the autumn of 1861. He afterwards wrote a tale, entitled "Cast away in the Cold." Died in 1881.

Hayes, (Rutherford Burford), an American statesman, born in Connecticut in 1822. He began life as a lawyer in Ohio, but joined the army in 1861, and was wounded at the engagement of South Mountain in 1862; he afterwards rose to the rank of major-general. He was first elected to Congress in 1864, and has twice been governor of Ohio. In 1877, after an extremely close contest, he became President of the United States.

Hayes, (WILLIAM), an English musical composer, born in 1708; died in 1777.

Hayez, (FRANCESCO), an Italian historical painter and excellent colorist, born at Venice in 1792. Among his works are "Laocoon," and "The Two Foscari."

Hayley, (WILLIAM), an English author, born at Chichester in 1745, resided at Earham, and enjoyed an easy fortune in literary pursuits. In 1792 he became acquainted with the poet Cowper, whose life he afterwards wrote, (1804.) His chief poems are "An Essay on History," (1780) "Triumphs of Temper," (1781,) "An Essay on Painting," and "An Essay on Epic Poetry," (1782.) He was not without taste, and had some skill in versification; but his poetry is feeble and infected with mawkish sentiment. Died in 1820.

Haym, hīm, (NICCOLÒ FRANCESCO), a musician and bibliographer, born in Rome about 1680. He composed several admired sonatas, and published a valuable work on Italian bibliography, called "Notices of Rare Books in the Italian Language," (1726.) Died in London in 1730.

Hay'man, (FRANCIS), an English historical painter, born at Exeter in 1708, lived chiefly in London. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy. Among his principal productions are his illustrations of Shakspeare and Milton. Died in 1776.

Haymo or **Haimo**, hi'mo, or **Aimo**, i'mo, a German ecclesiastic, whose writings had a high reputation, became Bishop of Halberstadt in 841 A.D. He wrote "Commentaries on the Scriptures." Died in 853.

Haynau, von, fon hi'nōw, (JULIUS JAKOB,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Cassel in 1786, was a natural son of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. He entered the Austrian service in 1801, became colonel in 1830, and field-marshal-lieutenant in 1844. In the suppression of a revolt in Italy in 1848 and 1849, he displayed some military skill and became notorious for his cruelty. He obtained in May, 1849, the chief command of the Austrian army in Hungary, and defeated the Hungarians in several actions. The execution of the vanquished chiefs and patriots by his orders excited general indignation. He was deprived of his command in 1850. During a visit to London in 1850, he was assaulted and roughly treated by the draymen of Barclay & Perkins's brewery. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hayne, (ARTHUR P.) a brother of Robert Y. Hayne, noticed below, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1790. He entered the army in 1807, served during the war of 1812, distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, January, 1815, and obtained the rank of adjutant-general. He resigned his commission in 1820, and became a lawyer. In 1858 he was chosen a United States Senator. Died in 1867.

Hayne, hi'nēh, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLÖB,) a German botanist, born in 1763, became professor of botany at Berlin. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Description and Representation of Plants used in Medi-

cine," (11 vols., 1802-31, with 600 plates designed by himself.) Died in 1832.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Hayne, (ISAAC), an officer, born in South Carolina in 1745, became a wealthy planter. He served against the British at the siege of Charleston in 1780, was taken prisoner and paroled. The British by threats induced him to subscribe a declaration of allegiance, and afterwards required him to take arms for the king. To avoid this necessity, he joined the American army, was taken prisoner, and hung in August, 1781.

Hayne, (JULIA DEAN,) a popular American actress, born at Pleasant Valley, New York, in 1830, has performed with success in the United States and England.

Hayne, (PAUL H.), a poet, and nephew of Robert Y. Hayne, noticed below, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1831. He has published several volumes of poems.

Hayne, (ROBERT YOUNG,) a distinguished American orator, born in the parish of Saint Paul, South Carolina, in 1791, was a grand-nephew of Isaac Hayne, who was executed by the British in 1781. He studied law with Langdon Cheves, and became eminent in his profession. In 1818 he was chosen Speaker of the legislature of South Carolina, which he represented in the national Senate from 1823 to 1832. In January, 1830, he made an eloquent speech in the Senate, to which Webster replied in one of his most successful and memorable efforts. He was Governor of his native State from 1832 to 1834, and advocated nullification. Died in 1840.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Hayne, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English critic and teacher, born in Leicestershire in 1581, was a graduate of Oxford, and an excellent linguist. He published a "Latin Grammar," a "Life of Luther," a "General View of the Holy Scripture," and other works. Died in 1645.

Haynes, hānz, (HOPTON,) born in 1672, was assayer of the English mint, and a friend of Sir Isaac Newton. He wrote zealously in defence of Unitarian doctrines. Died in 1749.

Haynes, (JOHN,) an Anglo-American governor, was born in Essex, England, and removed to Boston in 1633. In 1635 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1636 he became one of the chief founders of Connecticut, of which he was chosen the first Governor in 1639, and was afterwards several times re-elected. Died in 1654.

Haynes, hānz, (LEMUEL,) an eminent coloured minister, born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1753. He early displayed a remarkable thirst for knowledge, and, by devoting all his leisure to study, became in a few years a good Latin and Greek scholar. In 1775 he joined the American army, and the next year served in the expedition to Ticonderoga. Licensed to preach in 1780, he was thirty years pastor in West Rutland, Vermont. From 1822 until his death, in 1833, he preached to a congregation in Granville, New York. His famous sermon against Universalism, in reply to Hosea Ballou, has been widely read. A memoir of his life was published by the Rev. Dr. Cooley.

Hays, hāz, (ALEXANDER,) an American general, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1844. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1862, commanded a division at Gettysburg, July, 1863, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864.

Hays, (WILLIAM JACOB,) a painter of animals, was born in the city of New York in 1830. He produced many pictures of dogs and game. Died in 1875.

Hayter, (Sir GEORGE,) an English painter of history and portraits, was born in London about 1792. He studied for several years in Italy, and after his return was knighted in 1842. Among his finest productions are "Victoria taking the Oath at the Coronation," and "The Trial of Lord Russell." Died in 1871.

Hayter, (Rev. JOHN,) was employed to superintend the process of unrolling the Greek manuscripts found at Heiculanum. He published a "Report on the Herculanum Manuscripts," (1811.) Died in 1818.

Hayward, (ABRAHAM,) an English lawyer and author, born in 1803. Died in 1884.

Häy'ward, (Sir JOHN,) an English historian, who published in 1599 "The First Part of the Reign of Henry IV." He was knighted in 1619. He also wrote the lives of William I., William II., and Henry I. Died in 1627.

Haywood, (ELIZA.) See HEYWOOD.

Häy'wood, (ELIZABETH,) an English authoress, born in London in 1693, wrote "The Female Spectator," and other works. Died in 1756.

Haz'ard, (EBENEZER,) born in Philadelphia about 1744, was postmaster-general of the United States from 1782 to 1789. He published "Historical Collection of State Papers," etc., (1792.) Died in 1817.

Hazard, (SAMUEL,) a son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1784. He published in 1828-36 the "Register of Pennsylvania," containing historical documents, etc. He also wrote the "Annals of Pennsylvania from 1609 to 1682."

Hä'zen, (WILLIAM B.,) an American general, born in Vermont in 1830, graduated at West Point in 1855. He served as colonel at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and as brigadier-general at the battles of Stone River, which ended in January, 1863, and Chickamauga, September 19 and 20 of the same year. He commanded a division of the army of General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, and in the march from that place to the sea, in 1864; and he was made a major-general of volunteers in December of that year.

Hä'zle-rig, written also **Heselrige**, (Sir ARTHUR,) an English Puritan, who took a prominent part in the opposition to Charles I., was born about 1612. He represented Leicestershire in the Long Parliament, and was one of the five members whom the king attempted to arrest in 1642 on a charge of treason. During the civil war he served in the army of Parliament as colonel. In 1649 he was chosen a member of the council of state, and in 1653 was created a peer by Cromwell, but preferred to retain his seat in the House of Commons. Died in 1660.

Häz'litt, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English critic and miscellaneous author, born at Maidstone, April 10, 1773, was the son of a Unitarian minister. After making creditable essays in the art of painting, he adopted literature as a profession, and in 1803 obtained employment as a reporter for the London newspapers. In 1805 he published his first work, "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," followed by "The Eloquence of the British Senate," (1808,) with critical notes. In 1808 he married Miss Stoddart. Between 1813 and 1818 he delivered lectures on philosophy and English poetry, some of which were published and favourably received: Of his very numerous and various works the following are perhaps the principal: "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," (1817,) "Original Essays," (1821,) "The Spirit of the Age," (1824,) "The Plain Speaker," "Political Essays," "Table-Talk," (1824,) and "The Life of Napoleon," (4 vols., 1823.) In the latter part of his life he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." He enjoyed a high reputation as a critic; but allowance must be made for his prejudice against living authors. Sir Archibald Alison expressed the opinion that "in critical disquisitions on the leading characters and works of the drama, he is not surpassed in the whole range of English literature." Died in 1830.

See "Literary Remains of W. Hazlitt, with a Notice of his Life, by his Son," etc., 2 vols., 1836.

Hazlitt, (WILLIAM,) JR., a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1810. He has distinguished himself as the translator of various works, among which are a "Life of Luther," (1846,) Guizot's "History of the English Revolution," (1846,) and Thierry's "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," (1847.) He has edited the Works of De Foe, (1840,) and those of his father. He has been a registrar of the London Bankruptcy Court since 1854.

Hazlitt, (WILLIAM CAREW,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1834. He has written a large number of interesting books, among which we may mention a "History of the Republic of Venice," 4 vols., (1860,) "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors," (1874,) and a "Catalogue of the Huth Library," (1880.)

Head, hed, (Sir EDMUND WALKER,) an English colonial governor, born near Maidstone, Kent, in 1805. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in 1847, and succeeded Lord Elgin as Governor-General of Canada in 1854. He wrote a "Hand-Book of the History of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting," (1848,) a work of merit. Died in January, 1868.

Head, (Sir FRANCIS BOND,) a popular English writer, born near Rochester, Kent, in 1793. He was a captain in the army when, in 1825, he went to South America as agent of a mining association, and in 1826 published "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," etc., which was received with much favour. In 1833 he produced a successful humorous book, called "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau." He became in 1836 Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in which an insurrection broke out in 1837. After the suppression of this he resigned, and returned to England in 1838. In 1867 he was made a privy councillor. He wrote "The Emigrant," (6th edition, 1852,) and other works. He died in 1875.

Head, (Sir GEORGE,) a brother of the preceding, was born near Rochester in 1782. He served in the army in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, when he was ordered to Canada and Nova Scotia. After his return to England he published "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," (1829,) and several other books of travel. In 1849 appeared his "Rome: a Tour of Many Days," said to be a standard work. He was made a knight in 1831. Died in 1855.

Head, (RICHARD,) an Irish dramatist, wrote comedies. He was drowned at sea in 1678.

Headley, héd'le, (HENRY,) an English author, born at Norwich in 1766, was educated at Oxford. In 1786 he published a volume of poems, and wrote several articles for the "Gentleman's Magazine," and No. 16 in "Olla Podrida." In 1787 he published "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets, with Remarks." His biographer, Rev. H. Kett, says, "His principles of criticism are sound, and his remarks pertinent. . . His biographical sketches of the old English poets may be considered as a rich cabinet of exquisite portraits." Died in 1788.

See H. KETT, "Sketch of H. Headley," prefixed to his "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets," 1810.

Headley, héd'le, (JOEL TYLER,) an American writer, born in Delaware county, New York, in 1814, graduated at Union College in 1839. Among his numerous works are "Napoleon and his Marshals," (2 vols., 1846,) a "Life of Oliver Cromwell," (1848,) and a "History of the Second War between England and the United States," (2 vols., 1853.) In 1855 he was elected secretary of state for New York.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Hēa'ly, (GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER,) an American portrait-painter, born in Boston in 1808. He worked for some years in Paris, and obtained a medal of the second class there in 1835. Among his works are "Webster's Reply to Hayne," and "Dr. Franklin before Louis XVI. of France."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists," 1867.

Hēa'pÿ, written also **Heaphy**, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1775; died in 1835.

Hearne, hērn, (SAMUEL,) an English traveller, born in London in 1745, was for several years a midshipman in the royal navy. Having entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, he was sent in 1769 on an expedition to discover a Northwest passage, and was the first European who penetrated to the ocean north of America. Of this journey an account was published in 1795. Died in 1792.

Hearne, (THOMAS,) an eminent English antiquary and collator of manuscripts, was born at White Waltham, Berkshire, in 1678. He became assistant librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in 1712; but, being a zealous Jacobite, he refused to take the oath to George I., and lost his office. He published accurate editions, with annotations, of many old works, among which are Livy's "History," (1703,) Spelman's "Life of Alfred the Great," (1710,) Leland's "Itinerary," (9 vols., 1710,) and Camden's "Annals," (3 vols., 1717.) He is introduced

in Pope's "Dunciad" under the name of "Wormius." Died in 1735.

See HUDESFORD, "Life of Thomas Hearne," 1772.

Hearne, (THOMAS,) an English artist, born at Marshfield in 1744, was a landscape-painter in water-colours, and a topographical designer. Died in 1817.

Hēath, (BENJAMIN,) an English lawyer and scholar, who published in 1740 an "Essay on the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes," and in 1765 a "Revisal of Shakspeare's Text." Died in 1766.

Heath, (CHARLES,) an English editor and engraver, born in 1784, gained distinction by the publication of the "Shakspeare Gallery," "Waverley Gallery," "Book of Beauty," and other annuals. Died in 1848.

Heath, (JAMES,) a historical writer, born in London in 1629. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Late Intestine War in the Three Kingdoms," (1661,) "The Glories of Charles II.'s Restoration," (1662,) and other works. Died in 1664.

Heath, (JAMES,) an eminent English engraver, born about 1760. Among his principal works are "The Death of Lord Nelson," after West, and a portrait of Washington, after Stuart. He was the father of Charles Heath, noticed above. Died in 1834.

Heath, (NICHOLAS,) born in London about 1500, became Archbishop of York and lord chancellor in 1556, in the reign of Queen Mary. Having refused to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his office by Queen Elizabeth in 1558, and confined in the Tower. Died in 1579.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Hēath, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1737, was a farmer when the Revolution began. In 1775 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and in August, 1776, a major-general. He commanded near King's Bridge, New York, in 1776, and in the next year was transferred to the Eastern army, stationed near Boston, where he had temporary charge of the troops of Burgoyne who had surrendered at Saratoga. He returned to the main army in 1779, and was employed in the Highlands of the Hudson until the end of the war. In 1798 he published a volume of military "Memoirs." Died in 1814.

Hēathcōat, (JOHN,) an English mechanical genius, born in Leicestershire in 1784. He settled at Nottingham as a "setter-up" of hosiery and warp frames, and invented a machine for making lace. Died in 1861.

Hēathcote, (RALPH,) an English clergyman and author, born in Leicestershire in 1721. He became vicar of Barkby in 1748, and prebendary of Southwell in 1768. He wrote a "History of Astronomy," and a "Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," besides other works on various subjects. Died in 1795.

Heathfield, LORD. See ELLIOT, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS.)

Hebbel, hēb'bel, (FRIEDRICH,) a lyric poet and dramatist, born in Ditmarsch, in Holstein, in 1813, lived many years in Vienna. He wrote tragedies entitled "Genoveva" and "Maria Magdalena," and poems which were well received. Died in 1863.

See EMIL KUH, "F. Hebbel; eine Charakteristik," 1854.

He'be, [Gr. Ἥβη; Fr. HÉBÉ, à'bà'], a goddess of the Greek mythology, and the personification of youth, was represented as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, (Hera.) According to Homer, she was a minister of the gods, and it was one of the duties of her office to fill their cups with nectar. She became the wife of Hercules after his apotheosis.

Hebel, hā'bel, (JOHANN PETER,) a distinguished German poet, born at Båle in 1760, became in 1808 rector of the Academy of Carlsruhe, and in 1819 provost of the ecclesiastic chapter, (*Kirchen-Commission*.) His poems in the Suabian dialect ("Allemannische Gedichte," 1803) rendered his name popular throughout Germany. He describes nature in a simple and effective style. He published "Bible Histories for Youth," and several other works. Died in 1826.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" J. C. SCHULTHEISS, "Lebensbeschreibung von J. P. Hebel," 1831; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" and the article entitled "The German Burns" in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1862, (by BAYARD TAYLOR.)

Hebenstreit, hā'ben-strēt', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born in 1686; died in 1756.

Hebenstreit, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German naturalist and physician, born at Neustadt on the Orla, Saxony, in 1703, was professor of medicine at Leipsic. He wrote an admired Latin poem on Man, "De Homine Sano et Ægrotō," (1758,) "Palæologia Therapiae," (1779,) and an interesting account of a "Journey to Algiers, Tunis, etc.," which he made in 1732. Died in 1757.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Memoria J. E. Hebenstreiti," 1759.

He'ber, (REGINALD,) an excellent English poet and prelate, born at Malpas, in Cheshire, on the 21st of April, 1783. He was the second son of Reginald Heber, rector of Hodnet. In 1800 he entered Brazenose College, Oxford, where he produced in 1803 his beautiful prize poem "Palestine." He made a tour on the continent in 1805 and 1806, obtained the living of Hodnet in 1807, and married Amelia Shipley in 1809. In 1812 he published a volume of poems, containing translations from Pindar, and a poem entitled "Europe: Lines on the Present War." He afterwards composed more than fifty "Hymns adapted to the Weekly Church Service." "These hymns," says D. M. Moir, "have been by far the most popular of his productions, and deservedly so; for in purity and elevation of sentiment, in simple pathos and eloquent earnestness, it would be difficult to find anything superior to them in the range of lyric poetry." He was elected preacher to Lincoln's Inn in 1822, and appointed Bishop of Calcutta in January, 1823. After visiting many remote parts of his very extensive diocese, he died of apoplexy, at Trichinopoly, on the 3d of April, 1826, leaving a high reputation for genius, piety, and liberality. His journal of a "Journey through India from Calcutta to Bombay, with Notes on Ceylon," (2 vols., 1828,) is called by the "London Quarterly Review" "one of the most delightful books in the language." "Independently of its moral attraction," says Lord Jeffrey, "we are induced to think it the most instructive and important publication that has ever been given to the world on the actual state and condition of our Indian empire." The same critic pays this high tribute to his character: "Learned, polished, and dignified he was undoubtedly; yet far more conspicuously kind, humble, tolerant, and laborious;—zealous for his church, too, and not forgetful of his station; but remembering it more for the duties than for the honours that were attached to it, and infinitely more zealous for the religious improvement and for the happiness of his fellow-creatures of every tongue, faith, and complexion; indulgent to all errors and infirmities; liberal in the best and truest sense of the word; humbly and conscientiously diffident of his own excellent judgment and never-failing charity."

See "Life of Reginald Heber," by his widow, 4 vols., 1830; REV. GEORGE BONNER, "Memoir of R. Heber;" KROHN, "Hebers Leben," Berlin, 2 vols., 1831; THOMAS TAYLOR, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Reginald Heber;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1828.

Heber, (RICHARD,) a bibliomaniac and an excellent classical scholar, a half-brother of the preceding, was born in Westminster in 1773. He was educated at Oxford. In 1804 he inherited his father's estate at Hodnet, and represented the University of Oxford in Parliament from 1821 to 1826. He indulged an extravagant passion for collecting books, on which he is said to have spent about £180,000. He owned large libraries in London, Oxford, Paris, Antwerp, Ghent, Hodnet, and other places. He edited Silius Italicus and Claudian in 1792. Died in 1833. Sir Walter Scott dedicated to him the sixth canto of "Marmion."

Hēb'er-den, (WILLIAM,) an eminent physician, born in London in 1710, was educated at Cambridge. In 1748 he began the practice of medicine in London, in which he acquired a high reputation. In 1750 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed. He was reputed one of the best classical scholars of his time. His greatest work, "Medical Commentaries," (1802,) was written in elegant Latin. His moral character was excellent. Died in 1801. His son, WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D., wrote a "Treatise on the Increase and Decrease of Different Diseases," (1801.)

Heberer, hā'beh-rer, (MICHAEL,) a German traveller, born in Baden about 1550. He passed about three years as a captive and slave in Egypt and Turkey, and published a Narrative of his adventures. Died in 1610.

Hébert, hā'bair', (ANTOINE AUGUSTE ERNEST,) a French historical painter, born at Grenoble in 1817, was a pupil of David of Angers. He gained the first grand prize in 1839 for his picture of "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." Among his works, which are admired for vigour of expression, are "Tasso in Prison," "The Malaria," (1850,) and "Les Filles d'Alvito," (1855.) See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hébert, (JACQUES RENÉ,) a French demagogue, born at Alençon in 1755, came to Paris when quite young, and was a desperate adventurer when the Revolution began. He gained notoriety by editing a scurrilous Jacobin paper named "Père Duchêne." Hébert and Chaumette were the authors of the atheistic festivals of Reason. Having been proscribed by Robespierre and Danton and charged with a conspiracy to massacre the Convention, he was executed in March, 1794.

Hébert, (MICHEL PIERRE ALEXIS,) a French advocate, born at Granville (Manche) in 1799.

Hébert, (PAUL O.) an American general in the Confederate service, born in Louisiana. He served in Mexico in 1847, became Governor of Louisiana in 1854, and was made a brigadier-general in 1861.

Hébraïl, hā'brā'ïl or hā'brā'ï'ye, (JACQUES,) a French bibliographer, born at Castelnaudary in 1716. He published "La France littéraire," (2 vols., 1769,) which is praised for accuracy. Died about 1800.

Hécart, hā'kār', (GABRIEL ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Valenciennes in 1755; died in 1838.

Hecataeus, hēk'a-tee'us, [Gr. Ἡκαταῖος; Fr. HÉCATÉE, hā'kǎ'tá',] OF ABDE'RA, a Greek historian, who lived about 330 B.C. He wrote a work on the Hyperboreans, and another on Egypt. Fragments of these are extant.

Hecataeus OF MI-LE'TUS, son of Hegesander, lived about 500 B.C. He was an eminent geographer, and one of the earliest Greek historians. Like Herodotus, he travelled in Egypt and other countries to obtain materials for his history. His works were highly esteemed by the ancients.

See KLAUSEN, "De Vita et Scriptis Hecataei;" C. MÜLLER, "De Vita et Scriptis Hecataei."

Hecate, hēk'a-te or hēk'at, [Ἑκάτη,] in Greek mythology, was the daughter of Perses and Asteria. She is first mentioned by Hesiod, and appears to have been unknown in the age of Homer. Her attributes were various and apparently contradictory: she was said to dispense blessings and avert misfortunes, and was also described as a cruel infernal deity, presiding over magic and nocturnal incantations. She was represented with a hideous aspect, having her head surrounded with serpents, and infernal dogs howling around her.

Hec'a-ton, [Gr. Ἑκάτων,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, born at Rhodes, lived in the first century after Christ.

Hecht, hēkt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist and Lutheran divine, born at Halle in 1696; died in 1748.

Heck, van, vān hēk, (JAN,) an excellent Flemish painter of landscapes, flowers, and fruit, born near Oudenarde about 1625. He worked in Rome and Antwerp. Died after 1660.

Heck, van der, vān der hēk, (NIKLAAS,) a Dutch painter of Alkmaar, was born about 1580. He excelled in landscape and history, was a good colorist, and skilful in chiaroscuro. Died in 1638.

Heck, von. See HEGIUS.

Heckel, hēk'el, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Gera about 1640; died in 1715.

Hecker, hēk'ker, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and medical writer, born near Halle in 1763; died in 1811.

Hecker, (FRIEDRICH KARL FRANZ,) a German radical politician and lawyer, born in Baden in 1811. After the revolution of 1848-49 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Belleville, Illinois. Died in 1881.

Heck'er, (ISAAC THOMAS,) an American theologian, born in New York in 1819. He became a Roman

Catholic priest about 1848. He published "Questions of the Soul," (1855,) and other works.

Hecker, (JUSTUS FRIEDRICH KARL,) son of August Friedrich, noticed above, was born at Erfurt in 1795. He published "The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century," and other valuable medical treatises. Died in 1850.

Heckewelder, hēk'eh-wēl'der, (REV. JOHN,) a Moravian missionary, born in Bedford, England, in 1743, was employed many years among the Delaware Indians. He wrote an interesting, but rather flattering, account of the "History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations," (1819.) "His account," according to General Cass, "is pure unmixed panegyric." His death is variously dated 1810, 1823, and 1826.

See E. RONDTHALER, "Life of J. Heckewelder," Philadelphia, 1847.

Heckscher, hēk'sher, (JOHANN GUSTAV MORITZ,) a German politician, born at Hamburg in 1797. As a member of the Parliament of Frankfurt, he voted for the Archduke John as vicar of the empire, and was appointed by him minister of justice and of foreign affairs in 1848. He was removed from office before 1849.

Hecquet, hā'kà', (PHILIPPE,) an eminent French physician, born at Abbeville in 1661. In 1688 he began to practise at Port-Royal, where he adopted habits of rigid abstinence and other austerities, to which he adhered to the end of his life. In 1697 he became a member of the Faculty of Paris, who employed him as professor of materia medica. He advocated the free use of the lancet, and wrote numerous professional treatises, one of which is called "Novus Medicinæ Conspectus," (1722.) It is said that Hecquet was the prototype of "Doctor Sangrado" in "Gil Blas." He was sometimes called "the French Hippocrates." Died in 1737.

See SAINT-MARC, "Vie de P. Hecquet;" "Biographie Médicale."

Hec'tor, [Gr. Ἑκτωρ; It. ETTORE, èt-to'rá,] a famous Trojan hero, the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba, was the most valiant defender of Troy when that city was besieged by the Greeks. His character is one of the most admirable conceptions of Homer's genius. After performing prodigies of valour, fighting single combats with Ajax and Diomed, and slaying Patroclus, he was killed by Achilles.

See HOMER'S "Iliad," *passim*.

Hec'u-ba or **Hek'a-be**, [Gr. Ἑκὺβη; Fr. HÉCUBE, à'kü'b',] was the second wife of Priam, King of Troy. She was the mother of nineteen children, among the most celebrated of whom were Hector, Paris, Cassandra, and Helenus. Having, after the fall of Troy, been enslaved by the Greeks, she threw herself into the sea. Other accounts state that she was stoned by the Greeks and was metamorphosed into a dog.

Hécube. See HECUBA.

Hed'ding, (ELIJAH,) an American Methodist bishop, born in the State of New York in 1780. He was elected a bishop about 1824. Died at Poughkeepsie in 1852.

Hédelin. See AUBIGNAC, D'.

Hedenborg, hā'den-borg, (JOHAN,) a Swedish physician and traveller, born at Heda in 1787, visited the Levant in 1825. He published "The Manners and Customs of the Turks," (1839-42,) and "Travels in Egypt and the Interior of Africa," (1843.)

Hederich, hā'deh-rik', or **Hed'er-ic**, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent German lexicographer, was born at Geithain, in Saxony, in 1675. He was rector of the College of Grossenhain for forty-two years, and published many useful school-books, among which are a "Lexicon Manuale Græcum," (1722,) and a "Dictionary of Mythology," (1724.) The former was extensively used in Germany and England. An improved edition was published by Ernesti in 1766. Died in 1748.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hedge, (FREDERICK HENRY, D.D.,) a distinguished scholar and Unitarian divine, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 12, 1805. He studied in Germany; after his return he graduated, in 1825, at Harvard, where also he was a student in divinity. He officiated for some years in West Cambridge; and in 1835 he removed to Bangor, Maine. In 1847 he visited Europe a second time, and on his return was settled for a few years in

Providence, Rhode Island. He was invited in 1856 to take the pastoral charge of the Unitarian church at Brookline, Massachusetts, where he still resides. In 1857 he was chosen professor of ecclesiastical history at the divinity school of Harvard. The same year he became editor of the "Christian Examiner," to which he has made many valuable contributions. Of his numerous publications the most important are "The Prose Writers of Germany," (1848), "Reason in Religion," (1865,) and "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition," (1870.) Dr. Hedge is distinguished for his varied learning and high literary culture, as well as for strength, originality, and acuteness of intellect; and his writings are destined, we doubt not, to take a permanent place in his country's literature.

See "North American Review" for October, 1848.

Hedge, (LEVI), the father of the preceding, born at Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1767, was for many years professor of logic and metaphysics at Harvard. His "System of Logic" (1818) had a great success, and was translated into German. Died in 1843.

Hedgees, (Sir CHARLES), an English politician, graduated at Oxford in 1675. In 1700 he was appointed one of the chief secretaries of state. About the same time he was returned to Parliament, in which he sat many years. The Whigs dismissed him from the office of secretary in 1706. Died in 1714.

Hedin, hà-deen', (SVEN ANDERS), a Swedish medical writer, born in Småland in 1750, was a pupil of Linnæus. He became first physician to the King of Sweden in 1798. He wrote, besides other works, a "Eulogy on Linnæus," (1808.) Died in 1821.

Hedio, hà'de-o, (KASPAR), a German Protestant divine, born at Ettlingen, in Baden, in 1494. He became about 1520 court preacher at Mentz, whence he removed to Strasburg in 1523. He preached in the cathedral of this city, and made many converts. He wrote a work on the history of his times, called "Chronicon Germanicum," (1530,) and other works. Died in 1552.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Hedlinger, héd'ling-er, (JOHANN KARL), an eminent Swiss engraver of medals, born at Schwitz in 1691, learned his art with Saint-Urbain, of Nancy. He went to Paris in 1717, after which Charles XII. of Sweden appointed him director of the mint. In 1735 he accepted an invitation from the Russian court, which rewarded him with large presents. He also engraved for other European courts. He is thought to approach the perfection of the ancients more closely than any other modern artist. Died in 1771.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Hédouin, hà'doo-ân', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS), a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1761; died in 1826.

Hédouin, (EDMOND), a French painter of landscapes and genre, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1819.

Hédouin, (PIERRE), a French *littérateur* and musician, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1789.

Hédouin de Pons-Ludon, hà'doo-ân' deh pòn lü'dòn', (JOSEPH ANTOINE), a French poet and *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1739; died in 1817.

Hédouville, hà'doo-vèl', (GABRIEL THÉODORE JOSEPH), COUNT, a French general, born at Laon in 1755. He succeeded Hoche in 1797 as general-in-chief of the army of the West, where the royalists were in arms. He served as chief of the staff of Jerome Bonaparte in the campaign of 1806. Died in 1825.

Hedwig, (JOHANN), written also **Hedwige** and **Jadwiga**, Queen of Poland, born in 1371, was a daughter of Louis of Hungary, and was chosen by the Polish nobles to succeed him on the throne in 1384. She was married to Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania. Historians represent her as beautiful and wise. Died in 1399.

Hedwig, héd'wig, (JOHANN), a celebrated German botanist, born at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, in 1730. He made several important discoveries with the microscope, which he used with great skill. He published in 1795 his "Analytic Description and Designs of New and Doubtful Cryptogamous Plants," (4 vols. fol.) which is esteemed a standard work; also, "Observations on

the True Parts of Generation in Mosses," which he was the first to discover. Died in 1799.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedia;" "Edinburgh Encyclopaedia."

Heede, van, vãn hã'deh, (VIGOR), a Flemish painter, born at Furnes in 1659. He worked in France and Italy, and his native place. Died in 1718.

Heede, van, (WILLEM), a skilful painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1660. He worked at Rome, Venice, and Vienna, where he was patronized by the emperor. His colouring, design, and composition are praised. Died in 1728.

Heem, van, vãn hãm, (JAN DAVID), an excellent Dutch painter of fruit, flowers, and still life, born at Utrecht in 1600. He is regarded as one of the greatest painters in his department of art. His works have an exquisite finish without the appearance of effort, and were sold for very high prices. Died in 1674.

His son, CORNELIS, was a painter of similar subjects.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heemskerck, van, vãn hãms'kêrk, written also **Heemskerck, (JACOB),** a brave and skilful naval officer, born at Amsterdam. He commanded an expedition sent in 1595 to explore a northeast passage to China, but was not successful, his progress being obstructed by ice. Having obtained the rank of admiral, and the command of a fleet of twenty-six vessels, he signally defeated the Spaniards near Gibraltar in 1607. Heemskerck and the Spanish admiral were both killed in this action.

See ENGLBERTS GERRITS, "Leven en Daden der Zeehelden J. van Heemskerck en P. P. Heijn," 1825; MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. iv. chaps. xl.-xlvii.

Heemskerck, van, (MARTIN), an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Heemskerck in 1498. His family name was VAN VEEN. He studied with J. Schoorel, and produced at Haarlem a fine picture of "Saint Luke Painting the Virgin Mary." About 1532 he visited Rome, where he consulted and imitated Michael Angelo. He afterwards returned to Haarlem. His design is correct rather than elegant. Among his works is "Mars and Venus surprised by Vulcan." Died in 1574.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heerbrand, hãr'brãnt, (JACOB), a German Lutheran divine, born at Giengen, in Suabia, about 1520, studied under Luther at Wittenberg. He was professor of theology at Tübingen for about forty years, and wrote "Compendium Theologiæ," (1573.) Died in 1600.

Heere, de, deh hã'reh, (LUCAS), a skilful Flemish painter and poet, born at Ghent in 1534, was the son of John de Heere, a noted sculptor. He was patronized by the court of France, and worked some years in England, where he painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth and of some of the nobility. Among his works are "The Pentecost," and a "Resurrection." He wrote, in Flemish, "The Garden of Poetry," (a poem.) Died in 1584.

See HOUBRACKEN, "Vies des Peintres;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; P. BLOMMAERT, "Levensschets van L. de Heere," 1853.

Heeren, hã'ren, (ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG), an eminent German historian, born near Bremen in October, 1760. Having studied philology at Göttingen under Heyne, he visited Italy, Paris, and the Netherlands. He published in 1801 an edition of the "Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ" of Stobæus, and about the same time became professor of history at Göttingen, having previously married a daughter of Heyne. His "Ancient History" ("Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums") appeared in 1799, and his "History of the Political Systems and Colonies of Europe" in 1809. His greatest work, "Ideas on the Politics, Commerce, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity," ("Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker," etc., in 5 vols.) was completed in 1824, and is generally allowed to possess merits of the highest order. Heeren was editor for a time of the "Gelehrten Anzeigen" at Göttingen, and also had a share in the publication of the "Library of Ancient Literature and Art." He was a member of the principal learned societies of Europe. Died at Göttingen in 1842.

See C. HORCK, "A. H. L. Heeren: Gedächtnissrede," 1843; JACOB GEEL, "Levensschets van A. H. L. Heeren," Delft, 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1838; "North American Review" for January, 1829.

Heerkens, hār'kēns, (GERARD NIKLAAS,) a Dutch physician, and writer of Latin verse, born at Groningen in 1728. He owed his reputation chiefly to his discovery of the country-house of Horace in Italy. He composed, "Iter Venetum," (1760,) and "Notabilia," (1765,) a book of travels in Italy. Died in 1801.

Heermann, (JOHANNES,) a German divine and poet, born in Silesia in 1585. His sacred songs, entitled "Music of the House (or Home) and Heart," (1644,) are highly esteemed. Died in 1647.

Heers van, (HENDRIK,) of Liège, a Flemish medical writer, born about 1570; died about 1636.

Hefele von, (KARL JOSEF,) a German ecclesiastical historian, born in 1809. His greatest work is the "History of Councils," which has been translated into English. He became Bishop of Rotenberg in 1869.

Heffter, hēf'ter, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German jurist and legal writer, born at Schweidnitz in 1796.

Heffter, (MORITZ WILHELM,) a brother of the preceding, was the author of a treatise "On the Religion of the Greeks, Romans, Ancient Egyptians, and Indians," (2d edition, 1848,) and other works.

Hegel, hā'gēl, (GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) one of the most eminent philosophers of the German school of metaphysics, was born at Stuttgart in 1770. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Tübingen as student of theology. Here he formed an intimate acquaintance and friendship with Schelling, although the two friends became subsequently rival candidates for the leadership of German philosophy. On leaving the university he engaged as a private teacher, first at Berne and afterwards at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He became in 1801 a lecturer in the University of Jena. In the same year appeared his first important work, "On the Difference between the Philosophical Systems of Fichte and Schelling." In 1806 he became professor-extraordinary of philosophy at Jena; but, that town having soon after been taken by the French, he was thrown out of employment. For some time he edited a political paper at Bamberg. Here was published (1807) his "Phænomenology," the first part of his "System of Knowledge." In 1808 he was appointed rector of the gymnasium at Nuremberg, where he finished his "Science of Logic," ("Wissenschaft der Logik," in 3 vols., 1812-16.) In 1811 he married Marie von Tucher, a lady of strong religious convictions and rare moral virtues. He was devotedly attached to her, and their union was eminently a happy one. He was called in 1816 to the chair of philosophy at Heidelberg, and while here published his "Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences," in which his whole scheme of philosophy is comprised. In 1818 he succeeded at Berlin to the professorship of philosophy left vacant by the death of Fichte. He died of cholera in 1831. Soon after his death his works were collected and published at Berlin, in 18 vols., (1832-41.)

The philosophy of Hegel is regarded by his followers as by far the most logical, complete, and comprehensive of all the pantheistic systems. With our narrow limits it would be impossible to give even a satisfactory outline of his scheme. Suffice it to say that it is generally regarded as the completion of the great philosophic edifice of which Kant had laid the foundations, and to which Fichte and Schelling had contributed important materials. One of the most striking peculiarities of Hegel's philosophic system is the complete identification of logic with metaphysics. The Hegelians have been divided into three classes, (according to the nomenclature of the French legislative assemblies,) namely, the right, the centre, and the left. The right maintain that the Hegelian philosophy is perfectly harmonious with orthodox Christianity: in other words, it is Christianity viewed in its philosophic aspects. The left, represented by such writers as Strauss, Michelet, Ruge, etc., for the most part deny the personality of God, as well as the truths of Christian revelation, though they differ as to whether the universe is purely material or spiritual in its essence. The centre (it is scarcely necessary to say) occupy middle ground: here belong Rosenkrantz, Vatke, Gans, etc.

"Hegel's system, [of philosophy]," says Dr. Hedge, "has produced a profound impression upon the German mind. The theological and philosophical controversies

of the day rage around it. It is reputed to be the most comprehensive and analytic of pantheistic schemes. Its author and some of his disciples have asserted that it is the same system, in the form of philosophy, which Christianity gives us in the form of faith. But its present position is that of hostility to Christianity." ("Prose Writers of Germany.")

For a full account of Hegel's system, see J. M. STERLING, "Secret of Hegel," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1865; F. ADOLF TRENDELENBURG, "Logische Untersuchungen," 2 vols., 2d edition, 1862; J. WILLM, "Histoire de la Philosophie Allemande depuis Kant jusqu'à Hegel," (Paris, 4 vols., 1846,) vol. iii. See, also, K. F. GOESCHEL, "Hegel und seine Zeit," Berlin, 1832; ROSENKRANTZ, "G. W. F. Hegel's Leben," 1844; PREVOST, "Hegel, Exposition de sa Doctrine," 1844; C. DE RÉMUSAT, "De la Philosophie Allemande," 1845; HAYM, "Hegel und seine Zeit," 1857; COUSIN, "Souvenirs d'un Voyage en Allemagne," 1857.

He-g'e-mon [Ἡγήμων] of Thasos, an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 450 B.C. Aristotle attributes the invention of parody to him.

Hegemon, an Athenian orator, who favoured the Macedonian party. Died in 317 B.C.

Hegendorf, hā'gēn-dorf, (CHRISTOPH,) a German philologist, and friend of Luther, born at Leipsic in 1500; died in 1540.

He-g'e-si-as, [Ἡγῆσιος,] a Greek orator and historian, was born at Magnesia, and lived about 300 or 250 B.C. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great," which appears to have had little merit. Several ancient critics censure the inflated style of his oratory, which was one of the first examples of the "Asiatic" style.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Hegesias, a Cyrenaic philosopher, who is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C., was a disciple of Aristippus. He founded a new sect, called Hegesiacs, maintained that happiness is impossible, and that death is preferable to life. His doctrines induced so many to commit suicide that Ptolemy closed his school.

Hegesias the sculptor. See HEGIAS.

Hégésippe. See HEGESIPPUS.

Hég-e-sip'pus, [Gr. Ἡγήσιππος; Fr. HÉGÉSIPPE, à-zhà-zèp',] an Athenian orator, who lived about 340 B.C. He advocated a declaration of war against Philip of Macedon, and was a colleague of Demosthenes in an embassy to the Peloponnesians.

Hegesippus, an ecclesiastical historian, was a Jew by birth, and lived at Rome in his later years. Having been converted to Christianity, he wrote a "History of the Church," which was the first essay ever made in that department. A few fragments of his work have been preserved by Eusebius. Died about 180 A.D.

See ALLEMAND-LAVIGERIE, "De Hegesippo Disquisitio historica," 1850.

Hegetschweiler, hā'gēt-shwī'ler, (JOHANN,) a Swiss botanist, born at Richersweil in 1789, produced a "Flora" of Switzerland. Died in 1839.

Hegewisch, hā'gēh-wish', (DIETRICH HERMANN,) a German historian, born near Osnabrück in 1740. He wrote a "History of Charlemagne," (1772,) and a "History of the Emperor Frederick II.," (1792.) Died in 1812.

He'g'i-as, [Ἡγίας,] a famous Greek sculptor, who lived about 450 B.C. and was a contemporary of Phidias. Among his works was a statue of Minerva mentioned by Pliny. By some writers he is regarded as identical with Hegesias, an eminent sculptor of the same period.

Hegira, (Hejira.) See MOHAMMED.

Hegius, hā'gē-is, or **von Heck**, fon hēk, (ALEXANDER,) a German scholar, born at Heck, in Westphalia, about 1440, was a pupil of Thomas à Kempis. He taught the classics for thirty years in the College of Deventer, where Erasmus and other eminent men were his pupils, and was the first who introduced the study of Greek into Holland. He wrote Latin verses, and dialogues "De Scientia," etc., and "De Rhetorica." Erasmus classes Hegius among the restorers of classic learning. Died in 1498.

See SAX, "Onomasticon Literarium."

Heiberg, hī'bērg, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a popular Danish dramatist and poet, born at Copenhagen in 1791. He produced in 1811 a drama called "Tycho Brahe's Prediction," and passed several years in France, from which he introduced the vaudeville into Denmark. Among his successful dramas of that kind are "Solomon

and the Hatter," (1826), and "The Danes in Paris," (1833.) He received in 1829 the title of royal dramatic poet and translator. He published several metaphysical works, among which is "The Significance of the Philosophy of the Present Day," ("Ueber die Bedeutung der Philosophie der Gegenwart," 1833.) His poetical works were published in 9 vols., (1833-41.) Died in Paris in 1860.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," vol. ii.

Heiberg, (JOHANNE LOUISE,) whose maiden name was JOHANNE LOUISE PATGES, born at Copenhagen in 1812, was the wife of the preceding, and was the favourite actress of that capital. She was successful in comedy, tragedy, and the opera.

Heiberg, (PEDER ANDREAS,) a distinguished Danish dramatic poet, born at Vordingborg in 1758, was the father of Johan Ludwig Heiberg. Having been banished, on a charge of seditious writing, in 1799, he went to Paris, where he was employed until 1814 by Napoleon and Talleyrand as translator in the department of foreign affairs. He wrote, in Danish, "Heckingborn," a comedy, "The Voyager to China," and other dramas; also a "Historical and Critical Summary of the Danish Monarchy," (1820,) and various other works. Died in Paris in 1841. His wife, THOMASINA CHRISTINA BUNTSSEN, an authoress, is noticed in this work under GYLLEMBOURG, which see.

See Memoirs of Heiberg's Life in France, by himself, entitled "Erindring af min politiske og literaire Vandel i Frankrig," 1830; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" PEDER ANDREAS HEIBERG, "Tre Aar i Bergen; autobiografisk Episode," 1829.

Heidanus, hî-dâ'nûs, (ABRAHAM,) a theologian and Cartesian philosopher, born in the Palatinate in 1597, became professor of theology at Leyden about 1647. Died in 1678.

Heideck. See HEIDEGGER, (KARL WILHELM.)

Heidegger, hî'dêk'ër, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss author and Protestant divine, born in the canton of Zurich in 1633. He became professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg in 1656, and of theology at Zurich in 1666. He wrote, in Latin, a "Biblical Manual," (1680,) a "History of the Papacy," (1684,) "Anatome Concilii Tridentini," (1672,) and other works on theology. Died in 1698.

See his Autobiography, "Historia Vitæ J. H. Heideggeri," 1698.

Heidegger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss adventurer, born at Zurich in 1659 or 1660, was called "the Swiss Count." He was patronized by George II. of England as master of revels, manager of operas, etc. Died in 1749.

Heidegger, von, fon hî'dêk'ër, or **Heideck**, hî'dêk, (KARL WILHELM,) a German general and artist, born at Saarlöben, Lorraine, in 1788, was Baron von Heideck. He fought as an officer for the liberation of Greece about 1826. In 1830 he settled at Munich as an artist, and produced many remarkable pictures, the subjects of which are taken from Grecian history or scenery. He painted in the Glyptothek a fresco of the "Four-Horse Chariot of the Sun." About 1832 he went to Greece with King Otho, whom he served as chamberlain. He afterwards obtained the rank of general in the Bavarian army. Died in February, 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Heideloff, hî'dêh-lof, (KARL ALEXANDER,) a German architect, son of Victor Peter, noticed below, was born at Stuttgart in 1788. He built the castles of Landsberg and Altenstein, restored the cathedral of Bamberg, and designed many fine structures at Nuremberg. Among his writings is a "Treatise on the Orders of Architecture," (1827.)

Heideloff, (VICTOR PETER,) a German painter, born at Stuttgart in 1757; died in 1818.

Heidenstein, hî'den-stîm, (REINHOLD,) a German historian, born in 1555, wrote, in Latin, a "History of Poland," (1672.) Died in 1620.

Heil, van, vån hîl, (DANIEL,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1604, had a high reputation as a painter of landscapes and conflagrations. Among his masterpieces is "The Burning of Troy."

Heil, van, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a good painter of history and portraits, brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1609. He died after 1661. His brother LEO painted insects and flowers with success.

Heilbronner, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German mathematician, born at Ulm about 1700, published "Historia Matheseos universæ," (1742.) Died in 1747.

Heilbuth, (FERDINAND,) a German painter, born at Hamburg. He is now a French citizen and resides at Paris.

Heilmann, (JOHANN DAVID,) an eminent German Hellenist, born at Osnabruck in 1727, obtained the chair of theology at Gottingen in 1758. Among his works are a good German translation of Thucydides, and, in Latin, a "Compendium of Dogmatic Theology." Died in 1764.

Heilmann, hîl'mån, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a historical painter, born at Mülhausen, (Mulhouse,) in Alsace, in 1718. He studied at Rome, and removed in 1742 to Paris, where his portraits were in great request. He also employed his talent with success on paintings for churches and on landscapes. Died in 1760.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Heilmannus. See HEILMANN.

Heim, hîm, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German physician and medical writer, born in 1747, practised in Berlin. Died in 1834.

Heim, hân, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Belfort (Haut-Rhin) in 1787. He gained the grand prize in 1807, went to Rome, with a pension, afterwards worked in Paris, and was chosen a member of the Institute in 1829. Among his works are "The Clemency of Titus," (1819,) "The Defeat of the Cimbri by Marius," (1853,) and portraits of many eminent men. See T. GAUTIER, "Les Beaux-Arts en Europe."

Heim, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a naturalist, brother of Ernst Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Solz in 1743. He published a "German Flora," ("Deutsche Flora," 2 vols., 1799-1800.) Died in 1807.

Heim, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German geologist, brother of the preceding, was born at Solz in 1741. He wrote a "Treatise on the Geology of the Mountains of Thuringia," (6 vols., 1796-1812.) Died in 1819.

Heimbach, hîm'båk, (CARL WILHELM ERNST,) a German jurist, born at Merseburg in 1803.

Heimbürg, hîm'böör, [Lat. HEIMBURGIUS,] (GREGOR,) an eminent German jurist, was born at Würzburg. At the Council of Bâle he opposed the pretensions of the pope, and in 1431 settled at Nuremberg. He died in 1472, and left several legal works, which exhibit an acute intellect and a noble spirit of freedom.

See J. A. BALLESTADIUS, "Vita Heimbürgii," 1737.

Heimbürgius. See HEIMBURG.

Heimdall, hîm'dål, or **Heimdallr**, [etymology uncertain,] a god in the Northern mythology, regarded as the watchman of the Æsir, and the warder of heaven, is called a son of Odin, but on the maternal side is descended from the Jötun race. He drinks mead in his bright hall, called Himinbjörg, ("Heaven's Castle,") at the bridge-head where the rainbow (Bifröst*) reaches heaven. He sleeps less than a bird, and sees by night, as well as by day, more than a hundred leagues around him. His hearing is so acute that he can hear the grass grow in the meadows of the earth, and the wool on the back of the sheep. When he blows upon his trumpet, called Gjallar-horn, (or Gjaller-horn,) it is heard through all the worlds. His teeth are said to be of gold, and he has a horse with a golden mane. It is not improbable that the name of this god may be some change or corruption of Heimdellingr, ("home of dawn,") as the dawn seems to keep still watch in heaven for the approach of day, and may well be said to ride on a horse with a golden mane. The original fable of Heimdall, if it ever had any distinct allegorical significance, would seem to have been not a little confused by incongruous additions, made probably at a later period.

See MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XV.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 200 et seq.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

* The name *Bifröst*, from *bifa*, to "tremble," and *röst*, a "road" or "way," signifying the "trembling or swinging way," was applied to the rainbow, perhaps on account of its apparent want of stability, or its inconstancy. Its curved form may have suggested the idea of Heimdall's great horn, (the Gjallar-horn, i.e. the "yelling or loud-sounding horn,") which he blows on the approach of any extraordinary danger. It was actually believed that at the "end of the rainbow" a golden treasure was hidden, and that golden money fell from the bow.

Hein or **Heyn**, hīn, (PIETER,) a brave Dutch admiral, born at Delftshaven in 1570, was the son of a common sailor. In 1628 he captured in the Bay of Matanzas a Spanish fleet, with a rich cargo of silver. For this exploit he was made a vice-admiral. In 1629 he defeated the French near Dunkirk, and lost his life in the action.

See ENGLBERTS GERRITS, "Leven en Daden der Zeehelden J. van Heemskerck en P. P. Hein," 1825; SOUTHEY, "History of Brazil;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Heine, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB.) See HEYNE.

Heine, hī'neh, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated German poet and author, of Jewish extraction, born at Dusseldorf in 1800. He studied law at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, and took his degree at the Göttingen university. His first poems appeared in 1822, and were followed by the tragedies of "Almansor" and "Radcliff," (1823.) In 1825 he renounced the Jewish faith, and professed Christianity; but he subsequently became an avowed unbeliever. His "Pictures of Travel" ("Reisebilder," 4 vols., 1831) were received with great favour, and were afterwards translated by him into French, under the title of "Tableaux de Voyages." His other principal works are the "Book of Songs," ("Buch der Lieder," 1827,) "Contributions to the History of Recent Belles-Lettres in Germany," ("Beiträge zur Geschichte der neuern schönen Literatur in Deutschland," 2 vols., 1833,) "Der Salon," (4 vols., 1835,) "The Romantic School," ("Die Romantische Schule," 1836,) and the poem of "Atta Troll, a Summer Night's Dream," (1847.) Heine had removed in 1831 to Paris, where he married a French lady, and where he resided till his death. About 1848 his health became very much impaired, and he lost his sight; but he still employed himself in literary composition, with the assistance of an amanuensis. Among the works he produced at this period are the "Romanzero," (1851,) "Doctor Faust," (1851,) "Das Buch des Lazarus," (1854,) and the "New Spring," ("Neuer Frühling," 1855.) After an illness of eight years, a great part of which time had been passed in extreme suffering, he died in February, 1856. Several years before his death he had renounced infidelity. The spirit of satire seems to have been innate in Heine; but it is not in satire alone that he excels. For a certain simplicity and grace of style, as well as for an exquisite vein of humour, which is occasionally lighted up with flashes of the most brilliant wit, Heine has no superior among the poets or prose writers of Germany. His prose is remarkable for its transparent beauty, and is perhaps unequalled by that of any other German author except Goethe.

"Heine," says a critic in the "Westminster Review" for January, 1856, "adds to Teutonic imagination, sensibility, and humour, an amount of *esprit* that would make him brilliant among the most brilliant Frenchmen. He is a surpassing lyric poet, who has uttered our feelings for us in delicious songs; an artist in prose literature, who has shown even more completely than Göthe the possibilities of German prose."

See "Heinrich Heine," in MATTHEW ARNOLD'S "Essays;" "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1856; "North British Review" for May, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Heine, (SALOMON,) an opulent German banker and philanthropist, born at Hanover in 1766, was a Jew, and uncle of Heine the poet. He lived at Hamburg, and gave large sums of money for charitable institutions. Died in 1844.

See J. MENDELSSOHN, "S. Heine, Blätter der Würdigung und Erinnerung," 1845.

Heineccius, hi-nêk'se-ûs, or **Heinecke**, hī'nêk-keh, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German jurist, born at Eisenberg in September, 1681. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1713, obtained a chair of law there in 1720, and removed to Franeker in 1723. He afterwards lectured a few years at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was appointed professor of law at Halle in 1733, and published numerous works, which were esteemed as high authority. He invented a new method of teaching jurisprudence, called "the axiomatic." Among his principal works are "Elements of Civil Law according to the Order of the Institutes," ("Elementa Juris civilis secundum Ordinem Institutionum," 1725,) "Elements of Civil Law according to the Order of the Pandects," ("Ele-

menta Juris civilis secundum Ordinem Pandectarum," 1728,) "Elements of the Law of Nature and Nations," ("Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium," 1730,) and a "History of Roman and German Law," (in Latin, 1733.) Died in 1741.

See "Commentarius de Vita et Scriptis J. G. Heineccii," by his son, JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, 1765; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch," 17 vols., 1794-1815; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Heineccius or **Heinecke**, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a writer and eloquent preacher, brother of the preceding, was born at Eisenberg in 1674. He became pastor at Halle about 1710. He published several antiquarian works. Died in 1722.

Heinecke. See HEINECCIUS.

Heinecken, hī'nêk-ken, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) known as "the Boy of Lubeck," born in that city in 1721, was a brother of Karl Heinrich von Heinecken, noticed below. He was one of the most remarkable instances of mental precocity on record. At the age of two years he was well versed in the history of the Bible, in his third year learned French and Latin, and in his fourth studied ecclesiastical history. He died in 1725.

See C. VON SCHÖNEICH, "Leben, Thaten, etc. des Knaben von Lubeck," Lubeck, 1726.

Heinecken, von, fon hī'nêk-ken, or **Heinecke**, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German writer on art, born at Lubeck in 1706. He published in 1755 a splendid work entitled "Collection of Prints from the Most Celebrated Pictures of the Royal Gallery at Dresden," and "Dictionnaire des Artistes, etc. dont nous avons des Estampes," (4 vols., 1778-90, unfinished.) Died in 1791.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Heinicke, hī'nik-keh, (SAMUEL,) born at Weissenfels in 1729, was the founder of a system of instruction for deaf-mutes. About 1778 he established at Leipsic the first institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in Germany, of which he continued director till his death, in 1790. He published a treatise "On the Dispositions of Deaf-Mutes," and other works.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Heinlein, hīn'lin, (HEINRICH,) a distinguished German landscape-painter, born at Nassau-Weilburg in 1803, worked for many years in Munich. Among his favourite subjects are sombre forests and Alpine glaciers.

Heinrich, (Emperors or Princes of Germany.) See HENRY.

Heinrich, hīn'rik, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a learned German critic, born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha in 1774. He was successively professor of Greek and of eloquence at the Universities of Kiel and Bonn. He edited the works of Juvenal and Persius, and Cicero's "De Re Publica," and was the author of "Epimenides aus Creta," an essay on Epimenides and his works, which is highly esteemed. Died in 1838.

Heinrich der Glichezare, hīn'rik dêr glik'et-sâ'reh, a German poet, supposed to have been the author of "Reineke (or Reinhart) Fuchs," lived about 1150-90.

See J. GRIMM, "Reinhart Fuchs;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Heinrich der Grosse. See HENRY IV., (of France.)

Heinrich der Löwe. See HENRY THE LION.

Heinrich der Stolze. See HENRY THE PROUD.

Heinrich von Anhalt, hīn'rik fon ân'hâlt, a German poet, of noble birth, lived in the thirteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinrich von Breslau, hīn'rik fon brês'lôw, a German poet, and Duke of Breslau, lived about 1280.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinrich von Morung, hīn'rik fon mo'rōong, a German minnesinger of the early part of the thirteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinrich von Rispach, hīn'rik fon ris'pâk, a German minnesinger, surnamed THE VIRTUOUS CLERK, lived about 1170-90.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinroth, hīn'rôt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German physiologist, was born at Leipsic in 1773. He became professor of medicine at Leipsic

in 1812, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Nosology," (1810), a "Manual of Anthropology," (1822,) and a work on psychology, (1827.) Died in 1843.

Heinse, hīn'sēh, (JOHANN JAKOB WILHELM,) a German *littérateur*, born in Thuringia about 1748. He visited Italy in 1780-83, and became secretary to the Elector of Mentz in 1787. He published translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," (1781,) and of Ariosto's "Orlando," and several immoral fictitious works, the style of which is admired. His romance "Ardinghella" (1787) contains eloquent criticisms on painting. Died in 1803.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedic."

Heinsius, hīn'se-ūs, (ANTOON,) an eminent Dutch statesman, born in 1641, was elected in 1689 grand pensionary of Holland, and re-elected at the end of each successive term of five years until his death. He performed an important part in the political affairs of his time, especially in the coalition against Louis XIV. of France. Heinsius, Prince Eugene, and Marlborough formed a triumvirate which directed the affairs of the allied powers. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of William III. of England, to whom he rendered great services. Among the allies he was the last to assent to the peace with Louis XIV. He was an accomplished negotiator, reserved but polite in manner, simple and moderate in his way of life. Died in 1720.

See VAN DER HEIM, "Dissertatio historico-politica de A. Heinsio," 1834; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" RAPIN, "History of England;" SIMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xi.

Heinsius, (DANIEL,) a distinguished Dutch scholar and linguist, born at Ghent in 1580, studied at the Hague and at Leyden, where he became the pupil and friend of Scaliger. About 1600 he was appointed Latin and Greek tutor, and in 1606 professor of history and politics, in the University of Leyden. His reputation for learning was such that several sovereigns invited him to their courts; but he declined to leave his native land. Gustavus Adolphus conferred on him the dignity of privy councillor, and the States of Holland appointed him their historiographer. In 1618 he officiated as secretary of the Synod of Dort. His Latin poems, published in 1602, were admired by his contemporaries; but his reputation now rests chiefly on his editions of Aristotle, Horace, Livy, Ovid, and other Greek and Latin classics. He wrote also Latin orations, Dutch verses, and Greek verses. "Grotius," says Hallam, "had the reputation of writing with spirit and elegance; but he is excelled by Heinsius, whose elegies may be ranked high in modern Latin." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1655.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedic;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" T. CREUZER, "Zur Geschichte der classischen Philologie."

Heinsius, (NIKLAAS,) an eminent philologist, a son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in July, 1620. After he had visited the principal seats of learning in Europe, and had become distinguished as a scholar and critic, he accepted in 1649 an invitation from Christina, Queen of Sweden, and remained in her service about five years. In 1654 he was appointed minister of the United Provinces at the court of Sweden. His leisure hours were passed in the cultivation of poetry and in classic studies. In 1667 he was sent on an embassy to the court of Russia, from which he returned in 1671. He published editions of Claudian, (1650,) Ovid, (1652,) Virgil, (1664,) and Valerius Flaccus, (1680.) He also wrote several Latin poems, (1666,) which are commended for purity and elegance. Died in 1681.

See BURMANN, "N. Heinsii Vita," prefixed to the "Adversaria" of Heinsius, 1742; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedic;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Heinsius, hīn'se-ūs, (OTTO FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German philologist, born in Berlin in 1770. He became director of the College of Graue-Kloster. Among his works, which are much esteemed, are a "History of German Literature," (1810; 6th edition, 1843,) and a "Popular German Dictionary," (4 vols., 1818-32.) Died in 1849.

Heintzelman, hīnt'sel-man', (SAMUEL P.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1807, graduated at West Point in 1826. He served as colonel at Bull

Run, July, 1861, soon after which he became a brigadier-general. He commanded a corps in the battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862.

Heinz or **Heintz**, hīnts, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished Swiss painter, born at Berne about 1555. He was employed by the emperor Rudolph at Prague, and afterwards in Italy, where he copied the works of the best masters. Among his works is "The Rape of Proserpine." He died at Prague about 1600.

Heinz, (JOSEPH,) a son of the preceding, was a painter of high reputation. He adorned the churches and palaces of Venice. Died in 1660.

Heinze, hīnt'sēh, (VALENTIN AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Lüneburg in 1758. He published, besides other works, a "History of Humanity," (5 vols., 1780-85.) Died in 1801.

Heinzman, hīnts'mān, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German landscape-painter, born at Stuttgart in 1795. He worked at Munich.

Heiss, von, fon hīss, (JOHANN,) a historian, born in Germany, wrote, in French, a "History of the Empire, containing its Origin, Progress, etc.," (3 vols., 1685.) Died in Paris in 1688.

Heister, hīs'ter, (LORENZ,) an eminent German surgeon, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1683, was professor of surgery at Helmstedt from 1719 to 1758. He published a treatise "On Surgery," (1719,) and an "Anatomico-Surgical Lexicon," (1753.) The former is a standard work of its kind, and has been translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1758.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedic;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch," 17 vols.; MEELBAUM, "Leichenpredigt auf Dr. L. Heister," 1758.

Hejra or **Hejrah**. See MOHAMMED.

Hekabe. See HECUBA.

Hēl or **He'la**, [Icelandic pron. hā'la; from *hīlan*, to "conceal,"] in the Norse mythology, the goddess of death, and the queen of the world of shades. She is represented as the offspring of Loki and the giantess Angurboda. Soon after her birth, the Æsir, fearing her growing power, cast her down into Nifheim,* (the "home or habitation of fogs or mist,") and gave her the rule over nine realms or worlds, to the nine entrances of which Gray makes allusion in the following lines:

"Down the yawning steep he rode
That leads to Hela's drear abode,
Till full before his fearless eyes
The portals nine of Hell arise."

Her hall is called Eliudnir, said to signify the "wide place of clouds or storms;" her dish is Hunger, and her knife Starvation, (*Sult*.) Under one of the three roots of the great life-tree Yggdrasil, in Nifheim, is the fountain Hvergelmir, from which flow the streams of Hell. In this fountain dwells the malignant serpent or monster Nidhogg, who constantly gnaws at the root of the tree of life. (See NIDHÖGG.) As, on the one hand, all those men who fell bravely in battle belonged either to Odin or Freyia and were brought by the Valkyries to Valhalla, so, on the other, all those who died of sickness or old age belonged to Hela, and were inexorably doomed to dwell in some one of her gloomy realms.

The following lines descriptive of "Hela's drear abode" are from Matthew Arnold's poem entitled "Balder Dead:"

"And he beheld spread round him Hela's realm,
The plains of Nifheim, where dwell the dead,
And heard the thunder of the streams of Hell.
For near the wall the river of Roaring flows,
Outmost; the others near the centre run,—
The Storm, the Abyss, the Howling, and the Pain;

* * * * *
And from the dark flocked up the shadowy tribes,
Women, and infants, and young men who died
Too soon for fame, with white ungraven shields;
And old men known to glory, but their star
Betrayed them, and of wasting age they died,
Not wounds; yet dying they their armour wore,
And now have chief regard in Hela's realm."

The aspect of Hela herself is usually represented as peculiarly grim and horrid, the upper part of her body being livid, as from congealed blood. In one of the fables

* *Nif* is related etymologically to the Greek νεφέλη, Latin *nebulā*, (German *Nebel*), a "cloud" or "mist."

of the Edda, however, she makes her appearance as a toothless old woman. (See THOR.)

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLEY, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XVI., XXV., and XXVI.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Held, hêlt, (WILLIBALD,) a German writer on law, born at Erolzheim in 1726; died in 1789.

Hele, hâl, or **Hâles**, sometimes written **D'Héle**, (THOMAS,) an English dramatic writer, born in Gloucestershire in 1740. He settled in Paris about 1770, and learned to write in French with ease and elegance. He produced, in French, several successful comedies, among which are "The Judgment of Midas," (1778,) and "The Jealous Lover." Died about 1780.

Hél'en, [Gr. Ἑλένη; Lat. HEL'ENA; Fr. HÉLÈNE, à'lân'; It. ELENA, à-là'nâ.] a Grecian princess, celebrated for her transcendent beauty, was the daughter of Leda and the Spartan king Tyndarus, or, according to other authorities, of Leda and Jupiter. At an early age her hand was sought by some of the most renowned princes of Greece, among whom were Ulysses, Ajax, Diomedes, and Menelaus. At the suggestion of Ulysses, Tyndarus bound the suitors by an oath to submit to the choice which Helen should make, and to unite in her defence if any attempt should be made to carry her away from her husband. She selected Menelaus, from whom, after a short union, she was abducted by Paris, son of Priam, upon which the Greek kings declared war against Troy. After the death of Paris, Helen married his brother Deiphobus, whom, after she became reconciled to Menelaus, she betrayed into the hands of the latter. The accounts of her death are various: the most probable is that she was put to death by Polyxo, Queen of Rhodes, whose husband had been killed at Troy.

Helena, the Latin of HELEN, which see.

Hel'e-na, SAINT, [Fr. SAINTE-HÉLÈNE, sânt'à'lân'; It. SANT' ELENA, sânt-à-là'nâ.] mother of the emperor Constantine, was born of a humble family at Drepanum, in Bithynia, about 250 A.D. She became the wife of Constantius Chlorus, who, having been raised to the rank of Cæsar in 292 A.D., divorced her in order to marry Theodora. The accession of Constantine to the throne restored her to prosperity and honour. About 325 she made a pilgrimage to Palestine, where she built the church of the Holy Sepulchre and that of the Nativity. Died in 327.

Helena, daughter of Constantine the Great, was married at Milan in 355 A.D. to her first-cousin Julian, who had just become a Cæsar and was afterwards Emperor of Rome. She died at Vienne, in Gaul, in 359.

Hel'e-nus, [Gr. Ἑλένος; Fr. HÉLÉNUS, à'lân'nis'] a son of Priam and Hecuba, was celebrated as a soothsayer. Having been captured by the Greeks, he declared that Troy could not be taken unless Philoctetes would repair to the siege. After the fall of Troy he fell to the share of Pyrrhus, who gave him Andromache in marriage and left him at his death a portion of his kingdom.

Heli, a Sanscrit name of the sun. See SÛRYA.

Héli, the French for ELI, which see.

Heliade, hêl'e-âd, (JOHN,) a celebrated poet, born at Turgowiste, (Tergovist,) in Rumania, about 1800. He founded in 1831 a journal called "The Wallachian Courier." Among his poems are "Mircea," a drama, (1844,) and a national poem, "Michael the Brave," (1846.)

Hel-i-co-ni'a-dêss, a name given to the Muses, because they lived on Mount Helicon. (See MUSÆ.)

Hélie, hâ'le', (FAUSTIN,) a French jurist, born at Nantes about 1798, published "Traité de l'Instruction criminelle," (8 vols., 1845-58.) He was elected a member of the Institute in 1855.

Hélinand, hâ'le'nôn', (DAN,) a French poet, who had a high reputation in his time. Died about 1225.

Héliodore. See HELIODORUS.

He-li-o-dô'rus, [Gr. Ἡλιόδωρος; Fr. HÉLIODORE, à'le'o'dor'] a Greek statuary of an uncertain epoch, is favourably mentioned by Pliny. His master-piece was a marble group called "Symplegma," which was at Rome in the time of Pliny.

Heliodorus, a Greek surgeon, lived at Rome, and was a contemporary of Juvenal, who mentions him in his Tenth Satire.

Heliodorus, born at Emessa, in Syria, in the fourth century, became Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly. He wrote in his youth a celebrated Greek romance entitled "Æthiopia," which narrates the adventures of two lovers, named Theagenes and Chariclea. It was first printed in 1534, and has been translated into many languages. The style is pure and polished, the incidents are novel and natural, and the characters are admirably sustained.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" VILLEMMAIN, "Notice sur les Romains Grecs."

Heliodorus of LARISSA, a Greek mathematician of an uncertain epoch, wrote a short treatise on Optics, which is extant.

Heliogabale and **Heliogabalus**. See ELAGABALUS.

He'li-os, [Gr. Ἥλιος; Lat. HE'LIIUS,] the god of the sun in the Greek mythology, represented as the son of Hyperion. He was partially identified with Apollo by the Romans; but, in the poems of Homer, Helios and Apollo were distinct persons. (See APOLLO.)

Hell, hêl, (MAXIMILIAN,) an able Hungarian astronomer, born at Schemnitz in 1720, became a Jesuit about 1738. From 1756 to 1792 he held the official position of astronomer and director of the Observatory at Vienna. He distinguished himself by a successful observation of the transit of Venus which he made in Lapland in June, 1769, and of which he published an account, "De Transitu Veneris," etc., (1770.) He published annually from 1757 to 1786 "Ephemerides," which were esteemed. Among his works (in Latin) are a "Treatise on the Parallax of the Sun," (1773,) and a "Methodus Astronomica sine Usu Quadrantis vel Sectoris," (1774.) Died in 1792.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Hell, (THEODOR.) See WINKLER, (KARL GOTTFRIED.)

Hel-lâ'di-us, a Greek grammarian, born in Egypt, lived about 325 A.D. He composed, in Iambic verse, a "Chrestomathie," of which some fragments are preserved.

Helladius, a Greek grammarian, born at Alexandria, lived in the fifth century after Christ.

Helladius, (ALEXANDER,) a Greek of Thessaly, who lived about 1700. He wrote a curious Latin work, entitled "The Present State of the Greek Church," published in 1714 at Altorf, Germany, where he then resided.

Hel-la-ni'cus [Ἑλλάνικος] OF MITYLENE, an early Greek prose writer and historian, was born probably about 495 B.C. He was the best or most distinguished writer of the class called logographers. Among his works were a "History of Argos," a "History of Attica," and a "History of Persia." Only small fragments of his writings are extant. He died about 410 B.C.

See PRELLER, "Dissertatio de Hellenico Lesbio Historico," 1840; C. MÜLLER, "De Hellenico."

Hel'le, [Gr. Ἑλλη,] a daughter of Athamas and Nephele. The poets relate that she was persecuted by her step-mother Ino, and was rescued by a golden-fleeced ram, on the back of which she rode through the air; but she fell into the sea, (since called Hellespont, or "sea of Helle,") and was drowned.

Hél'len, [Gr. Ἑλλην,] the mythical ancestor of the Helle'nes, or Greeks, was supposed to be a son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and the father of Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus. The name Hellenes was afterwards applied to the whole Greek nation.

Heller, hel'ler, (JOSEPH,) a German writer on art, born at Bamberg in 1798. He published a "Manual for Amateurs of Engravings," (3 vols., 1823-36,) "Documents (Beitrag) for the History of Art," (1828,) "The Life and Works of Albert Dürer," (1827-31,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Heller, hel'ler, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian composer, born at Pesth in 1813, became a resident of Paris. His compositions for the piano are much admired in Germany, and are regarded by some critics as equal to those of Mendelssohn.

Hellichius, (ABRAHAM.) See GUSTAFSKÖLD.

Hellot, hâ'lo', (JEAN,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1685. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He edited the "Gazette de France" from 1718 to 1732,

and wrote a valuable treatise *On the Art of Dyeing Woolen Stuffs.* Died in 1766.

Hellvig or Helwig, von, (on hêl'vig, (AMALIE,) a German poetess, born at Weimar in 1776; died in 1831.

Helm, (BENJAMIN HARDIN,) an American general, son of Governor John L. Helm, was born in Kentucky in 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1851, took arms against the Union in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Helman, hêl'môn', (ISIDORE STANISLAS,) a French engraver, born at Lille in 1743; died about 1806.

Helmbreeker, hêlm'brâ'ker, (DIEDERIK,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1624, worked mostly in Rome, and painted history and landscapes. Among his works are a "Mater Dolorosa" and a "Nativity." Died in 1694.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Helmers, hêl'mêrs, (JAN FREDERIK,) a popular Dutch epic and lyric poet, born in Amsterdam in 1767. He produced an ode entitled "Night," (1787,) a poem on Socrates, (1790,) and an epic poem, called "The Dutch Nation," ("De Hollandsche Natie," 1812,) the style and versification of which are admired. He published his minor poems in 2 vols., 1810. Died in 1813.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" H. H. KLIJN, "J. F. Helmers, geschet in eene Redevoering," 1815.

Helmersen, von, (on hêl'mêr-sên', (GREGOR,) a Russian geologist and traveller, born near Dorpat in 1803. Having explored Russia, Sweden, etc., he published, in 1831, "Observations on the Geology of the Southern Ural."

Helmfeldt, hêlm'fêlt, (SIMON GRUNDEL,) BARON OF, a Swedish field-marshal, born at Stockholm in 1617, distinguished himself in the campaigns of Poland under Charles X. He was killed at the battle of Landsrona, in 1677.

Helmholtz, hêlm'holts, (HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND,) an eminent German physiologist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, born at Potsdam in 1821. He became professor of physiology at Heidelberg in 1858, and wrote some able treatises on the relations of physical forces. One of these has been translated into English by Professor John Tyndall, under the title of "Essay on the Interaction of Natural Forces." Helmholtz stands in the foremost rank among the living physiologists and natural philosophers of Europe. He is a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the learned societies of the other principal capitals of Europe.

Helmich, hêl'mik, (WERNER,) a Dutch Protestant minister, born at Utrecht about 1550, preached at Utrecht and Amsterdam, and promoted the Reformation in Holland. Died in 1608.

Helmold, hêl'molt, [Lat. HELMOL'DUS,] a German historian and ecclesiastic, born near Lubeck, travelled as a missionary among the Slavonians. He was the author of a "Chronicon Slavorum," which, though rude in style, is valuable for its accuracy. Died about 1177.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" J. MOLLER, "Diatriba de Helmoldo," 1782.

Helmoldus. See HELMOLD.

Helmont, van, vãn hêl'mont, (FRANCIS MERCURIUS,) a physician, son of the following, born in Belgium in 1618, inherited his father's taste for the occult sciences, on which he wrote several treatises. He professed to believe in a universal remedy and the philosopher's stone, and pretended that he had discovered the original language. Died in 1699.

Helmont, van, (JAN BAPTISTA,) a famous chemist, physiologist, and visionary, was born at Brussels in 1577. He studied medicine, which he practised gratis, and had numerous disciples, though he was hostile to the doctrines of the Galenists. He seems to have been an honest enthusiast, infected with the delusions of alchemy, and to have spent much time and money in chemical experiments, by which he made important discoveries. "Van Helmont," says Dr. Hoefér, "is much superior to Paracelsus, whom he took in some measure as his model. He had the durable glory of revealing scientifically the existence of invisible, impalpable substances,—namely,

gases." He was the first who used the word gas as the name of all elastic fluids except common air. He contributed to the progress of physiology by an experiment on a willow-tree, which he found to gain one hundred and sixty-four pounds, while the soil in which it grew lost only a few ounces. Among his works are one on the magnetic cure of wounds, ("De magnetica Vulnerum naturali Curatione," 1621,) and one on "The Origin of Medicine," etc., ("Ortus Medicinæ, id est Initia Physicæ inaudita," 1648.) He died near Vilvorde in 1644.

See Loos, "Biographie des J. B. van Helmont," 1807; CAILLAU, "Mémoire sur Van Helmont," 1819; FRAENKEL, "Dissertatio, Vita et Opiniones Helmontii," 1837; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" RIXNER and SIBER, "J. B. Helmont," 1826.

Helmont, van, (LUCAS GASSEL,) an able Flemish landscape-painter, who lived about 1595.

Helmont, van, (MATTHEW,) a Flemish painter of Antwerp, born in 1653, painted markets, shops, etc. with success. Died in 1726.

Helmont, van, (SEGRES JACOB,) an eminent Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1683, was a pupil of his father, Matthew. He worked at Brussels, and derived his subjects mostly from sacred history. Among his chief works are "The Sacrifice of Elijah," "Joseph Recognized by his Brethren," and "The Triumph of David." His manner is noble, his colour good, and his design correct. He was ranked among the greatest Flemish painters of his time. Died in 1726.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Helmsdorf, hêlms'dorf, (FRIEDRICH,) an able German landscape-painter, born at Magdeburg in 1784.

Héloise, à'lo'êz', **Eloise,** or **Louise,** a beautiful and renowned Frenchwoman, born at Paris about 1100, was a niece of Fulbert, canon of Notre-Dame. She was distinguished for her attainments in languages and philosophy, and became successively the pupil, mistress, and wife of Abelard. Soon after their marriage she entered the convent of Argenteuil, of which she became prioress. She afterwards acquired a high reputation for piety and devotion. Her letters, written in elegant Latin, and printed with those of Abelard, are the expressions of a noble and fervent spirit. Died in 1164. (See ABELARD.)

See LAMARTINE, "Celebrated Characters."

Helps, (ARTHUR,) a popular English essayist and historian, born about 1818. He graduated at Cambridge in 1835, and produced in 1843 "Catherine Douglas, a Tragedy," in verse, which was received with favour. In 1847 he published, anonymously, a volume of dialogues on moral questions, entitled "Friends in Council: a Series of Readings and Discourses thereon," which was generally admired for graceful style and original insight. His next work was "Companions of my Solitude," (1851,) which a critic in "Blackwood's Magazine" considers "far the most interesting of all Mr. Helps's essays." Among his later works are "The Conquerors of the New World, and their Bondsmen," (2 vols., 1848-52,) a "History of the Spanish Conquest of America, and its Relations to the History of Slavery," (3 vols., 1855-57,) "Realmah, a Tale," a "Life of Columbus," (1869,) "Conversations on War and General Culture," and "Thoughts upon Government" in 1871. He assisted Queen Victoria in editing "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," and was looked upon by her Majesty as an intimate friend. He held for many years an office in the civil service, and became clerk or secretary of the privy council about 1860. Died in 1875.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1859.

Hel'sham, (RICHARD,) professor of physic and natural philosophy in the University of Dublin. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. Died in 1738. His lectures on philosophy were published in 1739, and have been often reprinted.

Helst, van der, vãn der hêlst, (BARTHOLOMEW,) an excellent Dutch portrait-painter, born at Haarlem in 1613. He painted landscapes in his youth, but he afterwards confined himself mostly to portraits, and settled in Amsterdam. Among his works is a picture of the militia or trained bands, which is in the Stadt-House of Amsterdam, and which Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have

pronounced "the best picture of portraits in the world." Died about 1670.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Helvetius, hêl-vee'she-us, [Fr. pron. êl'vâ'se'ûs,] (CLAUDE ADRIEN,) a celebrated French author and philosopher, born in Paris in 1715, was the son of Jean Claude Adrien, noticed below, who destined him for financial pursuits. At the age of twenty-three he obtained, through the influence of the queen, a place as farmer-general, which was worth one hundred thousand crowns per annum. In 1751 he resigned this office, and married an accomplished lady named De Ligniville or Ligneville. He published in 1758 an ingenious metaphysical work, entitled "On the Mind," ("De l'Esprit,") which was condemned by the court, the Jesuits, and the bishops as the summary of the creed of the Encyclopædists, and was burned by order of Parliament, thus acquiring additional celebrity and a wider circulation. The author publicly apologized, and disclaimed any purpose to assail the Christian doctrines. He is admitted to have been generous, and his life and character appear to have been better than his writings, which, deriving all virtue from self-interest, and condemning as folly all actions proceeding from any higher motive, are in the highest degree demoralizing. He wrote a poem "On Happiness," and a treatise on "Man, his Faculties and his Education," (1772.) In 1765 he was an invited and honoured guest in the palace of Frederick the Great. Died in 1771.

See SAINT-LAMBERT, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages d'Helvetius;" LEMONTEY, "Notice sur C. A. Helvetius," 1823; WILLIAM MUDFORD, "Life of Helvetius," London, 1807; VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" MARMONTEL, "Mémiores;" DAMIRON, "Mémoire sur Helvetius," 1853.

ANNE CATHERINE de Ligniville, (lên'ye'vel'), MADAME Helvetius, the wife of the preceding, was born in Lorraine in 1719. After the death of her husband her house at Auteuil was the rendezvous of celebrated men, among whom were Dr. Franklin, Turgot, and Thomas Jefferson. Died in 1800.

See DR. ROUSSEL, "Notice sur Madame Helvetius."

Helvetius, hêl-vee'she-us, (JAN,) a classical scholar and Latin poet of the eighteenth century, was born in Amsterdam. He described in elegant verses his travels in England, "Iter Britannicum," and wrote other works.

Helvetius, (JEAN ADRIEN,) a Dutch physician, born about 1660. He was present in Paris on a visit during the prevalence of dysentery, which he treated with such success that Louis XIV. urged him to divulge the remedy. He said it was ipecacuanha, and received from the king a present of one thousand louisd'ors. He settled in Paris, and became physician to the regent of the kingdom, the Duke of Orléans. He wrote several treatises on medicine. Died in 1727.

See "Biographie Médicale;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Helvetius, (JEAN CLAUDE ADRIEN,) son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1685, graduated as physician in 1708. Having given proof of his professional skill, he was in 1719 called to attend Louis XV., then an infant, whom he cured of a dangerous illness. After this he enjoyed the confidence of the royal family, and was made councillor of state, and first physician to the queen, Marie Leczinski. He was a member of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, Berlin, and London, and wrote several professional treatises, among which is a "Method of Curing the Principal Diseases," (1737.) Died in 1765.

See "Biographie Médicale;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Helvicus, hêl-vee'kûs, or **Helwig**, hêl'wîg, (CHRISTOPH,) an eminent German philologist, born near Frankfurt in 1581. He could speak Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at the age of fourteen, and became professor of Greek at Giessen in 1605. Among his works are a "System of Chronology," ("Theatrum Chronologicum," 1609,) and a "General Grammar." Died in 1617.

Helwig, hêl'wîg, or **Helwing**, hêl'wîng, (GEORG ANDREAS,) a Prussian naturalist, born at Angerburg in 1666, became minister of the church at that town in 1705. He wrote, besides other works, "Flora Quasimodogenita," (1712,) a description of the indigenous plants of Prussia. Died in 1748.

Helwig, (JOHANN OTTO,) a German physician and alchemist, born in Thuringia in 1654. He became first physician to the Elector-palatine, who appointed him professor at Heidelberg. He wrote a curious work, entitled "Introitus in veram et inauditam Physicam," (1678,) and several treatises on alchemy. Died in 1698.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hélyot, hà'le-ô', (PIERRE,) called also **Père Hippolyte**, a French monk, born in Paris in 1660. He wrote a "History of Military and Religious Monastic Orders," said to be the most complete work on that subject. Died in 1716.

Hem'anġ, (FELICIA DOROTHEA,) an amiable and excellent English poetess, born in Liverpool on the 25th of September, 1794, was the daughter of a merchant named Browne. About the year 1800 he removed with his family to Grwyth, in North Wales. Her first volume of poems was published in 1808. In 1812 she was married to Captain Hemans, of the British army; but the union was not a happy one, and after the lapse of six years they finally separated, their five children remaining with the mother. In 1825 she removed to Rhyllon, in Wales, and in 1828 resided at Wavertree, near Liverpool. She cherished a passionate love of poetry and of natural scenery, and became the most popular of English poetesses. Lord Jeffrey pronounced her poetry "infinitely sweet, elegant, and tender, touching, perhaps, and contemplative, rather than vehement or overpowering. . . . We do not hesitate to say that she is the most touching and accomplished writer of occasional verses that our literature has yet to boast of." "In her poetry," says Moir, "religious truth, moral purity, and intellectual beauty ever meet together." The following are the titles of some of her poems: "Domestic Affections," (1812,) "Modern Greece," (1817,) "Vespers of Palermo," (1823,) "The Forest Sanctuary," (1826,) "Records of Woman," (1828,) "National Lyrics," (1834,) and "Scenes and Hymns of Life." Her character may be said to be truly portrayed in her writings. She resided in Dublin from 1831 until her death, which occurred in 1835.

See H. F. CHORLEY, "Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans," 1837; "Memoir of Mrs. Hemans," by her sister, 1839; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1829.

Hemelar, hâ'meh-lâr', (JAN,) a Dutch medallist and poet, born at the Hague, wrote a commentary on Roman medals. Died in 1640.

Hemert, van, vãn hãmêrt, (PAUL,) a Dutch philosopher, born at Amsterdam in 1756. He published "Elements of the Philosophy of Kant," (4 vols., 1795,) and other works. Died in 1825.

He-mî'na, ? (L. CASSIUS,) a Roman historian, who flourished between 200 and 150 B.C. He wrote a history or annals of Rome from the origin of the city to his own time, which has not come down to us. This work is often cited by Pliny, Nonius, and Aulus Gellius.

Hemingford, de, deh hem'ing-fôrd, (WALTER,) was a canon of Gisborough Abbey, and wrote a "History of England from 1066 to 1308." Died in 1347.

Hemling. See MEMLING, (HANS.)

Hemmerlein. See HAMMERLEIN.

Hemminga, hêm-ming'gâ or hêm-ming'hâ, (SIXTUS,) a Dutch mathematician, born in 1533; died in 1570.

Hem'pêl, (CHARLES JULIUS,) a medical writer, born at Solingen, Prussia, in 1811, emigrated to the United States about 1835. He produced, besides other works, a "System of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics," (1859.)

Hemprich, hêm'prik, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German naturalist, was born at Glatz in 1796. He accompanied Ehrenberg in the exploration of Egypt and Arabia, and died at Massowah in 1825. He left "Rudiments (*Grundriss*) of Natural History," (1820.)

Hemskerck, hêms'kêrk', (EGBERT,) called THE OLD, an able Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1610, was an attentive student of nature. His favourite subjects were fairs, feasts, and familiar scenes among the lower classes. Died about 1680.

Hemskerck, (EGBERT) THE YOUNG, born at Haarlem in 1645, was probably a son of the preceding. He

painted rural sports and wild, fanciful, or humorous scenes. Died in London in 1704.

Hemskerck. See HEEMSKERK, VAN.

Hemsterhuys, hêm'ster-hois', [Lat. HEMSTERHUSIUS,] (FRANS,) a meritorious philosopher, writer, and moralist, born at Groningen in 1720, was a son of Tiberius, noticed below. He passed the greater part of his mature life at the Hague, where he was assistant secretary or first clerk of the council of state. Among his characteristic traits were simplicity, modesty, and liberality of spirit. Like Plato, of whom he was an admirer, he directed towards the ideal the intellectual and moral activity of man. His favourite topics were the theory of beauty in the arts, and questions of practical philosophy. He wrote, in French, a "Letter on Sculpture," (1769,) a "Letter on the Desires," (1770,) a "Letter on Man and his Relations," (1772,) and two dialogues, entitled "Sophyle, or on Philosophy," and "Aristée, or on the Divinity," ("Aristée, ou de la Divinité," 1779.) Died in 1790.

See MEYBOOM, "Comment de Hemsterhusii Meritis," 1840; VAN DE WEYER, "Notice sur Hemsterhuys," 1827; TIJDEMAN, "Proeve eener Lofrede op F. Hemsterhuys," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hemsterhuys, (TIBERIUS,) a Dutch philologist, and one of the most learned Hellenists of his time, was born at Groningen in 1685. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Amsterdam in 1704, and continued the study of Greek until he had read all the authors in that language. He was chosen professor of Greek at Franeker in 1720, and obtained the same chair at Leyden in 1740. In consequence of his efforts, the study of Greek, which had been neglected, again became popular in Holland. He published Lucian's "Dialogues," (1708,) the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, (1744,) "Notes on Xenophon of Ephesus," "Latin Orations," (1784,) and other works. Died in 1766.

See RINCK, "T. Hemsterhuys und David Ruhnken," 1801; DAVID RUHNKEN, "Elogium T. Hemsterhusii," 1768; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Henao, à-ná'o, (GABRIEL,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Valladolid in 1611, was for fifty years professor of positive theology at the University of Salamanca, of which he was also rector. He gained a high reputation as a casuist, and wrote numerous theological works. Died in 1704.

Hénault, à'nô', (CHARLES JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1685. In youth he cultivated literature and obtained a prize in the French Academy, of which he became a member in 1723. His wit, amenity, and politeness rendered him a favourite in fashionable society, for which he composed ingenious verses and songs. He became president of the first *Chambre aux Enquêtes* in 1710, and, a few years later, superintendent of the queen's household. He gained a conspicuous position among French authors by his "Compendium of the History of France," ("Abrégé chronologique de l'Histoire de France," 2 vols., 1744,) a work of great merit, which was often reprinted. Hénault wrote, besides other dramas, "Marius," a tragedy, (1715,) and the "Awaking of Epimenides," a comedy, (1757,) both of which were performed with success. Died in 1770.

See "Mémoires du Président Hénault, écrites par lui-même," 1854; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome xii.

Hénault, (JEAN.) See HESNAULT.

Henckel. See HENKEL.

Hen'der-son, (ALEXANDER,) an able Scottish divine, born in Fife in 1583, was a leader among the Covenanters. He was repeatedly appointed a commissioner to treat with Charles I., and was an adherent of Parliament in the civil war. He contributed much to effect a union between the Covenanters and the English Parliament. Died in 1646.

See AIRTON, "Life and Times of A. Henderson;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hen'der-son, (EBENEZER,) an eminent British biblical critic, born at Dunfermline in 1784. He was employed by the Bible Society to supply the people of Iceland with a version of the Scriptures in 1814. He published a "Journal of a Residence in Iceland," (2 vols., 1818,) and "Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia," (1826.)

His commentary on Isaiah (of which he made a new version, 1840) is highly commended. He was professor of theology and minister of the Independents at High-bury, near London. Died in May, 1858.

See ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon."

Henderson, (JOHN,) a celebrated English actor, born in London in 1746. In 1772 he performed at Bath, under the name of Courtney, and in 1777 came to London, where he attracted crowded houses in Drury Lane and Covent Garden. He performed with great applause the parts of "Falstaff," "Shylock," "Richard III.," etc. Died in 1785.

Henderson, (JOHN,) born in Ireland in 1757, was distinguished for his genius and eccentricity. After teaching Latin at the age of eight, and Greek four years later, he was sent to Oxford University, where he was regarded as a prodigy in learning and mental capacity. A fellow-student, being vanquished by him in an argument, threw a glass of wine into the face of Henderson, who calmly remarked, "This is only a digression, sir: let us now examine your argument." He wrote a few small poems and essays. Died in 1788.

Henderson, (THOMAS,) a Scottish astronomer, born at Dundee in 1798, pursued for some years the profession of an attorney. About 1830 he was employed as secretary by Lord Jeffrey. Having devoted his leisure time to astronomy, he was appointed in 1832 director of the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. He obtained in 1834 the charge of the Edinburgh Observatory, as first astronomer-royal for Scotland, and performed the duties of this post with credit until his death, in 1844. Many of his astronomical treatises and observations have been published, and are highly esteemed. About 1840 he ascertained that the star *α Centauri* has a parallax of nearly one second, and is, consequently, about 18,918,000,000 miles from the sun. This was the first fixed star of which the parallax has been measured.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hen'dricks, (THOMAS A.,) an American Senator, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1819. He studied law, and settled in Indiana. He represented a district of Indiana in Congress from 1851 to 1855, was commissioner of the general land office from 1855 to 1859, and was elected a Senator of the United States for six years, 1863-69. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, and was defeated, but in 1872 he was successful. Died in 1885.

Henel von Hennefeld, (NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist and historian, born in Silesia in 1582. He was author of several legal and historical works. Died in 1656.

Hén'frey, (ARTHUR,) F.R.S., an eminent English botanist, born at Aberdeen on the 1st of November, 1819. He translated several botanical works from the German, and wrote "Outlines of Structural and Physiological Botany," (1847.) "The Vegetation of Europe," (1852,) and an "Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic," (1857.) The last is a work of high character. He co-operated with Dr. Griffith in a "Micrographic Dictionary," (1857,) which is highly prized. In 1854 he was chosen professor of botany in King's College, London. Died in 1859.

Hengist, hêng'gîst, a Saxon chief, who founded the kingdom of Kent, in England. About 450 A.D. the Britons solicited the aid of the Saxons to defend them against the Picts and Scots. Hengist and his brother Horsa, at the head of a small army, came over, and, after defeating the Picts and Scots, turned their arms against their British allies. After many battles, in one of which Horsa was slain, Hengist, aided by reinforcements from Saxony, obtained possession of Kent, where he reigned thirty years. Died in 488.

See TURNER, "History of the Anglo-Saxons."

Hengstenberg, hêng'sten-bêrg', (ERNST WILHELM,) an eminent German orthodox theologian, born at Fröndenberg, in Prussia, in 1802. He became professor of theology in the University of Berlin in 1829, and chief editor of an influential religious journal, "Evangéliche Kirchenzeitung." He published several com-

mentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and "Christologie des Alten Testaments," ("Christology of the Old Testament," 3 vols., 1829-35,) which has been translated into English. He was one of the principal leaders of the orthodox or Lutherans of Germany. Died in June, 1869.

Henisch, hã'nish, (GEORG,) a philologist, born in Hungary in 1549, published "Thesaurus Linguae et Sæpientiæ Germanicæ," (1616,) said to be the first good dictionary of the German language, (though not extending beyond the letter H.) Died in 1618.

Henkart, hẽnk'ãrt, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Belgian poet and judge, born at Liege in 1761; died in 1815.

Henke, hẽnk'eh, (ADOLF CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Brunswick in 1775, became professor at Erlangen in 1805. He published a valuable "Treatise on Legal Medicine," (1812; 12th edition, 1851.) Died in 1843.

Henke, (HEINRICH PHILIPP KONRAD,) an able German theologian, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1752, became professor of theology at Helmstedt in 1780, and subsequently vice-president of the Consistory at Brunswick. He published, besides other works, an "Ecclesiastical History," (6 vols., 1788-1804,) a work displaying great learning and research, and "Lineamenta Institutionum Fidei Christianæ," (1783.) Died in 1809.

See F. A. LUDEWIG, "Abriss einer Lebensgeschichte Henkes;" BOLLMANN und WOLFF, "H. P. C. Henke, Denkwürdigkeiten aus seinem Leben," 1816; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Henke, (HERMANN WILHELM EDUARD,) a jurist, brother of Adolf Christian Heinrich, noticed above, was born in 1783.

Henkel or **Henckel**, hẽnk'el, (JOACHIM FRIEDRICH,) a skilful Prussian surgeon, born in 1712. He practised and lectured in Berlin, and published, besides other works, "Medical and Surgical Observations," (1744.) Died in 1779.

Henkel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an able chemist and mineralogist, born at Freiberg, in Saxony, in 1679. He was appointed counsellor of mines by King Augustus II., and improved the porcelain fabrics of Meissen. He wrote "Flora Saturnizans," (1722,) "Principles of Mineralogy," (1747,) and other works. Died in 1744.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Henkle, hẽnk'el, (MOSES MONTGOMERY,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1798. In 1860 he removed to Philadelphia. He wrote, besides other works, "Primary Platform of Methodism," (1851.) Died in 1864.

Henle, hẽn'leh, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV JAKOB,) a German physician, born in Franconia in 1809, became professor of anatomy and director of the Anatomical Institute at Göttingen in 1852. He published a "Manual of Rational Pathology," (1846-52,) and other medical works.

Henley, (ANTHONY,) an English scholar and writer, born in Hampshire, was educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was elected to Parliament, where he acquired much influence. He was a person of distinguished wit, refinement, and accomplishments, possessed a large fortune, and was a liberal patron of literary men. He contributed to the "Tatler" and the "Medley," and wrote lyric verses. Died in 1711.

His son ROBERT became lord chancellor

Henley, (JOHN,) often called ORATOR HENLEY, was born at Melton-Mowbray in 1692, and educated at Cambridge. Before he had left the university, he wrote a letter inserted in the 396th number of the "Spectator." In 1719 he published a "Universal Grammar." Having taken holy orders, he came to London and opened a chapel, where large crowds were attracted by his elocution and by his questionable modes of courting popularity. Pope commemorates him in the "Dunciad" as "the Zany of his age." On Sundays he lectured on theology, and on Wednesdays on politics, fashions, and affairs in general. He edited a paper called the "Hyp Doctor,"—a farrago of nonsense,—by which, it is said, he made one hundred pounds a year. Died in 1756.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. xiv., 1826; DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Henley, (JOSEPH WARNER,) a British conservative legislator, born about 1794. He was elected to the

House of Commons for Oxfordshire in 1841. He was appointed president of the board of trade by Lord Derby in 1852, and again in 1858. On account of his hostility to the Reform Bill, he resigned in 1859.

Henley, (ROBERT,) Lord Northington, son of Anthony Henley, was born in 1708, and educated at Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1732, and began to practise in the Western Circuit, of which he afterwards became the leader. In 1747 he was returned to Parliament for Bath, and became an active debater. In 1756 he obtained the place of attorney-general. According to Lord Campbell, "Henley had not the most distant notion of the great seal being offered to him; but his mediocrity was the real cause of his elevation;" and in 1757 he was named lord keeper by Pitt, then one of the chiefs of the ministry. After the accession of George III., he received in 1761 the title of lord chancellor, and was created Earl of Northington. In 1766, after overturning the Rockingham ministry, with which as a Tory he could not agree, he resigned his office, and accepted that of president of the council. He acquitted himself respectably as a judge. Died in 1772.

See R. HENLEY, "Memoir of Robert Henley, Earl of Northington;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Hen-ne-pin, [Fr. pron. hẽn'pãn' or hẽn'neh-pãn'.] (LOUIS,) a missionary, was born in Flanders about 1640. Having a passion for exploring remote regions, he embarked for Canada, arriving at Quebec in 1675, and joined the party of La Salle in 1678. When they had reached the Illinois River, La Salle being forced to return, Hennepin proceeded without him, in 1680, and explored the Upper Mississippi as far as the falls, to which he gave the name of Saint Anthony, and which had not before been visited by any European. He returned to Quebec in 1680, and sailed to France, where he published in 1683-84 an account of his travels, under the title of a "Description of Louisiana." Thirteen years later, he published his "New Discovery of a Vast Country situated in America," etc., which contained the same matter as the former, with the addition of an account of his voyage down the Lower Mississippi, which, according to Professor Sparks, is a fabrication, copied from Le Clercq's narrative. (Sparks's "Life of La Salle.") Hennepin receives credit for courage and resolution, and for general accuracy in his descriptions of Indian life, etc.

See FÉLIX VAN HULST, "Notice sur le Père Hennepin d'Ath," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hennequin, hẽn'kãn', (AMÉDÉE,) an advocate and writer, a son of the following, born in Paris in 1817, wrote "The Conquest of Algeria," (1857,) and other works.

Hennequin, (ANTOINE LOUIS MARIE,) a distinguished French lawyer, born at Monceaux, near Paris, in 1786. He had a high rank as an eloquent pleader, and acted as counsel in many political trials. He defended Peyronnet, ex-minister, in 1830, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1834. In politics he was a legitimist. His principal work is a "Treatise on Legislation and Jurisprudence," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in 1840.

Hennequin, (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French historical painter, born at Lyons in 1763, was a pupil of David. He studied in Rome, and was a zealous partisan of the Revolution, after which he worked in Paris. Among his capital works is "Orestes pursued by the Furies." Died in 1833.

Hennet, hã'nã', (ALBIN JOSEPH ULPIEN,) a French writer, born at Maubeuge in 1758. Among his works is a "History of the French Academy," (6 vols., in manuscript.) Died in 1828.

Henniges, von, fon hẽn'eh-gẽs', (HEINRICH,) a Prussian publicist, born at Weissenburg in 1645. He represented Prussia at the Diet of Ratisbon in 1709, and at that of Frankfurt in 1711. Among his works are "Observations on Grotius," (1673,) and "Reflections on the Treaty of Münster," (1706.) Died in 1711.

Hen-ni-ker, (SIR FREDERICK,) an English traveller, born in London in 1793. He published in 1824 an amusing narrative, entitled "Notes during a Visit to Egypt, Nubia," etc. Died in 1825.

Hennin, *hɛ̃ˈnɑ̃n*, (PIERRE MICHEL), a French linguist, who corresponded with Voltaire, and left "Diplomatic Correspondence," (1796.) Died in 1807.

Hen'ning, (JOHN), a Scottish sculptor, born at Paisley in 1771, worked some years in Edinburgh, whence he removed to London in 1811. He executed reduced copies of the Panathenaic frieze. Died in 1851.

Henninges, *hɛ̃nˈning-ɛs*, or **Henniges**, (HIERONYMUS), a German genealogist, of great learning, born at Lüneburg about 1550, published "Theatrum Genealogicum," etc., (5 vols., 1598.) Died in 1597.

Hennings, *hɛ̃nˈnings*, (AUGUST ADOLF FRIEDRICH), born in Holstein in 1746, wrote "Philosophic Essays," (2 vols., 1780,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Hennuyer, *le, lɛh hɛ̃nˈny-ɛˈyɑ̃*, (JEAN), born at Saint-Quentin, in France, in 1497, became Bishop of Lisieux in 1560. He held the office of first almoner to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. Died in 1578.

Henri, (Kings of France.) See HENRY.

Henri de Bourgogne, *hɔ̃nˈreˈ dɛh boorˈgoŋ*, surnamed THE GREAT, was the first proprietary Duke of Burgundy. In 987 his brother, Hugh Capet, having become King of France, gave him the duchy of that province as his proper heritage. Died in 1002.

Henri de Bourgogne, ancestor of the first branch of the kings of Portugal, was born about 1035. He was nephew of Henry I., King of France. About 1060 he went to Spain, and fought against the Moors under Alphonso VI. of Castile, who made him count *souverain* of the country between the Douro and the Minho. In 1103 he took part in the crusade in Palestine. He died about 1112. His son ALFONSO was the first King of Portugal.

Henri de Lausanne, *hɔ̃nˈreˈ dɛh lɔ̃ˈzɑ̃n*, an eloquent monk and zealous reformer. He preached in various parts of France, attacked boldly the vices of the clergy, and made many converts. He was opposed by Saint Bernard, and was cast into a prison, where he died in 1148.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Henri de Saint-Ignace, *hɔ̃nˈreˈ dɛh sɑ̃nˈtɛnˈyɑ̃s*, a Flemish theologian, born at Ath; died about 1720.

Henri de Valois. See HENRY III., (of France.)

Henri le Grand. See HENRY IV.

Henri le Lion. See HENRY THE LION.

Henri le Superbe. See HENRY THE PROUD.

Henrici, *hɛ̃nˈritˈsee*, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH), a German poet, whose assumed name was PICANDER, born at Stolpe, Saxony, in 1700; died in 1764.

Henriet, *hɔ̃nˈre-ʔ*, (ISRAEL), an able French engraver, born at Nancy in 1608. He imitated the designs and engravings of his friend Callot with success, and was selected as master of design to Louis XIV. Died at Paris in 1661.

Henricus, the Latin for HENRY, which see.

Henricus Auceps. See HENRY THE FOWLER.

Henricus Leo. See HENRY THE LION.

Henricus Magnus. See HENRY IV., (of France.)

Henricus Superbus. See HENRY THE PROUD.

Henricus Valesius. See HENRY III., (of France.)

Hen-ri-et'ta Anne, a daughter of Charles I. of England and of Henrietta Maria, was born at Exeter in 1644, and was married in 1661 to the Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV., of whose court she was regarded as one of the brightest ornaments. At her funeral, in 1670, Bossuet pronounced one of his most eloquent discourses.

See W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," London, 1865.

Hen-ri-et'ta Ma-ri'a, [Fr. HENRIETTE MARIE,] Queen of England, born in 1609, was a daughter of Henry IV. of France and Mary de Medici. She was married in 1625 to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. of England, and it was stipulated that she should enjoy liberty to use the Catholic forms of worship. "By her sense and spirit, as well as beauty, she justified the fondness of her husband." In 1645 she was compelled to retire to France. She died near Paris in 1669.

See HUME, "History of England;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" AGNES STRICKLAND, "Queens of England."

Henriette Marie. See HENRIETTA MARIA.

Henrion, *hɔ̃nˈreˈɔ̃n*, (DENIS), a French mathematician, who translated Euclid into French, (1632,) was the first Frenchman who published a table of logarithms. Died about 1640.

Henrion, (MATHIEU RICHARD AUGUSTE), a French Catholic writer, born at Metz in 1805, published a "History of the Papacy," (3 vols., 1832,) and other works. Died in 1862.

Henrion, (NICOLAS), a French numismatist, born at Troyes in 1663; died in 1720.

Henrion de Pansey, *hɔ̃nˈreˈɔ̃n dɛh pɑ̃nˈsɛ*, (PIERRE PAUL NICOLAS), a learned French judge and jurist, born near Ligny, in Lorraine, in 1742. He gained distinction by pleading the cause of a negro claimed as a slave, who obtained his liberty. About 1770 he opened an office for consultation, and in 1779 published an excellent "Dissertation on Feudal Law." In 1810 Napoleon appointed him a member of the council of state, saying, "You should have been in the council these last ten years: I have scolded Cambacérés for not speaking of you sooner." He became first president of the court of cassation in 1828. He wrote several able works on civil and public law. Died in 1829.

See LOUIS ROZET, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Henrion de Pansey," 1829; L. D. BERNARD, "Notice historique sur Henrion de Pansey," 1829; TAILLANDIER, "Notice sur Henrion de Pansey," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Henriot or Hanriot, *hɔ̃nˈreˈoʊ*, (FRANÇOIS), born at Nanterre in 1761, was one of the miscreants who gained a bad eminence in the reign of terror by their atrocities. He was chosen by the Commune leader of the armed populace which in May, 1793, surrounded the Convention and extorted from that body by violence and terror the proscription of the Girondists. At the time of Robespierre's downfall, in 1794, Henriot made desperate efforts to rescue him, but failed, and was executed with him.

Henrique. See HENRY THE NAVIGATOR.

Henriquet-Dupont, *hɔ̃nˈreˈkɑ̃ dʏˈpɔ̃n*, (LOUIS PIERRE), an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1797, engraved portraits (after French artists) of Andrew Chénier, Mirabeau, and Montaigne; also, "The Virgin and Child," after Raphael.

Henriquez, *ɛ̃n-reeˈkɛth*, (CRISOSTOMO), a Spanish author, born at Madrid in 1594, wrote biographies of saints, etc., and some historical works. Died in 1632.

Henry (Heinrich) I., surnamed THE FOWLER, [Lat. HENRICUS AU'CEPS; Fr. HENRI L'OISELEUR, *hɔ̃nˈreˈ lwɑ̃zˈlur*,] Emperor of Germany, born in 876 A.D., was the son of Otho, Duke of Saxony, and the first German emperor of the Saxon house. Though he had previously been engaged in a war with the emperor Conrad I., he was recommended by that sovereign on his death-bed for his successor, and he was elected in 919. After waging war for some time against the Hungarians without success, he gained a decisive victory over them near Merseburg in 933. Henry was the first German emperor who granted municipal privileges. He died in 936, and was succeeded by his son, Otho I.

See N. H. GUNDLING, "Liber de Henrico Aucepe," 1711; J. P. LUDEWIG, "Henricus Auceps, Historia anceps," 1713; E. BURCKHARDT, "Dissertatio de Henrico I. Germanorum Rege," 1831; ADELBOLD, "Vita Henrici Aucupis," in the "Scriptores Rerum Brunswicensium" of Leibnitz.

Henry (Heinrich) II., called THE SAINT, was the son of Henry, Duke of Bavaria, and great-grandson of Henry the Fowler. He was born in 972. Having accompanied the emperor Otho III. to Rome, where he died, Henry took possession of the crown jewels, and in 1002 caused himself to be crowned emperor at Mentz. He was engaged in numerous broils with his brother Bruno, Henry, (the Marquis of Schweinfurt,) and Harduin of Ivrea. He died in 1024, and was succeeded by Conrad II.

See A. CRAMMER, "Admiranda Vita S. Henrici," 1770; J. RION, "Das heilige Kaiserpaar, oder Leben und Thaten des heiligen Henrichs," etc., 1832.

Henry (Heinrich) III., born in 1017, was the son of Conrad II., and was chosen emperor in 1039. He curbed the power of his principal nobles, carried on successful wars in Bohemia, Hungary, and Northern Italy, and in 1046 deposed successively the popes Benedict IX., Sylvester III., and Gregory IV., and raised Clement II. to

the pontificate. He died in 1056, having previously caused his son Henry to be elected emperor. Henry III. was endowed with commanding talents and great energy of character, and ranks among the ablest of German rulers.

See NEU, "Themata quædam selectiora de Henrico III.," 1718.

Henry (Heinrich) IV., son of Henry III., born in 1050, was five years of age at his father's death. In 1065, in an assembly at Worms, he was declared of age, through the influence of his preceptor, Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen, who assumed the chief power. About 1073 Henry became engaged in a contest with Magnus, Duke of Saxony, in the course of which he appealed to Pope Gregory VII. The latter, having in vain remonstrated with the emperor for selling sees and benefices in his dominions, now summoned him to Rome to answer the charges preferred against him. Upon this, Henry, in a Diet at Worms in 1076, deposed the pope, and was soon after excommunicated by him. The emperor, finding his subjects inclined to revolt, and fearing the loss of his crown, set out for Italy with his wife and child in the midst of winter, and, meeting the pope at the castle of Canossa, was required to stand barefoot for three days in an open court-yard before the ban was removed. A civil war now ensued, attended by new excommunications on the part of the pope and another deposition on that of the emperor, till at length the latter, whose son Henry had rebelled against him, took refuge at Lige, where he died in 1106. (See GREGORY VII.)

See J. MASCOV, "Commentarii de Rebus Imperii Romano Germanici sub Henrico IV. et Henrico V.," 1748; J. AVENTINUS, "Vita Henrici IV.," 1518; J. STUMPF, "Historie Kayser Heinrichs IV.," 1556.

Henry V., born in 1081, was the son of Henry IV., and the last emperor of the Salic line. During his father's lifetime he had, at the instigation of Pope Paschal II., been acknowledged as emperor in 1106. Though at first inclined to favour the pope, he soon showed his determination to maintain his right of investiture, and Paschal at length consented to crown him in 1111, at which time he married Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. After a contest with the papal party, he succeeded in deposing the pope, and set up Gregory VIII. in his stead. This measure was opposed by the cardinals, who chose Gelasius II., on whose death Calixtus II. succeeded to the tiara. With the latter Henry concluded a treaty in 1122, by which he gave up the right of investiture. He died in 1125, and was succeeded by Lothaire of Saxony.

See J. MASCOV, "Commentarii de Rebus Imperii Romano Germanici," 1748; E. GERVAIS, "Geschichte Deutschlands unter der Regierung Kaiser Heinrichs V.," 1842.

Henry VI., born in 1165, was the son of Frederick Barbarossa, whom he succeeded as Emperor of Germany in 1190. With the view of subduing Sicily, which he claimed by right of his wife Constance, he invaded that country, but, being unsuccessful, was obliged to return to Germany. Here, with the ransom-money which he received for his prisoner Richard Cœur de Lion, he fitted out another expedition. After taking Naples and bringing Sicily into subjection, he caused himself to be crowned at Palermo. His conduct towards the Sicilians was marked by great tyranny and cruelty, and his death, which took place in 1197, is supposed to have been caused by poison. Henry VI. was the third emperor of the Hohenstaufen line. He was succeeded by Philip of Suabia and Otho IV., between whom the crown was contested for several years. (See OTHO IV.)

See W. JÄGER, "Geschichte Kaiser Heinrichs VI.," 1790.

Henry VII., born in 1262, was the son of Henry, Count of Luxemburg, and was chosen emperor in 1308. Soon after his accession he marched into Italy and sought to restore peace in that country, then distracted by the war of the Guelphs and Ghibelines. He was on the point of attacking Naples, when he died suddenly in 1313,—as is generally believed, by poison.

See F. H. BARTHOLD, "Der Römerzug König Heinrichs von Lutzelburg," 1830; JAKOB PAUL VON GUNDLING, "Geschichte Kayser Heinrichs VII.," 1719.

Henry I., King of England, surnamed BEAULIERC, born at Selby, Yorkshire, in 1068, was the fourth son

of William the Conqueror by Matilda of Flanders. As his surname indicates, he received a better scholastic education than was then usual even among princes. His father at his death left him a legacy of five thousand pounds. Henry was hunting with his brother William Rufus in the New Forest in August, 1100, when the latter was killed. The eldest brother, Robert, being absent in foreign travel, Henry usurped the throne. The people were the more disposed to acquiesce as he presently issued a charter in which their rights and liberties were reaffirmed. He married Maud, or Matilda, a Scottish princess, the niece of Edgar Atheling. In 1101 Robert entered England with an army; but the contest was settled without a battle, and Henry remained in quiet possession of the throne. A few years after, Henry required Robert to cede to him the duchy of Normandy for a sum of money, and, on his refusal, invaded Normandy in 1106, defeated Robert at Tenchebrai, and deprived him of his dominions and liberty. In 1113 Louis VI. of France attempted with an army to assert the right of Robert's son, but without success. Henry's only son William perished at sea in 1120, after which the father was never seen to smile. His daughter Matilda was declared his heir in 1126, and next year was married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. The issue of this marriage became Henry II. Though the character of Henry was far from amiable, he possessed a large share of kingly qualities, including judgment, eloquence, and bravery. He died in 1135, and was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen of Blois.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. vi.; JOHN HAYWARD, "Lives of Three Norman Kings of England," 1613.

Henry II., King of England, founder of the Plantagenet dynasty, was born at Le Mans, France, in 1133. His father was Geoffrey Plantagenet, (so named from the broom-plant—in Latin, *planta genista*—which he wore in his cap,) and his mother was Matilda, daughter of Henry I. In the contest which followed the death of Henry I., Stephen obtained England, and the infant Henry was recognized as heir of Normandy, to which at the death of his father, in 1151, Anjou, Touraine, and Maine were added. The next year he married Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, (whom Louis, King of France, had divorced,) whose dowry was Poitou and Guienne; and he thus became master of nearly half of France. In 1153 he invaded England; but, before much blood was spilled, a treaty was made, by which Stephen retained the crown during his lifetime, and Henry was recognized as his successor. Stephen died in 1154.

Henry began his reign by discharging the foreign troops, razing to the ground the castles of the rebellious barons, and by other energetic and politic measures. He was several times involved in war with the King of France, without important results. His reign was greatly disturbed by the usurpations of the pope and clergy, and by a contest with the haughty Thomas a Becket, whom he had made prime minister and Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1164 a council of nobles and prelates adopted the famous Constitutions of Clarendon, which recognized the supremacy of the crown over the church. Becket was murdered in 1170 by an over-officious servant of the king, who in 1174 performed severe penance at his tomb, and soon after the Constitutions above named were repealed. The conquest of Ireland was effected by Henry's arms between 1169 and 1175. His last years were rendered unhappy by the rebellion of his sons, who were instigated by Queen Eleanor and supported by Louis of France. "Henry was," says Hume, "the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and abilities. His character in private as well as public life is almost without a blemish." But Michelet charges him with sensuality and other vices. He died at Chinon, in France, in 1189, and was succeeded by his son, Richard I.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. viii. and ix.; MICHELET, "History of France;" E. BOLTON, "Life of Henry II.;" LORD LYTTLETON, "History of Henry II.," 1764-67; BERINGTON, "Life of Henry II.," 1790.

Henry III., King of England, surnamed OF WINCHESTER, from the place of his birth, was born in 1206, and was the eldest son of King John by his queen, Isabella of Angoulême. He was acknowledged king in

1216, and the Earl of Pembroke was appointed regent during the minority. In 1222 Henry was declared of age to exercise some of the functions of royalty. In 1230 he invaded France, with which he had been at war for several years, but returned without any important achievement. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, Count of Provence, in 1236, and a few years afterwards renewed hostilities against Louis IX. of France, by whom he was defeated. His feeble character, misgovernment, and ill success rendered him an object of contempt among his people and provoked many contests with his Parliaments. He confirmed the Magna Charta, but repeatedly violated it. In 1258 the barons, headed by the ambitious and popular Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, revolted against the king, who was forced to yield his power to a committee of twenty-four. For several years a civil war was waged between the king and the barons, with various success, until the latter, in 1264, obtained a decisive victory at Lewes, where the king and his son Edward were taken prisoners. The Earl of Leicester then became dictator of the country. In 1265 Prince Edward escaped, raised an army, and defeated the barons at Evesham, where De Montfort was slain, and the royal authority was restored. After a reign of fifty-six years,—the longest in the English annals,—Henry died in 1272, and was succeeded by his son, Edward I. This reign presents the first example of a Parliament constituted, as at present, of representatives from the counties, cities, and boroughs.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xii.; R. COTTON, "Life of Henry III.," 1627; W. PRYNN, "Life of Henry III.," 1670.

Henry IV., King of England, surnamed BOLINGBROKE, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was the fourth son of King Edward the Third. His mother was Blanche, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, a descendant of Henry II. He was born at Bolingbroke in 1366. In 1397 he married Mary de Bohun, daughter of the last Earl of Hereford, and was created Duke of Hereford. The next year he was banished for ten years by Richard II. By the death of his father, in 1399, he became Duke of Lancaster; but the king refused to give him possession of his estate. With the avowed purpose of vindicating his right, Henry returned to England, where he was joined by other nobles, and soon assembled an army of 60,000 men. The king, unable to resist, and deserted by his disaffected subjects, was deposed by Parliament in 1399, and Henry succeeded him, with the general consent of the nation, although the Earl of March was the more legitimate heir. In 1402 a Scottish army, which invaded England with the pretext of restoring Richard, was defeated at Homildon Hill. Soon afterwards his throne was menaced by the rebellion of the famous Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in concert with the Welsh chieftain Owen Glendower and others. At the battle of Shrewsbury, where the king fought with desperate courage, the rebels were completely defeated, and Percy, their leader, was slain. Glendower maintained for several years an irregular warfare in the mountains of Wales; and the Percy family again revolted in 1403, but were finally defeated at Bramham, where the Earl of Northumberland was killed. The popularity which Henry enjoyed at his accession was not retained in the latter part of his reign. Hume says, "His prudence, vigilance, and foresight in maintaining his power were admirable; and he possessed many qualities which fitted him for his high station, and which rendered his usurpation of it, though pernicious in after-times, rather salutary during his own reign to the English nation." He died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V. Henry IV. gives the name to one of Shakspeare's most popular dramas, in two parts.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xviii.; SIR J. HAYWARD, "Life and Reign of Henry IV.," 1599; G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Henry IV."

Henry V., King of England, born at Monmouth in 1388, was the eldest son of Henry IV. and of Mary de Bohun. In his father's reign he displayed courage at the battle of Shrewsbury, and gave proof of great military talents in the war with the Welsh. In 1413 Henry was proclaimed king, with abundant expression of the popular favour, and began his reign with several acts of gene-

rosity. He released the Earl of March (the lawful heir of the crown) from prison, and restored the heir of Percy to his title and estate. Having resolved to assert his claim to the throne of France, which was then a prey to civil dissensions, he embarked in 1415 with an army of 30,000 men. After taking Harfleur, and losing a large part of his army by disease, he was marching homeward, when his progress was opposed by D'Albret, Constable of France, with an army about four times more numerous than his own. On the 25th of October, 1415, was fought the memorable battle of Agincourt, in which the French were defeated, with a loss of about 24,000 men, including prisoners. The victor returned to England without delay.

In 1417, profiting by the imbecility of the French king and the feuds among the nobles, he renewed hostilities, captured Rouen, and threatened Paris. In 1420 a treaty of peace was made at Troyes, with the conditions that Henry should marry Catherine, the daughter of King Charles VI., and should inherit the crown at the death of the latter. One of the French factions, however, headed by the dauphin, did not consent to this disgraceful transaction, and made a brave stand for the national cause. Henry's brother, the Duke of Clarence, was defeated and slain at Baugé; but at other places the English were successful, and Henry seemed on the point of realizing his ambitious projects, when he died prematurely in 1422, (a few weeks before Charles VI.,) leaving an infant son, who afterwards reigned as Henry VI. After his death, his widow Catherine married Owen Tudor, a Welshman, whose posterity became the royal family of England. The frankness and energy of his character and the glory of his victories rendered Henry the idol of the English people; but his glory is obscured or stained by the injustice of the enterprise in which his life was chiefly spent. Henry V. gives the name to one of Shakspeare's historical dramas, and constitutes a prominent and interesting character in both parts of the two-fold drama entitled "Henry IV."

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xix.; ELHAM, "Vita et Gesta Henrici V.," GOODWIN, "Life of Henry V.," 1664; P. F. TYTLER, "Memoirs of the Life and Character of Henry V.," 1830; "Henry of Monmouth; or, Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Henry V. of England," by J. ENDELL TYLER.

Henry VI., King of England, surnamed WINDSOR, from the place of his birth, was the only son of Henry V. and Catherine of France. He was born in 1421, and was only nine months old when he became king. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Regent or Protector of England. At the death of Charles VI. of France, in 1422, Henry was proclaimed king at Paris; but a large party of the French openly sided with the dauphin, who was styled Charles VII. Henry's uncle, the Duke of Bedford, acted as regent and representative of the English power in France. In 1424 the English gained a victory at Verneuil, after which their power gradually declined. The city of Orléans in 1429 was delivered from siege by the enthusiasm with which the heroic Joan of Arc inspired her countrymen. In 1436 the English garrison of Paris was forced to surrender. In 1445 Henry married a French lady, Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, titular King of Sicily. She was superior in ability and energy to her husband, over whom she easily acquired a permanent ascendancy.

Victory continued to attend the French arms, and before the close of 1451 not a single province of France remained in the power of the English. And now England in her turn was destined to experience the evils of an imbecile ruler, a disputed title, and an intestine war between the houses of York and Lancaster. The Duke of York, who claimed the crown as a descendant of Edward the Third's second son, was supported by many powerful nobles, among whom was the Earl of Warwick, "the King-maker." The battle of Saint Alban's, (1455,) in which the partisans of York were victorious and Henry was taken prisoner, was the beginning of a war which lasted, with interruptions, for thirty years, and in which the English nobility were nearly annihilated. As a consequence of the victory of Saint Alban's, the Duke of York became Protector. After vain attempts to reconcile the contestants, in 1460 another battle was fought, at Northampton, where the royalists were de-

feated, and Henry was again made prisoner by the Earl of March, the son of the Duke of York. His queen, Margaret, escaped to Scotland, and continued the war several years with vigour and partial success. At the battle of Wakefield the Duke of York was defeated and killed; but his son was proclaimed king in 1461, with the title of Edward IV. Henry, after being several times liberated and recaptured, died in prison, or, as some suppose, was murdered, in 1471. He was remarkably gentle and inoffensive, and seemed to feel little interest in the quarrel maintained on his account. Henry VI. furnishes the name to one of Shakspeare's historical dramas, in three parts, in which are represented the principal events of his reign.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xx. and xxi.

Henry VII. King of England, the founder of the royal line of Tudor, was born at Pembroke Castle in 1456. By his father, Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond, he was descended from the royal family of France; by his mother, Margaret Beaufort, he derived a claim to the English crown, as one of her ancestors was John of Gaunt, the head of the house of Lancaster. His father dying in 1456, Henry became Earl of Richmond. He was confined as a prisoner by Edward IV. for several years, and when the Lancastrians were finally defeated, in 1471, he escaped with his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, to Brittany, where he remained until the accession of Richard III., in 1483. As Henry was now recognized as the head of the Lancastrian party, many people looked to him as the most eligible person to deliver them from Richard, who was generally detested. The leaders of both the rival houses, therefore, invited Henry to assume the royal power. The first attempt to dethrone Richard, made in 1483, was a failure. Renewing his enterprise in 1485, he landed in Wales with about 2000 men, and, after receiving large accessions, encountered Richard at Bosworth, where the latter was defeated and slain, August 22, 1485.

In accordance with a plan previously formed to reconcile the rival parties of York and Lancaster, Henry, in 1486, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.,—an event which gave great satisfaction to the people. For several years his reign was disturbed by the seditious attempts of the impostors Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, the latter of whom pretended to be Richard, the younger brother of Edward V., and was supported by the court of France and by many English nobles. He was executed in 1499, after which the kingdom enjoyed internal tranquillity. Henry lost somewhat of the popular favour by his partiality for the Lancastrians and his severity towards the other party, as well as by his rapacity in raising money. Empson and Dudley became notorious as the agents of his exactions. In 1501 the king's eldest son, Arthur, was married to Catherine, a Spanish princess; and, though he died about six months after, the remote consequences of the match were very momentous. (See HENRY VIII.) In 1503 a treaty of peace with James IV. of Scotland was confirmed by the marriage of James with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., which was one of the first steps towards a permanent union of the two kingdoms. The ministers and councilors who possessed the greatest favour and influence in this reign were Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester. Henry possessed prudence, vigour, and an excellent capacity, but seems to have been deficient in the better qualities of the heart. Avarice was his ruling passion. His reign, though rather arbitrary, was accounted fortunate for the nation, and forms an important era in history, in which the discovery of America and the invention of printing gave a wonderful impetus to the human mind. He died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VIII.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xxiv., xxv., and xxvi.; FRANCIS BACON, "Historia Regni Henrici VII.," 1642; ALEVN, "History of Henry VII.," in verse, 1638; MARSOLLIER, "Histoire de Henri VII.," 1697.

Henry VIII. King of England, the second son of Henry VII. and of Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich in 1491. By the death of his brother Arthur, in 1502, he became heir-apparent of the crown, and assumed the title of Prince of Wales. The next year he was, against his will, obliged by his father to affian-

himself to his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon. His accession at the death of his father, in 1509, was the occasion of great rejoicing among the people, who were prepossessed in his favour by his personal advantages and other popular qualities. He appears to have been in early life one of the most exemplary and most accomplished princes in Europe. (See Froude's "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.) His marriage with Catherine, who was his senior by six years, was solemnized a few months after his accession. In 1512 he was induced to join the pope, the King of Spain, and the emperor in a league against the King of France, and sent 10,000 men to invade Guienne; but the expedition was a total failure. The next year he invaded France in person, and defeated the French at Guinegaste. In 1514 a treaty of peace was made, the chief condition of which was that Louis XII. should marry Henry's sister Mary. In 1513, James IV. of Scotland, the ally of France, having marched across the border, was defeated and slain, at the great battle of Flodden, by the English under the Earl of Surrey.

In the beginning of this reign the chief competitors for favour and influence at court were Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, who was treasurer, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who held the office of secretary. The latter introduced to the king Thomas Wolsey, who soon supplanted them both by his insinuating arts and became the prime favourite and sole minister. For about fifteen years he directed the affairs of state with almost absolute authority. In 1515 he was made Archbishop of York, and soon after a cardinal. In the long contest for supremacy between Charles V. and Francis I., Henry, whose friendship was courted by both, might have derived great advantage from his position; but, guided rather by impulse than policy, his actual influence was inconsiderable. Charles having secured Wolsey's influence by promising to concur in his election to the papacy, Henry in 1522 declared war against France, which was invaded by an English army the next year. But the cardinal had become estranged from Charles after the election of Pope Adrian, and in 1525 he concluded a treaty of peace with Francis. In 1526 Henry was declared protector of the "Holy League" formed by the pope against Charles V.; but after this period the foreign transactions of his reign are unimportant and overshadowed by the domestic events.

The impression made on the king by the beauty of Anne Boleyn, and the scruples which he felt or feigned respecting the lawfulness of his former marriage, induced him in 1527 to apply to the pope for a divorce. This question of divorce was rendered more exciting and momentous by its bearing on the Reformation, which about that time began to agitate the Church,—Anne Boleyn favouring the Protestants, and Catherine being a zealous Catholic. The pope gave him specious promises, but interposed the delay of a legal process for several years. In 1529 Wolsey was disgraced, and Cranmer, a Protestant, became Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry, whose passions and interest inclined him to favour the Reformers, as his quarrel with the pope increased both his power and revenue, was declared in 1531 supreme head of the Church. After the Convocations of York and Canterbury had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid, Henry, without the pope's permission, married Anne Boleyn, in 1533. Queen Catherine died in 1536. By acts of Parliament, the English church and people were declared independent of the court of Rome, and many innovations were made in religion. The monasteries, six hundred and forty-five in number, were gradually abolished, under the direction of Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state and vicar-general, and a new translation of the Bible was made by royal authority.

In 1536, Queen Anne, having lost the favour of the king, became the victim of his jealousy, which has generally been supposed to have had no other ground on her part than slight indiscretions and levity of manner. But Froude takes a different view, which he supports by many forcible arguments. (See "History of England," chap. xi.) But, whatever opinion we may form of the guilt or innocence of the queen, it is impossible to justify the conduct of Henry, who married his new favourite,

the beautiful Jane Seymour, the next day after the execution of Anne. Queen Jane died in 1537, on giving birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI. In 1540 Henry married a Flemish princess, Anne of Cleves, who was divorced about six months afterwards. The same year he married, as his fifth wife, Catherine Howard. In 1538 the pope published a bull against Henry, and formally delivered his soul to the devil. The king, however, maintained several of the Catholic dogmas, (among which was that of the real presence,) and many Protestants, refusing to conform, fell victims to his arbitrary power. In 1542 Queen Catherine was beheaded, on a charge of infidelity to her marriage-vow, and the next year her place was supplied by Catherine Parr. Notwithstanding his cruelty and excesses, Henry seems to have retained the affection of his subjects in general to the close of his life. "He possessed," says Hume, "great vigour of mind, courage, vigilance, and inflexibility." But the catalogue of his vices, it must be confessed, includes some of the worst qualities of human nature. He, however, who would form a just estimate of Henry's character, should read the first four volumes of Froude's "History of England," which contain by far the most complete account of his reign that has yet been written. He died in 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Edward VI. Henry VIII. furnishes the title to one of Shakespeare's historic dramas.

See, besides FROUDE, GODWIN, "History of the Reign of Henry VIII.," 1616; LORD HERBERT of Cherbury, "Life and Reign of Henry VIII.," 1649; P. F. TYTLER, "Life of Henry VIII.;" HUME's and LINGARD's "Histories of England;" STRICKLAND, "Queens of England."

Henry I., King of Castile, born in 1204, was the son of Alfonso III. of Castile. After a reign of three years, he died in 1217.

Henry II., King of Castile, often called HENRY OF TRANSTAMARE, born at Seville in 1333, was the natural son of Alfonso XI. He received the title of Count of Trastamare from his brother, King Pedro the Cruel. After striving to supplant Pedro by intrigue, he joined the King of Aragon in a war against Castile, was defeated, and fled to France. There he raised an army, and again invaded Castile in 1366, but was beaten by Pedro's ally, the English Black Prince. In a third attempt, with a French army led by Du Guesclin, he was more successful. Pedro was defeated and killed in 1368, after which Henry reigned in such a manner as to secure the favour of his subjects. He died in 1379, and left the throne to his son, John I.

See FERRERAS, "Histoire générale d'Espagne," 16 vols., 1700; PUFFENDORF, "Histoire universelle," 10 vols., 1722; P. LOPEZ DE AYALA, "Crónicas de los Reyes de Castilla," 1495, and 4 vols., 1779.

Henry III., King of Castile, born in 1379, succeeded his father John in 1390, and married Catherine of Lancaster. The early part of his reign was disturbed by the rebellion of the Duke of Benavente and the Count of Gijon, whom he defeated. Having exercised his authority in certain points of church government, Pope Boniface declared him a schismatic, and absolved his subjects from allegiance to him. After this Henry recognized the rival pope, Benedict XIII., in 1403. He resisted successfully the aggressions of the Portuguese, and was engaged in a war against the Moors of Granada when he died in 1406, leaving the reputation of a wise and good king. He was succeeded by his son, John II.

See C. ROMEY, "Histoire d'Espagne," 12 vols.; GONZALES DAVILA, "Historia de la Vida y Hechos del Rey Henrique III. de Castilla," 1638.

Henry IV., King of Castile, the son of John II., was born at Valladolid in 1423, and was surnamed THE IMPOTENT. Having wasted his youth in vice and dissipation, he succeeded his father in 1454. He married Joanna of Portugal, whose character was so depraved or doubtful that the Cortes would not acknowledge her child Joanna to be the legitimate heir. In 1465 several grandees, encouraged by the prevalent disaffection of the people, revolted, and proclaimed Henry's brother, Alfonso, king. Henry raised an army, and a civil war followed until 1468, when Alfonso died. A peace was then made, Henry consenting to disinherit Joanna and adopt as heiress his sister, the well-known Isabella of Castile, who was married to Ferdinand of Aragon in

1469. For many years Henry waged war against the Moors of Granada without any important advantage. He died in 1474. His reign was remarkable for anarchy, oppression, and misery.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i, chaps. iii. and iv.; ENRIQUEZ DE CASTILLO, "Crónica del Rey D. Henrique el Quarto," 1787; ZURITA, "Histoire d'Aragon," 7 vols.

Henry [Fr. HENRI, *hôn're'*] I., King of France, a son of Robert, and grandson of Hugh Capet, born about 1005, ascended the throne in 1031. He was soon involved in a civil war with his younger brother Robert, who was favoured by their mother, Constance. Aided by the Duke of Normandy, Henry maintained his throne, and ceded to Robert the duchy of Burgundy. At thirty-nine he married Anna, daughter of Yaroslaf, Duke of Russia. He was almost continually at war with his vassals or neighbours, among others with William, Duke of Normandy, who conquered England. He died in 1060, and was succeeded by his son, Philip I.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Henry II., King of France, second son of Francis I. and of Queen Claude, was born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1518, and came to the throne in 1547. He married Catherine de' Medici, (or de Médicis.) In 1550 he concluded a peace with England, by which Boulogne was restored to the French. In 1552 he formed an alliance with the Protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., and took Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Germans having made a separate peace, Henry alone sustained the war against the Spaniards. A truce of five years was signed in 1556 between Henry and Charles; but the war was renewed the next year by Philip II. of Spain, whose army gained a great victory at Saint-Quentin. In 1558 Calais was taken by the French, after having been held by the English more than two hundred years. A treaty of peace was signed at Câteau-Cambresis in 1559, by which France retained Calais, Metz, and Verdun, and gave up Savoy. Among the results of this treaty was a marriage between Henry's daughter Elizabeth and Philip II. of Spain. At a tournament given on this occasion, Henry by accident received a mortal wound, in 1559, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis II.

See A. VARILLAS, "Histoire de Henri II.," 1692; C. F. LAMBERT, "Histoire et Règne de Henri II.," 1752; MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Henry III., [often called in French HENRI DE VALOIS, *hôn're' de' val'wâ'*, in Latin HENRI'CUS VALE'SIUS, *i.e.* "Henry of Valois,"] King of France, third son of Henry II. and of Catherine de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau in 1551, and succeeded his brother, Charles IX., in 1574. Previously to this he was styled Duc d'Anjou, had defeated the Calvinists at Jarnac and Moncontour, and in 1573 was elected King of Poland, the people of which country made unavailing efforts to retain him. He found his French kingdom a prey to a civil or religious war between two factions, the Catholics under Henry of Guise, and the Huguenots under Henry of Navarre, the founder of the Bourbon dynasty. In 1575 he married a French lady, Louise, daughter of the Count of Vaudemont. Henry having issued an edict of pacification favourable to the Protestants in 1576, the Catholics formed a general league, sworn to defend the interest of their Church even with the sacrifice of their loyalty to the king, who seems to have been justly distrusted by both parties, but thought it his policy to declare himself the head of the League. His court was disgraced by favouritism, intrigues, bigotry, and licentiousness; and his personal character was not such as to command the popular respect. Henry's brother, the Duke of Alençon, died in 1584, and as the king had no children, the question of the succession assumed great importance; and it is thought that the Duke of Guise aspired to the throne. In 1587 Henri of Navarre gained the battle of Coutras; and soon after the Duke of Guise and his *ligueurs* took arms at Paris against the king, who was compelled to flee to Rouen. In 1588 the Duke of Guise was assassinated, probably by the order of Henry, who for this crime was excommunicated by the pope. The king then applied to Henry of Navarre for aid against the League, which was generously granted, and they were pressing the siege of Paris, when Henry III.

was assassinated by a monk named Jacques Clément, in 1589. He was the last king of the house of Valois.

See G. SOSSIUS, "De Vita Henrici III. Libri IX.," 1628; VARRILLAS, "Histoire de Henri III.," 1694; ADRIEN DE VALOIS, "De Vita Henrici Valesii," 1677; SAUVIGNY, "Histoire de Henri III.," 1783; L'ESTOILE, "Journal des Choses mémorables advenues durant le Règne de Henri III.," 1621.

Henry IV. [often called in French HENRI LE GRAND, *hôn're' leh grôn*; Lat. HENRICUS MAGNUS, *ic.* "Henry the Great,"] King of France and of Navarre, and founder of the royal house of Bourbon, was born at Pau, December 14, 1553. His father was Antoine de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme, a lineal descendant of Louis IX., and his mother was Jeanne d'Albret, only child and heiress of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre. She was a woman of superior merit, ardently devoted to the Protestant faith, in which she educated her son. In 1569, the civil war being renewed, Henry, then styled Prince of Béarn, joined the Protestant army, led by his uncle, the Prince of Condé, (who recognized him as the chief of the party), and was present at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour. The Protestants having gained a victory at Arnay-le-Duc, a treacherous peace was offered by the court and accepted in 1570. To inspire the Huguenots with greater confidence, a marriage was negotiated between Henry and the king's sister Margaret. While the Queen of Navarre was making preparation at Paris for the marriage of her son, she died suddenly, in 1572, and he became King of Navarre. A few days after the marriage was celebrated occurred the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. (See CHARLES IX.) Henry's life was spared on condition that he would adopt the Roman Catholic religion; but he was confined and strictly watched for several years. In 1576 he escaped to Rochelle, and assumed the command of his friends, then menaced by the Catholic League. He displayed great skill and bravery in several campaigns, the operations of which were, however, for the most part on a small scale. In 1587 the Huguenots gained a decisive victory at Coutras. The King of France died in 1589, and named for his successor the subject of this article, who, since the death of the king's brother, was presumptive heir of the crown. His claim was disputed by a large army under the Duc de Mayenne, and by the fanatical populace of Paris, who kindled bonfires to show their joy at the death of Henry III., and whose resistance was stimulated by Spanish gold. Baffled in his attempt to obtain possession of his capital, he marched towards Dieppe, where his army was increased by 5000 English sent by his ally Elizabeth. In 1590 he gained a decisive victory at Ivry over the Duke of Mayenne, after electrifying his army with this brief harangue: "Fellow-soldiers, you are Frenchmen; behold the enemy! If you lose sight of your ensigns, rally around my plume: you will always find it on the high road to honour!" In 1592 he defeated a Spanish army under Farnese, the celebrated Prince of Parma, near Yvetot.

His devotion to the interest of France (we may charitably suppose) now induced him to conciliate his enemies by a profession of the Roman Catholic religion in 1593,—the Protestants at the same time being assured of the continuance of his favour and protection. In 1594 he entered Paris without resistance, and granted a general pardon. After numerous battles and sieges, a treaty of peace was made at Vervins with Philip II. of Spain in 1598, and Henry was acknowledged by the whole kingdom. The same year he gave liberty of conscience to his subjects by the edict of Nantes. Directing his attention to the finances, agriculture, and industrial arts, in which he was seconded by his minister Sully, he proved himself a wise and able statesman, and rendered himself very popular by his sympathy with the lower classes and his generosity to all. His popularity was increased by the spirited and eloquent public addresses which he made on various occasions, and by the frank simplicity of his manners. In 1600 he married an Italian princess, Marie de' Medici, having obtained a divorce from his first wife. The last half of his reign was peaceful and prosperous. He founded a hospital, a college, and a public library in Paris, and encouraged learned men, among whom were Casaubon and Grotius. His memory is more cherished by the French than

that of any other of their kings, and his character is regarded by them as the beau-ideal of a Frenchman, a warrior, a monarch, and a statesman. On the 14th of May, 1610, while riding in his carriage, he was assassinated by a fanatic named Ravallac. He left the crown to his son, Louis XIII.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. ii. p. 45 *et seq.*, and vol. ii. chap. xvii. p. 340; P. HOOFD, "Het Leven van König Hendrik IV.," 1626; J. PELEUS, "Histoire de la Vie de Henri le Grand," 1613-16; G. SOSSIUS, "De Vita Henrici Magni Libri IV.," 1622; HARDOTIN DE PÉRÉFIXE, "Histoire du Roi Henri le Grand," 1662; DE BURY, "Histoire de la Vie de Henri IV.," 1765; MUSSET-PATHAY, "Vie militaire et privée de Henri IV.," 1803; FOISSON, "Histoire du Règne de Henri IV.," 3 vols., 1857; G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Henry IV.," 3 vols., 1847; DAUBIGNÉ, "Histoire universelle;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal du Règne de Henri IV.;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars in France;" F. A. MIGNET, "Histoire de la Ligue et du Règne de Henri IV.," 5 vols., 1820; also a review of the "Letters of Henry IV.," in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1842.

Henry, PRINCE OF WALES, the eldest son of James I. of England, was born at Stirling in 1594. He is represented to have been unlike his father, brave, generous, and constant, was fond of maritime adventure, and earnestly opposed to popery. He befriended Sir Walter Raleigh, and used to say that no king but his father would keep such a bird in a cage. Died in 1612.

See T. BIRCH, "Life of Henry, Prince of Wales," 1760; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chaps. viii. and x.; HARNEY, "History of England," chap. xviii.; CORNWALLIS, "Life of Prince Henry," in the "Somers Tracts."

Henry, (Heinrich) or Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig, a Prussian prince, distinguished for his skill in strategy, born in Berlin in 1726, was a brother of Frederick the Great. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Prague, 1757, and decided the fortune of the day. He outgeneralled the enemy in the campaign of 1758, and obtained some advantages in 1759. In 1760, with 35,000 men, he held in check a superior force of Russians by skilful marches, and prevented their junction with the Austrians. He gained a signal victory at Freyburg in October, 1762, which was the last important action of the Seven Years' war. He was less enterprising as a general than his brother, who in 1763 saluted him "as the only general that in this war has not committed a single fault." Died in 1802.

See "Schilderung des Privatlebens des Prinzen Heinrich von Preussen," 1784; "Anecdotes und Charakterzüge aus dem Leben des Prinzen Heinrich von Preussen," 1804; GUVTON, "Vie privée d'un Homme célèbre, ou Détails des Loirs du Prince Henri de Prusse," 1784; BOUILLÉ DU CHAROL, "Vie du Prince Henri de Prusse," 1809.

Henry of ALKMAAR. See ALKMAR.

Henry of CHAMPAGNE, (*shôn'pân')* born in 1180, was the nephew of Richard Cœur de Lion. In the third crusade he distinguished himself at the siege of Saint-Jean-d'Acre. By his marriage with Isabella, widow of Conrad of Tyre, and with the consent of the chiefs, he became King of Jerusalem. He died during the fourth crusade.

Henry of HAINAULT, [Fr. HENRI DE HAINAULT, *hôn're' deh hâ'nô'*,] born at Valenciennes in 1174, was a brother of Baldwin of Flanders. In 1202 he took part in the crusade against the Turks, and in 1206 succeeded his brother Baldwin as Emperor of Constantinople. He is represented as a brave and prudent prince. Died, without issue, in 1216.

Henry of HUNTINGDON, an English historian, who lived about 1150, became Archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote a general history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of Stephen, (1154,) which was published by Sir Henry Savile in 1596. He also wrote Latin poetry, which is not without merit.

Henry (or Henrique) of PORTUGAL. See HENRY OF BURGUNDY.

Henry [Port. HENRIQUE, en-ree'kâ] OF PORTUGAL, [Fr. HENRI DE PORTUGAL, *hôn're' deh por'tu'gâl'*,] a celebrated patron of science, sometimes called HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, was born at Oporto in 1394. He was a younger son of John I. of Portugal, and a nephew of Henry IV. of England. He was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics, geography, and navigation. About 1419 he founded an observatory and nautical school in Algarve, and enlisted the most skilful mariners in enterprises of maritime discovery. Under his auspices the west coast of Africa was explored as far as Sierra

Leone, and Madeira and the Azores were discovered. Died in 1463.

See FRANCISCO JOZÉ FREIRE, "Vida do Infante D. Henrique por Candido Lusitano," 1758; ABBÉ DE COURNAND, "Vie de Henri de Portugal," Paris, 2 vols., 1761; R. H. MAJOR, "Life of Prince Henry the Navigator," London, 1868.

Henry (or **Henrique**) OF PORTUGAL, third son of Emanuel, King of Portugal, was born in Lisbon in 1512. He was educated for the church, and became Archbishop of Ev'ora in 1540. He consented to the establishment of the Inquisition in his diocese. At the death of his nephew, King Sebastian, in 1578, he succeeded to the throne. He was urged to designate which of the claimants should succeed him, but delayed, and died, without a decision, in 1580. Philip II. of Spain was his successor.

Henry OF TRANSTAMARE. See HENRY II. OF CASTILE.

Henrÿ, (CALEB SPRAGUE), an American author, born in Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1804, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church about 1835, and became professor of philosophy and history in the New York University in 1839. He published, besides other works, "Cousin's Psychology," (1834,) and a "Compendium of Christian Antiquities," (1837.)

Henrÿ, (DAVID,) born at Aberdeen in 1710, removed to London at an early age, and was employed by Cave, (the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine,") whose sister he married in 1736. He was a frequent contributor to the above magazine, and at the death of E. Cave, in 1754, he became a partner in its management. He was the author of the "Complete English Farmer," and of a few other works. Died in 1792.

Henry, *l'ôn're'*, (ÉTIENNE OSSIAN,) a French chemist, born in Paris about 1798. He distinguished himself by researches into the action and composition of mineral waters, and gained the Montyon prize for a method of producing sulphate of quinia. He published, besides other chemical works, a "Manual of the Chemical Analysis of Mineral Waters," (1825,) in which his father assisted.

Henry, (JOSEPH,) an American savant and natural philosopher, born at Albany, New York, in 1797. He began a series of experiments in electricity about 1827, and is said to have invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism. He wrote on electricity and magnetism several papers inserted in "Silliman's Journal." In 1832 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey at Princeton. He published "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," (1839,) and became secretary of the Smithsonian Institute in 1846. He contributed numerous valuable papers to the various scientific periodicals in the United States. Died in May, 1878.

Henry, (MARIE JOSEPH,) a French historian, born in Basses-Alpes in 1778, published a History of Egypt, ("L'Égypte Pharaonique," 2 vols., 1846,) and other works. Died in 1850.

Henrÿ, (MATTHEW,) an eminent English divine, born in Iscoyd township, Flintshire, in October, 1662. After receiving a liberal education, he accepted in 1687 the charge of a dissenting church in Chester. In 1712 he removed to Hackney, where he preached until his death, in 1714. He published many sermons and theological works, of which the most important is his "Commentary on the Old and New Testament," (1710.) This is thought by some to be the best work of that kind ever published. It was highly commended by Robert Hall, Dr. Doddridge, and Adam Clarke. The latter, speaking of certain abridgments of the above work, says, "Every one of them, while professing to lop off his redundancies and supply his deficiencies, falls, by a semi-diameter of the immense orb of literature and religion, short of the author himself."

See TONG, "Life of Matthew Henry," 1716; WILLIAMS, "Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of M. Henry," 1823.

Henry, (NOËL ÉTIENNE,) a French chemist, father of Étienne Ossian, noticed above, was born at Beauvais (Oise) in 1769. He wrote a "Treatise on Pharmacy, Practical and Theoretical," (1828.) Died at Paris in 1832.

See "Notice biographique sur Noël Étienne Henry," by BARON SILVESTRE.

Henry, (PATRICK,) a celebrated American orator and patriot, born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736. His father, John Henry, was a native of Scotland, and a nephew of the eminent historian Robertson. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Winston. Under his father's tuition he learned the common English branches and acquired a smattering of Latin; but he had little inclination to book-learning. In his youth he was passionately addicted to dancing, hunting, and fishing. Finding him indisposed for literary and professional pursuits, his father set him up in mercantile business about 1753. His success in trade was hindered by his negligent and indolent habits. About the age of eighteen he married a Miss Shelton. Having become insolvent, he abandoned mercantile pursuits and began to cultivate a small farm; but after an experiment of two years he sold his land and returned to merchandise. He failed again in trade about 1760, and then resolved to try the profession of the law. After he was admitted to the bar, he passed several years in poverty and obscurity; but he gained sudden distinction in 1763 by his speech against the clergy, who undertook to enforce the payment of their salaries in tobacco.* This cause, called "the Parsons' Cause," which had produced much excitement in the country, was tried before a court over which Patrick Henry's father presided as judge. "On this occasion he rose very awkwardly," says Wirt, "and faltered much in his exordium." . . . But, "as his mind rolled along and began to glow from its own action, all the exuvæ of the clown seemed to shed themselves spontaneously." The result of this plea, the first he ever made in court, was a verdict for the people.

In 1765 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, and offered in that body a series of resolutions against the famous Stamp Act. He advocated these resolutions by a powerful speech, in which he exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—here he was interrupted by loud cries of "Treason!" from all parts of the House—"may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." His resolutions passed the House by a small majority in May, 1765. "During the period between this date and the Revolution, Mr. Henry," says Alexander H. Everett, "was constantly in advance of the most ardent patriots. He suggested and carried into effect, by his immediate personal influence, measures that were opposed as premature and violent by all the other eminent supporters of the cause of liberty." In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. Among the greatest triumphs of his unrivalled eloquence was a speech in the Virginia Convention (March, 1775) for the passage of a resolution "that the colony be immediately put in a state of defence." He insisted on the necessity of fighting for independence, and closed with the words "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1776, and, by successive re-elections, held that office until 1779. In this capacity he rendered important services to the popular cause. In 1784 and 1785 he was again chosen Governor. As a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, he opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, against which he made several speeches of extraordinary eloquence. He said the Constitution had "an awful squinting towards monarchy." He died June 6, 1799, leaving the reputation of the greatest of American orators. He was a devout believer in Christianity, but was not a member of any religious denomination.

See WILLIAM WIRT, "Life and Character of Patrick Henry," 1817; A. H. EVERETT, "Life of Patrick Henry," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. xi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1840.

Henry, (PHILIP,) an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1631, was father of Matthew Henry the commentator. He was ejected from his living for non-conformity at the restoration. In the latter part of his life he resided at Broad Oak, where his labours in the ministry were highly approved. Died in 1696.

See "Life of Philip Henry" by his son MATTHEW, 1696; WILLIAM BATES, "Life of Philip Henry," 1699.

* By virtue of an old statute, each clergyman was entitled to 16,000 pounds of tobacco per annum.

Henry, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1759, translated from the English Marshall's "Life of Washington," and many other works. He also wrote the article on Washington in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1833.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Henry, (REV. ROBERT,) a Scottish historian, born at Muirtown in 1718. He was licensed to preach in 1746, and officiated at Carlisle from 1748 to 1760. In 1766 he removed to Edinburgh, where he became minister of the New Grey-Friars' Church. From 1776 to 1790 he was colleague-minister of the Old Church. His reputation as an author is founded on his "History of Great Britain," (6 vols., 1771-93.) It embraces the period from the first invasion of the Romans to the death of Henry VIII., and is composed on an original plan, since adopted in the more popular history of Charles Knight. The plan is to treat the history of politics, of religion, of learning, of manners and customs, etc. in separate divisions. Henry's work is executed with great erudition and fidelity; but the style is not attractive. It was acrimoniously criticised by Gilbert Stuart when it first appeared, but was commended by Hume. Died in 1790.

See a "Life of R. Henry," in the sixth volume of his "History;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Henry, (REV. ROBERT,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1792, graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1814. He was chosen president of the College of South Carolina in 1842, resigned in 1845, and then became professor of Greek in that institution. He contributed to the "Southern Review." Died in 1856.

Henry, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born at Manchester in 1775. He graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh in 1807, and practised with success at Manchester. He had previously made valuable researches in chemistry, on which he contributed numerous memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society. In 1803 he ascertained the law of the absorption of gases by water of different temperatures. In 1808 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, which the next year awarded to him Sir G. Copley's donation, as a testimonial of his scientific merit. He is the author of well-written sketches of Davy, Priestley, and Wollaston; also of an excellent work, entitled "Elements of Experimental Chemistry," (1800,) which passed through many editions. His moral character is represented as excellent. Died in 1836.

See "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Henry the Lion, [Ger. HEINRICH DER LÖWE, hīn'rik dēr lō'wēh,] born in 1129, was the son of Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony, and grandson of the emperor Lothaire. On his succeeding his father, in 1146, he demanded the restoration of Bavaria, which had been wrested from his family, and which in 1154 was conceded to him. While on a crusade in Palestine, his dominions were invaded by his enemies, whereby he was involved in numerous contests after his return. He died in 1195, leaving the reputation of a wise ruler and a patron of learning and commerce. He married as his second wife Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England.

See KARL WILHELM BÖTTIGER, "Heinrich der Löwe," 1819; RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen."

Henry the Minstrel. See HARRY, (BLIND.)

Henry the Proud, [Fr. HENRI LE SUPERBE, hōn're' lēh sū'pārb'; Ger. HEINRICH DER STOLZE, hīn'rik dēr stolt'sēh; Lat. HENRICUS SUPERBUS,] Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, born in 1102, was an able and warlike prince. Died in 1139. He was the father of Henry the Lion.

See ALBERICUS, "De Vita Henrici Superbi."

Henrys, hōn're', (CLAUDE,) a French juriconsult and legal writer, born at Montbrison in 1615. He cooperated with Chancellor Séguier in his effort to establish a uniform system of jurisprudence. Died in 1662.

Hen'ry-son, (ROBERT,) a schoolmaster of Dunfermline, lived about 1460-90, and was one of the best Scottish poets of his time. He wrote "Orpheus Kyng," "The Testament of Cressid," and "Robene and Mayne," thought to be the earliest of Scottish pastoral poems.

See "Memoir of Robert Henryson," by D. LAING, 1866; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hens, van, vān hēns, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch painter of plants and insects, born at Utrecht about 1645; died after 1705.

Hensel, hēn'sel, (WILHELM,) a German painter, born in the province of Brandenburg in 1794. Among his best pictures are "Christ before Pilate," and excellent portraits of the Duke of Brunswick and of the celebrated composer Mendelssohn. His wife, FANNY HENSEL, sister of Felix Mendelssohn, was distinguished for her skill and taste in music, and produced several admired compositions. Died in 1847.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Hēn'shaw, (JOHN PRENTICE KEWLEY,) D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1792. After graduating at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1808, he embraced the tenets of the Episcopal Church. Through his zealous labours, several new churches were organized in Vermont. In 1817 he became pastor of Saint Peter's Church in Baltimore. He was elected Bishop of Rhode Island in 1843. Died in 1852.

Henshaw, (J. SIDNEY,) changed from J. HENSHAW BELCHER, an American lawyer and writer, born in Boston in 1814. He published, besides other works, "Philosophy of Human Progress," (1835,) and "Round the World," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1859.

Hensler, hēns'lēr, (PHILIP GABRIEL,) a Danish physician, born at Oldensworth in 1733, became physician to the King of Denmark in 1775. Died in 1805.

Hēns'lōw, (REV. JOHN STEVENS,) a distinguished English botanist, born in 1796. He took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge in 1818, and was appointed professor of botany in that university about 1825. In 1837 he became rector of Hitcham, in Suffolk, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a popular lecturer, and contributed memoirs on botany and other parts of natural history to the Transactions of several societies. His principal productions are "Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany," (1835,) a work of great merit, which has been extensively used as a text-book, and a "Catalogue of British Plants." Died in 1861.

See JENYNS, "Life of J. Henslow," 1862; "Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1861.

Hentz, hēnts, (CAROLINE LEE,) born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, about 1804, was the daughter of General John Whiting. In 1825 she was married to Professor N. M. Hentz. Her tragedy "De Lara, or the Moorish Bride," gained a prize of five hundred dollars; and several of her tales and novelettes had a wide circulation. She wrote, among other tales, "The Planter's Northern Bride," "Linda," and "Ernest Linwood." Died in 1856.

Hentzner, hēnts'ner, (PAUL,) born in Silesia in 1558, was the author of a "Journey through Germany, France, Italy, etc.," written in elegant Latin. Part of it was translated into English. Died in 1623.

See L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography;" MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. vi.

Hepburn, (JAMES.) See BOTHWELL.

Hep'burn, (JAMES BONAVENTURA,) a Scottish philologist, born in 1573. After travelling in Europe and Asia, he entered a convent near Avignon. It is said that he knew seventy-two languages. He produced a Hebrew and Chaldean Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar. Pope Paul V. appointed him keeper of the Oriental books and manuscripts of the Vatican. Died in 1621.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hephæstus, he-fēs'tus, [Gr. Ἥφαίστος; Fr. HÉPHESTÉ, á'fēs't', or HAPHESTÉ, á'fēs't',] the Greek name of the god VULCAN, which see.

Hephestion or **Hephæstion**, he-fēs'ti-on, [Gr. Ἥφαιστίων,] a Macedonian courtier, the son of Amyntor of Pella, became a favourite of Alexander the Great, whom he followed in the invasion of Persia and India. In the return of this expedition, Hephæstion and Craterus commanded a separate part of the army. When Alexander married Roxana, daughter of Darius, he gave her sister, Drypetis, to Hephæstion. He died soon after that event, in 325 B.C. The grief of Alexander for his loss was so profound that he tasted no food for three days.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

duced "The Judgment of the Flood," a poem, (1834.) "Videna," a tragedy, (1854.) and other works.

Hérauld, hã'ró', [Lat. HERAL'DUS,] (DIDIER,) a French Protestant lawyer and critic, born about 1579. In youth he obtained the chair of Greek at Sedan, and afterwards practised law with success at Paris. He gained distinction as a critical scholar, and was highly eulogized by Grotius. He published notes on Martial, Minutius Félix, and Tertullian, and several other works. Died in 1649.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Hérault de Séchelles, hã'rõ' deh sã'shèl', (MARIE JEAN,) a French revolutionist, born of an aristocratic family in Paris in 1760. He gained distinction as a lawyer and orator before the Revolution. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, he became a leader of the Jacobins, and was president of the Convention in June, 1793, when the Girondists were proscribed. He was the author or *rédauteur* of the document called the "Constitution of 1793," and was president and chief speaker at the national festival of August 10, 1793. In the same year he was a member of the sanguinary committee of public safety. Proscribed by Robespierre and accused of complicity in a conspiracy, he was executed with Danton in April, 1794. "He died," says Lamartine, "with the serenity of a just man who glories in being a martyr of liberty." He is described by Lord Brougham (in a sketch of Danton) as a man of unsullied character. He left a work entitled "Theory of Ambition," (1802.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Herbart, hêr'bãrt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German philosopher, born at Oldenburg in May, 1776. He was a pupil of Fichte in the University of Jena. In 1805 he published a treatise on Platonic philosophy, "De Platonic Systematis Fundamento," and became adjunct professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He produced in 1808 a "General Practical Philosophy," and "The Chief Points of Metaphysics," ("Hauptpunkte der Metaphysik.") He was professor at Königsberg from 1809 to 1833, during which period he published, besides other works, an "Introduction to Philosophy," (1814,) and "Psychology as a Science newly based on Experience, Metaphysics, and Mathematics," ("Psychologie als Wissenschaft neu gegründet auf Erfahrung, Metaphysik und Mathematik," 2 vols., 1825.) In 1833 he obtained the chair of philosophy at Göttingen. He originated a peculiar system of philosophy. Died at Göttingen in August, 1841.

See HARTENSTEIN, "Herbart's Leben," 1843; SCHILLING, "Lehrbuch der Psychologie," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Herbel, hêr'bèl', (CHARLES,) a French painter and engraver, born at Nancy; died in 1703.

Herbelin, hãrb'lãn', (JEANNE MATHILDE,) an eminent French painter of miniatures, a daughter of Baron Habert, born at Brunoy about 1818. She won first-class medals at Paris in 1847 and 1855.

Herbelot, d', dêr'blo', (BARTHÉLEMY,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1625. Having learned Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, etc., he was employed as Oriental secretary and interpreter by the king, who granted him a pension; he was also appointed professor of Syriac in the Collège Royal. He published a "Bibliothèque Orientale," or "Universal Dictionary, containing generally all that regards the Knowledge of the Eastern Nations," a work of great labour and erudition, which was not quite finished at his death in 1695. It was published in 1697.

See PERRAULT, "Hommes illustres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Herberay, d', dêrb'rá', (NICOLAS,) Seigneur des Essarts, a French officer, who, by order of Francis I., translated the first eight books of "Amadis de Gaule" into French, (1548.) Died about 1550.

Herberstein, von, fon hêr'ber'stîn', (SIGISMUND,) BARON, a German historian, born in Carniola or Styria in 1486. He was employed in several important missions, and rose to be president of the college of finance. His "Commentaries on Russian History" (Rerum Mos-

covitarum Commentarii," 1549) is esteemed the most valuable historical work on the early Russians.

See F. ADELUNG, "Siegmond Freiherr von Herberstein," etc., 1818.

Her'bert, (Hon. ALGERNON,) an English author and lawyer, born in 1792, was the youngest son of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon. He wrote several learned works, among which are "Nimrod: a Discourse on Certain Passages of History and Fable," and "Britannia after the Romans." Died in 1855.

Herbert, (EDWARD,) Lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English author and courtier, was born at Montgomery, Wales, in 1581, and was a descendant of the Earl of Pembroke. About 1610 he served in the English army in the Netherlands, and received the title of knight from James I. In 1618 he was sent as ambassador to France, where he published in 1624 his first and principal work, a Latin treatise "On Truth as it is distinguished from Revelation, from Probability, from Possibility, and from Falsehood," which Hallam represents as a "monument of an original, independent thinker," although "justly deemed inimical to every positive religion." In 1631 he was raised to the peerage. He was also the author of a "History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII.," (1649,) which Horace Walpole calls a "master-piece of historic biography," and "The Life of Lord Herbert, written by himself," (1764.) He was reputed one of the most eminent English statesmen and philosophers of the age in which he lived. Died in 1633.

See HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" HORACE WALPOLE, Preface to Herbert's Autobiography; CH. DE RÉAUMSAT, "Notice of Herbert," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1854; "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., 1823.

Herbert, (GEORGE,) an English poet, a brother of the preceding, was born at Montgomery, Wales, in 1593. In 1619 he was chosen public orator of Cambridge University, of which he was a graduate. Having taken orders, he was made, in 1626, prebendary of Layton Ecclesias, and in 1630 was presented by the king to the living of Bemerton. His poetical writings were once very popular, and have been admired by such men as Cowper and Coleridge; but they are censured by modern critics for quaint and ludicrous conceits. His principal prose work is "The Country Parson." Coleridge remarks that "the quaintness of some of his thoughts—not of his diction, than which nothing can be more pure, manly, and unaffected—has blinded modern readers to the great general merits of his poems, which are for the most part exquisite in their kind." Died in 1632.

See IZAAK WALTON, "Life of Herbert;" WILLMOTT, "Lives of the English Sacred Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1867.

Herbert, (HENRY WILLIAM,) born in London in 1807, was the son of the Rev. William Herbert, noticed below, and a lineal descendant of the Earls of Pembroke. He emigrated to the United States in 1831. He displayed remarkable versatility of talents in his voluminous works, consisting of novels, fugitive poems, historical sketches, etc. Under the name of FRANK FORESTER, he wrote "The Field Sports of the United States," (1849,) "The Deer-Stalkers," (1849,) and other sporting works. Professor Felton represents him as "a poet of vivid imagination, a successful novelist, and an able and accomplished critic." He committed suicide in 1858.

See "North American Review," vol. lxx.

Herbert, (JOHN ROGERS,) an eminent English painter of history and portraits, was born at Malden, Essex, in 1810. He studied in the Royal Academy, and for some years painted portraits with success. Having become a Roman Catholic, he changed his style, and devoted himself to religious subjects. He produced "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," (1842,) and "John the Baptist reproving Herod," (1848.) He was elected a Royal Academician in 1848, and painted frescoes in the House of Lords, 1849-1864 and onwards. His picture, "The Judgment of Daniel," was exhibited in 1881.

Herbert, (SIDNEY,) of Lea, BARON, an English statesman of eminent merit, born in 1810, was the second son of the Earl of Pembroke. He graduated at Oxford in 1831, and entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed secretary to the admiralty, and

in 1845 became secretary at war in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. Having gradually adopted liberal principles, he favoured the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846, and retired from office with his political chief in the summer of that year. On the formation of the Aberdeen ministry, in December, 1852, he was again appointed secretary at war. He resigned, in company with other Peelites, about February, 1855. From June, 1859, until July, 1861, (when he resigned on account of ill health,) he filled the same office in the cabinet of Palmerston, with eminent ability. As a war minister he appears to have been universally popular. In January, 1861, he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Herbert of Lea. He married about 1846 a daughter of General A'Court. He erected on his estate at Wilton a church which is an admirable model of the Italian or Romanesque style. "He combines," says the "Spectator," "with the administrative ability which is the claim of the Peelites to power, great personal tact, and enough of oratorical ability to hold his own in the House of Commons." Died August 2, 1861.

Herbert, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer, born at York about 1608, was related to the Earl of Pembroke, who procured him an office under the ambassador to Persia in 1626. In 1634 he published a "Relation of Travels in Africa and Asia," which contains a better account of Persia than any which had previously appeared. During the civil war he was chosen by Parliament one of the commissioners to treat with the king, and in 1647 was selected by Charles I. to wait on his person in his confinement. He wrote an account of the last two years of Charles I., under the title of "Threnodia Carolina," (1678.) Died in 1682.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Mémoires de Sir Thomas Herbert, Valet-de-Chambre de Charles I.," Paris, 1823.

Herbert, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Pembroke, born at Wilton, England, in 1580, was lord-steward of the king's household about 1626. He wrote indifferent verses, and is supposed to be the person to whom Shakspeare's Sonnets were addressed. Pembroke College was named in honour of him. Died in 1630.

Herbert, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary, born in 1718. After spending some years in London as a merchant, he went to the East Indies as purser's clerk. He is chiefly known as the editor of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities," published in 1785. Died in 1795.

Herbert, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English author, born at Highclere Castle, Bucks, in 1778, was the third son of the Earl of Carnarvon. After distinguishing himself in the House of Commons, he took holy orders, became rector of Spofforth in 1814, and Dean of Manchester in 1840. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and published a great variety of works in prose and verse, among which is an epic poem, called "Attila, King of the Huns; or, The Triumph of Christianity," (1838,) "a production," says Hallam, "displaying a union of acuteness and erudition with great poetical talents." Died in 1847.

See "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815, and January, 1838; Sir WALTER SCOTT, critique on Herbert's Poems, in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1806, vol. ix.

Herbigny. See FAVART D'HERBIGNY.

Herbigny, d', dĕr'bĕn'yĕ', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER Bourguignon — boor'gĕn'yón',) a French political writer, born at Laon in 1772, was a partisan of the Bourbons. Died in 1846.

Herbin, ħĕr'bĕn', (AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS JULIEN,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1783. He excelled in the Oriental languages at a very early age. He published an Arabic Grammar, an Arabic-French Dictionary, a "History of Persian Poets," and other works. Died in 1806.

Herbinus, ħĕr-bee'ne-ùs, (JOHANN,) a learned Lutheran minister, born in Silesia in 1633. He preached at Stockholm, Wilna, etc., and published, besides other books, a curious work on cataracts and other aqueous phenomena, "De admirandis Mundi Cataractis, supra et subterraneis," etc., (1670.) Died in 1676.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Herbst, ħĕrpst, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German musician and writer on music, born at Nuremberg in 1588; died in 1660.

Herbst, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German pulpit orator and entomologist, born at Petershagen, in Prussia, in 1743, was pastor of several churches of Berlin. Among his works are an "Introduction to the Study of Insects," (3 vols., 1784-87,) and a "Natural System of Butterflies," (7 vols., 1783-95.) Died in 1807.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Herculano de Carvalho, ħĕr-koo-lĕ'no dà kar-vĕl'yo, (ALEXANDRE,) a Portuguese poet and historian, born at Guimaraens about 1809, was educated in Paris. He published in 1826 "A Voz de Propheta," ("The Voice of a Prophet,") a poem. His "History of Portugal" (6 vols., 1848-52) is commended.

Hercule. See HERCULES.

Her'cu-lĕs, [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, (*Hēraklēs*;) Lat. HER'CULES; Fr. HERCULE, ħĕr'kül'; It. ERCOLE, ħĕr'ko-lĕ,] called also **Al-ċī'dĕs**, [Gr. Ἀλκείδης,] the most celebrated hero of antiquity, was, according to Homer, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the wife of Amphitryon. Thebes was generally supposed to have been his birthplace. His birth is said to have been delayed by Juno because it had been ordained that of the two, Hercules and Eurystheus, the younger should serve the other. While he was an infant in the cradle, he strangled two serpents which Juno sent to destroy him. According to a popular story, when he had arrived at the age of a young man, Virtue and Pleasure appeared to him, each offering to be his guide. He preferred the former, and soon became renowned for his heroic exploits, the first of which was his victory over the lion of Cithæron. He afterwards delivered Thebes from the annual tribute of a hundred oxen which that city was required to pay to Erginus. As a reward for this service, Creon, King of Thebes, gave him his daughter Megara in marriage.

Having consulted the oracle of Apollo, he was directed to serve Eurystheus for twelve years, after which he should become immortal. Eurystheus, who regarded him with jealousy and enmity, imposed on him a number of arduous enterprises, called the Twelve Labours of Hercules. The result of his first labour was the death of the Nemean lion, which he choked in his den. He afterwards wore the skin of this animal. His next task was to kill the Lernean hydra, which infested the vicinity of Argos, and had seven (or, according to some writers, nine) heads, the middle one of which was immortal. He cut off several of its heads, but two new heads grew in place of each one amputated, until he seared the wounded part by burning. He buried the immortal head under a rock, and dipped his arrows in the gall of the hydra, so that the wounds which they inflicted were incurable. The third labour was to bring to Eurystheus a certain stag which had golden horns and was exceedingly swift of foot. He pursued it for a whole year, and at length caught it, after he had wounded it with his arrow. He was next ordered to bring alive to Mycenæ a wild boar that ravaged the vicinity of Erymanthus. He chased this animal into a snow-drift, bound him with fetters, and carried him to Eurystheus. In this expedition he encountered and vanquished the Centaurs. (See CENTAURI.) The fifth labour was to cleanse in one day the stables of King Augeas, who kept many cattle, the dung from which had accumulated for years. He performed this task by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus into the Augean stables. Eurystheus objected to count this among the twelve labours, because Hercules had worked for hire. (See AUGÆAS.) His sixth labour was the destruction of the Stymphalian birds, which had brazen claws and beaks, discharged their feathers as arrows, and infested Lake Stymphalus in vast numbers. His seventh exploit was the capture of a mad bull which ravaged the island of Crete. He carried the bull alive to the continent and let it loose. It afterwards did much mischief at Marathon. Eurystheus next ordered him to bring from Diomedes of Thrace his horses, which fed on human flesh. The hero killed Diomedes and performed the appointed task. The subject of the ninth labour was the girdle of Hippolyte, Queen of the Amazons, which he was required to bring. He was accompanied in this expedition by Theseus and other heroes, and obtained the girdle after he had defeated the Amazons in fight. He was next commanded to bring the oxen of the

monster Geryon from the fabulous island of Erythra, situated in the far-distant west. In the course of this expedition he erected on the Strait of Gibraltar two pillars, called the pillars of Hercules, and performed several exploits besides the killing of Geryon. His eleventh labour was to bring some golden apples which were guarded by a dragon in the garden of the Hesperides. He did not know where this garden was; but he obtained information from Nereus. As he was passing through Egypt in his route, he killed Busiris, the king and tyrant of that country. By the advice of Prometheus, whom he delivered from penal suffering, he sent Atlas for the apples, and supported the heavens in his place until Atlas returned with the fruit.*

The last and most dangerous service was his descent to Hades to bring up the dog Cerberus. He obtained the consent of Pluto to take the monster, provided he would not use any weapon. He accordingly seized Cerberus, carried him alive to Eurystheus, and then returned him to Pluto.

Having been affected with insanity, he consulted an oracle, which advised him to sell himself as a slave for three years. He became a slave to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, in whose service he wore the dress of a woman and was employed in spinning. He afterwards conducted a successful expedition against Troy to punish Laomedon for a breach of his promise.

He married Dejanira, (daughter of the King of Calydon,) to whom the centaur Nessus once offered violence. Hercules, with a poisoned arrow, killed Nessus, who, as he was about to die, persuaded Dejanira to preserve his blood as a love-charm. She became jealous, and applied this blood to a tunic, which he put on. He was poisoned by this garment, which produced violent pain, and stuck to his flesh when he tried to pull it off. He was about to seek relief by voluntary death on Mount Eta, when he was conveyed by a cloud to Olympus and rewarded with immortality. He was afterwards worshipped as a divinity by all the Greeks. In the character of Hercules it is difficult or impossible to distinguish the purely mythical or allegorical from what may be considered as mere exaggerations built upon a historic basis.

See GUGNIAT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825-29, vol. ii. book iv. chaps. v. and vi.

Herder, von, fon hêr'der, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), one of the most remarkable and gifted writers that Germany has produced, was born at Mohrungen, in East Prussia, in 1744. He commenced the study of surgery

* Several of the most remarkable exploits of Hercules are vividly described by Darwin:

"So mighty Hercules o'er many a clime
Waved his vast mace in Virtue's cause sublime;
Unmeasured strength, with early art combined,
Awe, served, protected, and amazed mankind.
First, two dread snakes, at Juno's vengeful nod,
Climbed round the cradle of the sleeping god;
Waked by the shrilling hiss, and shrilling sound,
And shrieks of fair attendants trembling round,
Their gasping throats with clenching hands he holds,
And Death untwists their convoluted folds.
Next in red torrents from her sevenfold heads
Fell Hydra's blood on Lerna's lake he sheds;
Grasps Achelous with resistless force,
And drags the roaring river to his course:
Binds, with loud bellowing and with hideous yell,
The monster Bull, and threefold Dog of hell.
Then, where Nemea's howling forests wave,
He drives the Lion to his dusky cave,
Seized by the throat, the growling fiend disarms,
And tears his gaping jaws with snowy arms;
Lifts proud Antæus from his mother-plains,
And with strong grasp the struggling giant strains;
Back falls his fainting head, and clammy hair,
Write his weak limbs, and fits his life in air;—
By steps reverted, o'er the blood-dropp'd fen
He tracks huge Cacus to his murderous den,
Where, breathing flames through brazen lips, he fled,
And shakes the rock-roofed cavern o'er his head.
Last, with wide arms the solid earth he tears,
Piles rock on rock, on mountain mountain rears;
Heaves up huge Abyla on Afric's sand,
Crowns with high Calpe Europe's salient strand,
Crests with opposing towers the splendid scene,
And pours from urns immense the sea between.
Loud o'er her whirling floods Charybdis roars,
Affrighted Scylla bellows round his shores,
Vesuvio groans through all his echoing caves,
And Etna thunders o'er the insurgent waves."

Botanic Garden, Canto I.

in Königsberg, (1762;) but, having fainted at the first operation which he witnessed, he turned his attention to theology. His thirst for knowledge was boundless, and his acquisitions embraced an immense variety of subjects. While in Königsberg, he became acquainted with Kant, who permitted him to attend his lectures without any charge. Towards the close of 1764 he was appointed teacher, and afterwards preacher, at the cathedral school in Riga. While here, he awakened in his pupils an enthusiastic attachment and devotion. In 1770 he was invited to Bückeburg, where he became court preacher, and soon acquired great distinction as a divine, in consequence of which he received a call to the professorship of theology at Göttingen. While he was still hesitating whether or not to accept the invitation, he was offered the position of court preacher, general superintendent, and counsellor of the Upper Consistory at Weimar, whither he removed in October, 1776. As an eloquent preacher, a zealous friend of education, and an encourager of rising talent, he won the esteem and love of both prince and people. The remainder of his life was spent in Weimar. In 1793 he was made vice-president, and in 1801 president, of the Upper Consistory. Died in 1803.

Among his multifarious writings there is, perhaps, not one complete work: yet he is admitted to have exercised a most important influence upon German literature, criticism, and philosophy. His greatest work (unfinished) is entitled "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind," ("Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit.") Among his other publications we may name his "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," ("Geist der Hebräischen Poesie,") and his "Volkslieder," a collection of the popular songs of different nations. Alluding to the difficulty of understanding or describing Herder's many-sided intellect, Richter observes, "The starry heaven no star-map paints, although painting may represent a landscape." In another place he says, "It was Herder's fault that he was not a star of the first magnitude or any other magnitude, but a clump of stars out of which each one spells a constellation to please himself." A complete edition of Herder's works was issued at Stuttgart, in 45 vols., (1806-20), and a pocket edition afterwards appeared, in 60 vols.

See KARL L. RING, "Herder's Leben," 1822; H. DÖRING, "Herder's Leben," 1824; EMIL G. VON HERDER, "J. G. von Herder's Lebensbild," etc., 3 vols., 1847; HEINSIUS, "Herder nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1847; L. G. KOPP, "Etudes sur Herder," etc., 1852; F. H. HEDGECOCK, "Prose Writers of Germany;" E. P. WHIFFLE, "Characteristics of Men of Genius," vol. i.; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1846.

Herder, von, (SIGMUND AUGUST WOLFGANG), a mineralogist, born in 1766, was a son of the great Herder. Died in 1838. His brother, WILHELM GOTTFRIED, born in 1774, was a physician. Died in 1806.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedia."

Héreau, hâ'rô, (EDME JOACHIM,) a French littérateur, born in Paris in 1791. He killed himself in 1836.

Heredia, à-râ-dee'á, (JOSÉ MARIA), a popular poet, born at Santiago de Cuba in 1803. He was appointed *ministro de la audiencia* by the President of Mexico in 1826. Among his most admired poems are "The Teocallis of Cholula," "Ode to the Ocean," "To the Greeks in 1821," ("A los Griegos en 1821,") and verses on Niagara, ("Al Niagara.") The most complete edition of his poems is that published recently in New York. Died at Toluca in 1839.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FERNANDES Y LEON, "Cuba poetica."

Heredia, de, (PEDRO MIGUEL), born at Valladolid in 1590, was first physician to Philip IV. Died in 1659.

Heresbach, (CONRAD), a German writer, born at Hersbach, in Cleves, about 1502. He wrote an esteemed work on agriculture, "Rei Rusticæ Libri quatuor," (1570.) Died in 1576.

Hereward, an Engli-h captain, distinguished in the war of the Norman conquest. Died in 1072.

Hergearöther, (JOSEF), Cardinal, a German ecclesiastic, was born at Würzburg in 1822. He has written several able controversial treatises in support of the Papacy, and opposed Dr. Döllinger. He was created a cardinal in 1879, and is Prefect of the Apostolic Archives.

Heri. See HARI and HÉRY.

Héricart de Thury, hã're'kãr' dẽh tü're', (LOUIS ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) VICOMTE, a French engineer and agriculturist, born in Paris in 1776. As engineer-in-chief, he directed the immense works of the catacombs of Paris for about twenty years, (1810-30.) He wrote a work on "Artesian Wells," (1823,) and many treatises on mines, ores, etc. Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Héricourt, de, dẽh hã're'koo'r', (LOUIS,) a learned French lawyer and canonist, born at Soissons in 1687. From 1714 to 1736 he contributed to the "Journal des Savants," the earliest of modern reviews. His principal work is "The Ecclesiastical Laws of France, placed in their Natural Order," (1719.) Tabaraud designates him "the most celebrated French canonist." Died in 1752.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hér'i-ot, (GEORGE,) a Scottish goldsmith, born about 1563, founded a hospital in Edinburgh, which bears his name, and in which many boys are educated gratuitously. It was finished in 1659. Died in 1624.

See "Mémoires of George Heriot;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Fortunes of Nigel."

Heriot, (JOHN,) a Scottish writer, born at Haddington in 1760. During the French Revolution he edited papers in London, called "The World" and "The True Briton," in support of the English ministry. Died in 1833.

Hériri. See HAREEER.

Hérissant, hã're'sõn', (FRANÇOIS DAVID,) a French medical writer, born at Rouen in 1714; died in 1773.

Hérissant, (LOUIS ANTOINE PROSPER,) a French writer and physician, born in Paris in 1745, wrote "Typography," a poem, and articles on natural history for the "Bibliothèque historique de France." Died in 1769.

See JEAN GOULIN, "Éloge de L. A. P. Hérissant," 1769.

Hérissant, (LOUIS THÉODORE,) a French *littérateur*, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1743. He published "My Little Portfolio," (2 vols. 12mo, 1774,) and various other works, and compiled the last volume of the "Bibliothèque de Société," (begun by Chamfort, 4 vols., 1771.) Died in 1811.

Her'ki-mer, a general of the New York militia. In 1777 he marched to relieve the garrison of Fort Stanwix, on the Mohawk, where he was mortally wounded.

Herkomer, (HUBERT,) artist, was born at Waal, in Bavaria, in 1849. He was elected A.R.A. in 1879. Among his paintings may be mentioned "The Last Muster," (1875,) "Der Bittgang," (1877,) "Missing," (1881,) and "Natural Enemies," (1883.)

Herlicius, hẽr-lit'se-üs, (DAVID,) a German astrologer, born at Zeitz in 1558; died in 1636.

Herloszsohn, hẽr'los-sõn', (GEORG KARL,) a German romancer, born at Prague in 1802, published "The Hungarian," ("Der Ungar," 1832,) "The Venetian," (2d edition, 1837,) and "Forest Flowers," ("Waldblumen," 1847.) Died in 1849.

Her-mag'o-ras [Ἡρμαγόρας] OF TEMNOS, a Greek rhetorician, lived about 50 B.C.

Her'mann or **Her'man**, (or hẽr'mãn,) [Lat. ARMINIUS; Dutch, ARMIJN, ar-min'; Ger. ARMIN, ar-meen',] a celebrated German hero, born 16 B.C., was the son of Sigimer, chief of the Cherusci. He is called Armenios by the Greek writers, and Arminius by the Romans. He entered the Roman army at an early age, and obtained the privileges of knighthood and of citizenship at Rome. Indignant at the oppression which his country was suffering under Quintilius Varus, then governor, he formed on his return a plan for its deliverance. By false pretences he induced the Roman commander to advance with his army beyond the Rhine, where, entangled in the forest and marshes near the Lippe, they suffered a signal defeat in 9 A.D. In 16 A.D., Germanicus, with a large army, invaded Germany, and completely defeated Hermann near Hameln, on the Weser. Nevertheless, Hermann not long after overthrew Maroboduus, (Marbod,) chief of the Suevi; but, being suspected of aiming at supreme dominion, he was assassinated by his own relatives, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. "Unlike other kings and commanders," says Tacitus, "he had the boldness to attack the Roman people, not in the

beginning, but in the fulness, of their power; in battle not always victorious, but unconquered in war."

See TACITUS, "Annales;" FLORUS, "History;" ROTH, "Hermann und Marbod," 1817; VON LEDEBUR, "Das Land und Volk der Bructerer," 1827; MASSMANN, "Arminius Cheruscorum Dux et Decus," 1839; KÖNIG, "Armin der Cherusker; zum Denkmal im Teutoburger Wald," 1840.

Hermann, hẽr'mãn, (JAKOB,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Bâle in 1678. By the favour of Leibnitz, he obtained the chair of mathematics in the University of Padua. In 1724 he accepted an invitation from Peter the Great to teach the grand duke. His principal work is a Latin "Treatise on the Forces and Movements of Solid and Fluid Bodies," (1715.) Died in 1733.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hermann, hẽr'mõn', (JEAN,) an able French naturalist, born at Barr, near Strasburg, in 1738. He obtained at Strasburg the chair of philosophy in 1778, and that of pathology in 1782. In 1784 he became professor of botany and chemistry. He wrote many short treatises on natural history, furnished materials for the large work of Buffon, and published a treatise on the affinities of animals, entitled "Tabula Affinitatum Animalium," (1783.) Died in 1800.

His son, JEAN FRÉDÉRIC, (1768-93,) wrote a thesis on Osteology, and a "Memoir on Wingless Insects," which Cuvier says "were excellent for the time."

See T. LAUTH, "Vie de Jean Hermann," 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hermann, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED JAKOB,) an eminent German philologist and critic, born at Leipsic on the 28th of November, 1772. He became in 1809 professor of eloquence and poetry at Leipsic, where his lectures on archæology and the Greek classics attracted great numbers of students. Among his principal works are "Elements of Metrical Doctrine," ("Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ," 1816,) "On the Metres of Pindar," ("De Metris Pindari," 1817,) and "Opuscula," (7 vols., 1827-30,) consisting of essays and odes written in elegant Latin. He also prepared editions of several Greek writers, of which those of Bion and Moschus were published in 1849. Died in December, 1848.

See JAHN, "J. G. Hermann: eine Gedächtnissrede," Leipsic, 1849; CARL F. AMEIS, "G. Hermann's pädagogischer Einfluss," 1850; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie," under "Philologie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hermann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1804, became in 1842 professor of eloquence at Göttingen. He published a "Manual of Greek Antiquities," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Hermann, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German historical painter, born at Dresden in 1802, was a pupil of Cornelius at Dusseldorf. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the Königsbau and the Arcade of the Hofgarten at Munich. He died in 1880.

Hermann, (MARTIAL JOSEPH ARMAND,) a French revolutionist and lawyer, born at Saint-Pol in 1750. In 1793, as a partisan of Robespierre, he became president of the Revolutionary Tribunal. He was executed in 1795.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Hermann, (PAUL,) an eminent German botanist, born at Halle in 1646. He practised medicine about eight years in the East Indies, and became professor of botany at Leyden in 1679. Among his works, which are illustrated with fine engravings, are a "Catalogue of the Botanic Garden of Leyden," (1687,) and "Batavian Garden," ("Paradisus Batavus," 1698.) Died in 1695.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Biographie Médicale."

Hermann, (PHILIPP,) an excellent painter on glass, adorned the cathedral of Metz, where he died in 1392.

Her'mann Con-trac'tus, one of the early German historians, born in 1013, was a monk in the cloister of Reichenau. He wrote a "Chronicon," which comes down to 1054 and bears some resemblance to that of the Venerable Bede. Died in 1054.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hermant, hẽr'mõn', (GODEFROI,) a French biographer and Jansenist theologian, born at Beauvais in 1617, wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Saint John

Chrysostom," (1664.) a "Life of Athanasius," (1671.) and a "Life of Saint Ambrose," (1678.) Died in 1690.

See A. BAILLET, "Vie de M. G. Hermant," 1717; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hermant, (JEAN,) a French priest, born at Caen in 1650; died in 1725. He wrote a history of heresies.

Hermaphrodite. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

Hēr-maph-ro-dī'tus, [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος; Fr. HERMAPHRODITE, êr'mã'fro'dêt,] in classic mythology, the offspring of Mercury (Hermes) and Venus, (Aphrodite), was said to combine both sexes.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses."

Hēr-mar'chus, [Ἑρμαρχος,] a Greek philosopher, born in Mitylene, was a disciple of Epicurus, who bequeathed to him his garden. He succeeded Epicurus as the head of the school about 270 B.C. His works are lost.

Hēr'mas, a Christian writer of the first century, is supposed by some to be the person mentioned by Saint Paul in the Epistle to the Romans, chapter xvi. He lived in Italy, and wrote, in Greek, a book entitled "The Pastor, or Shepherd," composed of visions, precepts, and similitudes. It was frequently quoted and highly esteemed by the ancient Fathers of the Church. Origen, Irenæus, and Clement of Alexandria regarded it as divinely inspired. It is prized as a relic of the primitive Church, and as a medium of interesting traditions. The original is nearly all lost; but a Latin version is extant.

See NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Hermstädt, hêr'mp'stêt, (SIGISMUND FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist, born at Erfurt in 1760; died in 1833.

Hermelin, hêr'me-lee'n', (SAMUEL GUSTAVUS,) a learned Swedish baron and mineralogist, born at Stockholm in 1744. He was a member of the council of mines, and spent many years in travel in order to explore and develop the mineral resources of Sweden. In 1782 he visited the United States, with credentials as an agent of the king, to obtain information on mineralogy and metallurgy. On these subjects he published several useful works, also on statistics and geography. A new and correct atlas of Sweden was the result of his labours. Died in 1820.

See C. P. HÄLLSTROEM, "Biographi öfver Bergs-Rådet S. G. Hermelin," 1821; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hermengarde. See ERMENGARDE.

Hermenric. See ERMERIC.

Hēr'mēs, [Gr. Ἑρμῆς; Fr. HERMÈS, êr'mês,] the name which the Greeks gave to the herald of the gods, corresponding nearly with the Mercurius of the Roman mythology. (See MERCURY.) Hermes was identified with the Egyptian Thoth or Thot, the inventor of arts and sciences.

Hermes, hêr'mēs, (GEORG,) a celebrated Catholic theologian, born in Westphalia, in Germany, in 1775, was the founder of a philosophical school of Christian doctrine. In 1807, when appointed professor of theology in Münster, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the system of Kant and Fichte. He became in 1820 professor at the University of Bonn, where he was highly esteemed for his abilities as a lecturer and his amiable character. He had published in 1819 his "Introduction to Christian Catholic Theology," which, though not assailing any dogmas of the Church, was made the occasion of a charge of heresy. In 1835 a brief was issued by the pope, condemning the work, and a warm controversy was long carried on between the papal and the Hermesian party. Died in 1831.

See W. ESSER, "Denkschrift auf G. Hermes," 1832; ELVENICH, "Der Hermesianismus und Johannes Perrone," 1844.

Hermes, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German Protestant writer on theology, born at Magdeburg in 1736. His "Manual of Religion" was translated into French, Swedish, and Dutch. Died in 1822.

See J. H. FRITSCH, "J. A. Hermes," 1827; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hermes, (JOHANN TIMOTHEUS,) a German novelist, born in Pomerania in 1738, was the originator of the romances called psychological. His principal work is

"The Journey of Sophia from Memel to Saxony," (6 vols., 1770-78.) Died in 1821.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hermes, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German historical writer, born at Kalisz, in Poland, in 1800, published a "History of the Last Twenty-Five Years," (1842; 6th edition, 3 vols., 1853.)

Hēr'mēs Tris-me-gīs'tus, [Gr. Ἑρμῆς Τρισμέγιστος; Fr. HERMÈS TRISMÉGISTE, êr'mês' três'mã'zhêst,] called by Milton the "thrice great Hermes," the reputed author of many Greek works which were probably written in Egypt in the first three centuries of the Christian era. Some of them are still extant. According to one opinion, Hermes was an Egyptian priest. The principal work which has come down to us under his name is "Poemandar," which treats of "the nature of all things and of the creation of the world."

See J. H. URSINUS, "Exercitatio de Mercurio Trismegisto," 1661; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS, "De Librorum Hermeticoorum Origine et Indole," 1827.

Hēr-mī'as, (or her-mī'as,) [Gr. Ἑρμίας or Ἑρμιάς,] a friend and patron of Aristotle, was a slave in his youth. He became tyrant or ruler of Assos and Atarneus, in Mysia, and entertained Aristotle with honour at his court about three years, 348-345 B.C. Hermias was put to death by the King of Persia about 345 B.C. Aristotle afterwards married Pythias, the adopted daughter of Hermias, and celebrated his memory in a beautiful poem entitled a "Hymn to Virtue," which is extant.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; DIODORUS.

Hermias, a Christian philosopher, who lived in the second century A.D. He ridiculed the pagan philosophy in a small Greek book entitled Διασυρμος των εξω φιλοσόφων, a work of merit, which is still extant.

Hermida, êr-me'e'dã, (BENITO y Porras-Bermudez-Maldonado—e por'rãs bêr-moo'dêth mál-do-nã'do,) a Spanish minister of state, born at Santiago in 1736. He took a prominent part at the siege of Saragossa and in resistance to the French invasion. He was chosen by the central junta minister of grace and justice in 1808. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Spanish verse, (1814.) Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hermilly, d', dêr'me'ye', (N. VAQUETTE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1710. He translated from the Spanish Ferreras's "History of Spain," (1742.) and Camoëns's "Lusiad," (1776.) Died in 1778.

Hēr-min'i-us, a Roman warrior, was one of the three who defended the Sublician bridge against Porsena.

Hēr-mī'o-ne, [Ἑρμιόνη,] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was promised to Orestes, her cousin, but was married to Pyrrhus, according to some authors. After the death of Pyrrhus she became the wife of Orestes.

Hēr-mip'pus, [Ἑρμιππος,] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, was a brother of the poet Mytilus, and lived about 450 B.C. He inserted satires against Pericles in his plays. Plutarch says he prosecuted Aspasia for impiety.

Hermippus OF SMYRNA, an eminent Greek philosopher, of whom little is known, was surnamed THE CALLIMACHEIAN. Hence it is inferred that he was a disciple of Callimachus, and flourished about 250 or 225 B.C. He wrote the lives of Pythagoras and other philosophers, and was often quoted by ancient writers. None of his works have come down to us.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Hermite. See ERMITE.

Hermite, êr'mêt', (CHARLES,) a French mathematician, born at Dieuze (Meurthe) in 1822, was admitted into the Institute in 1856.

Hermocrate. See HERMOCRATES.

Hēr-moc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Ἑρμοκράτης; Fr. HERMOCRATE, êr'mo'krãt,] an eminent Syracusan general and statesman. He was one of the three generals to whom the people confided the defence of Syracuse against the Athenians in 414 B.C. Having been defeated in the first actions of the war, he and his colleagues were deprived of command. He held a high command at the naval battle of Cynossema, and was banished in 409 B.C. In

an attempt to reinstate himself, or make himself master of Syracuse, he was killed there about 406 B.C. He left a high character for patriotism, energy, and incorruptibility, though his later acts in inaugurating a civil war cannot be justified.

See GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. x. chap. lxxxii.

Her'mod or **Hermódr**, written also **Hermóde**, [etymology uncertain,] the son and messenger of Odin, corresponding in several respects to the Hermes or Mercury of classic mythology.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXXIX.

Hermodore. See HERMODORUS.

Her-mo-do'rus [Gr. Ἡρμόδορος; Fr. HERMODORE, ěr'mo'dor'], of EPHESUS, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 450 B.C. According to Pomponius, he aided the Roman decemviri in compiling the Twelve Tables.

See GRATAMA, "De Hermodoro Ephesio vero XII. Tabularum Auctore," 1818.

Hermodorus OF SALAMIS, a Greek architect, lived about 150 B.C., and built a temple of Mars in Rome.

See HERMOGENES.

Her-mog'e-nēs, [Gr. Ἡρμογένης; Fr. HERMOGÈNE, ěr'mo'zhân'], an Athenian philosopher, a son of Hippocraticus, lived about 450 B.C. He is an interlocutor in the "Cratylus" of Plato.

Hermogenes surnamed **XYSTER**, [Ξυστήρ,] a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, (161-180 A.D.) He was a remarkable instance of precocious genius. At the age of fifteen he was a professor of rhetoric at Rome, and had acquired fame by his eloquent discourses. About two years later he wrote a work on Rhetoric, (Τέχνη ῥητορικὴ,) which was for a long time used as a text-book in the schools. He was author of other works on rhetoric. At the age of twenty-five he lost his memory and all capacity for usefulness, which he never recovered, though he survived many years. His works are extant.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Hermogenes, a Greek architect, was a native of Alabanda, in Caria. It is not known when he lived. Vitruvius mentions him among the most eminent architects of antiquity, and as having contributed to the progress of the art by his improvements and discoveries. He invented the pseudo-dipterus, and built a temple to Diana in the city of Magnesia.

Hermogenes, a painter, lived about 170-200 A.D., and was accused of heresy by Tertullian, who wrote a book against him.—"Adversus Hermogenem." He was originally a pagan.

Her-mo-ge-ni-ānus or **Her-mog'e-nēs**, a Roman jurist, lived under Honorius, in the fourth century.

Her-mo-lā'us, [Gr. Ἡρόδωλος,] a page of Alexander the Great, who formed a conspiracy against his sovereign, and was put to death about 327 B.C.

Hermolaus Barbarus. See BARBARO.

Hermotime. See HERMOTIMUS.

Her-mo-ti'mus [Gr. Ἡρμότιμος; Fr. HERMOTIME, ěr'mo'tém'] OF CLAZOMENÆ, a Greek philosopher, lived about 500 B.C. According to Aristotle, he first advanced the doctrine that the *voûs* (mind, or spirit) is the cause of all things.

See ARISTOTLE, "Metaphysics;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; DENZINGER, "De Hermotimo Clazomen. Commentatio," 1825.

Hernandes, ěr-nân'déth, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician and naturalist, who was born at Toledo, and received from Philip II. a commission to visit North America and to describe the plants, animals, and minerals found therein. The result of his labours was a valuable work (in Spanish) entitled a "Natural History of Trees, Plants, and Animals of New Spain," etc., (1615.) He was the first European naturalist who explored this region for the benefit of science, and appears to have performed the task with creditable fidelity.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Biographie Médicale."

Hernandez-Velasco, ěr-nân'déth và-lās'ko, (REGORIO,) a Spanish priest and poet, born at Toledo about 1550, translated the "Æneid" of Virgil into Spanish verse,

(1585.) Though the style is rather inflated, the version is correct, and presents some elegant passages.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Hernando de Soto. See DE SOTO.

Hern'don, (WILLIAM LEWIS,) an American naval officer and writer, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1813. He entered the navy in 1828, and served in the war with Mexico. In 1851 he commenced, under the direction of the United States government, his explorations of the Amazon River. Ascending the Andes from Lima, he struck the head-waters of the Huallaga, a tributary of the Amazon, and, after nearly seven hundred miles of canoe-navigation, he entered the main channel of the great river. Forty thousand copies of his "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," with maps and plates, were published by Congress in 1853. In 1857, Lieutenant Herndon sailed from Havana for New York, in command of the steamer Central America, with 475 passengers and about \$2,000,000 in gold. While off the coast of Georgia, the steamer, in a violent gale, sprung a leak, and he was drowned, along with the greater number of the passengers.

Herne, hĕrn, (THOMAS,) a native of Suffolk, England, a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He wrote several controversial works on theology. Died young in 1722.

Hernquist, hĕrn'kwist, (PEHR,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the parish of Skara in 1726, studied under Linnæus at Upsal. He founded a veterinary school at Skara, and wrote "Anatomia Hippiatrica," and other works. Died in 1808.

See J. WALLIN, "Minne af P. Hernquist," 1818; L. TIDÉN, "Åreminne öfver P. Heriquist," 1818.

Hero. -See HERON.

He'ro, [Gr. Ἡρώ,] a priestess of Venus at Sestos in Thrace, was loved by Leander, a youth of Abydos, who, it is said, swam across the Hellespont every night to visit her. He was at length drowned in a storm, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea. This story has formed the subject of poems by Musæus, Schiller, and others.

Héroard, há-ro'ár', (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Montpellier, graduated in 1575. He was patronized by Charles IX., and was afterwards first physician to Louis XIII. Died in 1627.

Hēr'od, [Gr. Ἡρόδης; Lat. HERO'DES; Fr. HÉRODE, á'rod'; It. ERODE, à-ro'dà,] surnamed **THE GREAT**, King of Judea, born at Ascalon in 72 B.C., was the son of Antipater the Idumæan, who made him Governor of Galilee about the year 47. After the death of Julius Cæsar, he at first sided with Brutus and Cassius, but on their defeat made peace with Antony, by whose influence he was appointed King of Judea, 40 B.C. He married Mariamne, a granddaughter of the high-priest Hyrcanus. In the civil war between Octavius and Antony, Herod joined the latter, and fought for him against the Arabians, but was pardoned by the victorious Octavius. Among other acts of cruelty by which his reign was disgraced, was the execution of Hyrcanus and the brother of Mariamne, who herself at length became the victim of his jealousy. It is said he suffered great remorse for this act; but it did not restrain him from taking the life of her two sons, on which occasion Augustus remarked that he would rather be Herod's swine than his son. He erected several grand edifices in his capital, and rebuilt the Jewish temple on a magnificent scale. The birth of the Messiah, which occurred in his reign, became the signal for the indiscriminate massacre of infants recorded in Matthew, chap. ii. Herod died within a year after that event, and left the throne to his son Archelaus. His name has become proverbial for murderous violence and remorseless cruelty.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews;" DION CASSIUS, "History;" SCHLIPAL, "Dissertatio de Herode Magno," 1711; SCHLOSSER, "Geschichte der Familie des Herodes," 1813; MILMAN, "History of the Jews."

Hēr'od A-grip'pā [Gr. Ἡρόδης Ἀγρίππας] **I.**, born about 1 A.D., was the son of Aristobulus by Berenice, the daughter of Herod the Great, and received a part of his education at Rome. At the accession of Caligula, in 37 A.D., he was released from prison, in which he had been confined by Tiberius, and was made ruler of several

tetrarchies, viz., Abilene, Auranitis, and Trachonitis, to which in 39 Galilee was added. Under the emperor Claudius his power was increased, and he became King of Judea and Samaria. To promote his popularity with the Jews, he persecuted the Christians, as is related in the twelfth chapter of the Acts. He died suddenly in 44 A.D., when, in the language of Scripture, "he was smitten by an angel, because he gave not God the glory."

Herod Agrippa II., a son of the preceding, was born about 27 A.D. Judea having been reduced to a Roman province, the emperor Claudius gave him in 48 the kingdom of Chalcis, which was afterwards exchanged for Gaulonitis, Trachonitis, Batanæa, and other districts. His dominions were subsequently extended by Nero. The subject of this article is the Agrippa of Scripture, before whom the Apostle Paul, in the year 60, made that sublime and noble argument which almost persuaded a king to be a Christian. (Acts xxvi.) When the Jews revolted against Vespasian, Herod Agrippa adhered to the Romans; and after the capture of Jerusalem he retired to Rome, where he died about 100 A.D.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews."

Hēr'od An-ti'pas, [Gr. Ἡρώδης Ἀντίπας,] son of Herod the Great and Malthace, after his father's death obtained the office of Tetrarch of Galilee, with the consent of the emperor Augustus. Having married the daughter of an Arabian prince, (Aretas,) he divorced her in 33 A.D., and took in her place Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, who was then living. For this sinful act John the Baptist reproved him, and was put to death. (Mark vi. 17-28.) His interview with the Saviour, who was sent to him by Pilate and treated with indignity, is related in the twenty-third chapter of Luke. Herod was banished in 39 A.D. by Caligula, and died in obscurity.

Hérode, the French for HEROD, which see.

Herodes, the Latin for HEROD, which see.

He-ro'dēs, (TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS ATTICUS), [Fr. HÉRODE ATTICUS, á'rod' á'te'kü's,] an Athenian orator and statesman, born at Marathon about 110 A.D., was the son of Julius Atticus, from whom he inherited a large fortune. Having gained distinction as a rhetorician, he gave public lectures on eloquence at Athens, which were attended and admired by the *élite* of that city, and was employed by the emperor Antoninus Pius as tutor of his adopted sons, M. Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He became a Roman consul in 143, married a Roman lady named Annia Regilla, and a few years after returned to Greece. He built a theatre or Odeon at Athens, and other costly edifices in different places of Greece and Asia. He is said to have been the greatest orator of his time. His speeches and writings are all lost, except one harangue printed in Gruter's collection in 1609. He died about 185 A.D.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vita Sophistarum;" BURIGNY, "Sur la Vie d'Hérode Atticus," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions."

He-ro'dēs Phil-ip'pus, a son of Herod the Great and Mariamne, was the first husband of Herodias, the persecutor of John the Baptist. He is called simply Philip by the Evangelists. (See Matthew xiv. 3, Mark vi. 17, and Luke iii. 19.)

He-ro'di-an, [Gr. Ἡροδιανός; Lat. HERODIANUS; Fr. HÉRODIEN, á'ro'de'án',] a historian of the third century, is thought to have lived at Rome, and to have performed a respectable part in political affairs; but the time and place of his birth are not known. He wrote, in Greek, a history of the Roman emperors whose reigns he had witnessed, comprising the period from 180 A.D. to 238, in which no less than seventeen emperors assumed the purple. His work, which is extant, is commended for veracity, moderation, and elegance of diction, and is the more prized as it is almost the only contemporary account of that eventful period.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis." WOLF, "Narratio de Herodiano," prefixed to his edition of Herodian's "History," Halle, 1792; LEISNER, "Prolusio de Herodiano Historico," 1761.

Herodian, (the Grammarian.) See HERODIANUS ÆLIUS.

Herodianus. See HERODIAN.

He-ro-di-ā'nus (or **Herodia'nos**) **Æ'i'i-us**, (ee'le-us,) [Gr. Αἰλιός Ἡροδιανός; Fr. HÉRODIEN, á'ro'de'án',] a celebrated grammarian of the second century after Christ, was a son of Apollonius Dyscolus, and was born

at Alexandria. He became a resident of Rome, and enjoyed the favour of Marcus Aurelius. He wrote many works on grammar, which are not extant. Fragments of some of them have been preserved. His work on prosody (*Μεγάλη Προσῳδία*) was highly prized.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" AUGUST WETTIN, "Commentatio de Herodiano Grammatico," 1842; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

He-rod'i-cus, [Ἡρόδικος,] a Greek physician, born at Selymbria, in Thrace, lived in the fifth century B.C., and was one of the masters of Hippocrates.

Hérodien. See HERODIAN.

Herodot or **Hérodote**. See HERODOTUS.

He-rod'o-tus, [Gr. Ἡρόδοτος; Fr. HÉRODOTE, á'ro'dot'; Ger. HERODOT, há'ro-dot; It. ERODOTO, à-rod'o-to,] a celebrated Greek historian, born at Halicarnassus, a Dorian colony in Caria, about 484 B.C. He was the son of Lyxus and Dryo, and the nephew of the poet Panyasis. He is the earliest of the Greek historians whose works have been preserved entire, and is frequently styled "the Father of History." Cicero mentions him as "the first who adorned this species of composition." Little is known of his life, except what may be collected from his writings. Before he attained the age of thirty he took a prominent part in the expulsion of Lygdamus, the tyrant of Halicarnassus. But, having failed to gain the popular favour, he soon left his native country, spent a few years in Athens, and settled in the Athenian colony of Thurium, in Italy, in 443, where he is said to have died. Before he wrote his great national work (one of the most precious memorials of antiquity) he prepared himself by travelling over the principal countries of the civilized world, viz., Egypt, Tyre, Babylon, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, and by studying their manners, customs, and institutions. Throughout his narrative, however, he maintains a modest reserve respecting the extent of his travels; and it is a doubtful question in what period of his life they were performed. The principal subject of his history is the war between the Greeks and Persians, comprised in a period of sixty-eight years, from the time of Cyrus the Great to the triumph of the Greeks in 478 B.C. By way of episode, he inserts sketches of the different nations which he had visited in person. His account of Egypt is the most abundant and reliable source from which we derive our knowledge of the ancient history of that country. He is more highly appreciated by the moderns than he was by his contemporaries. Some of his marvellous stories which once excited ridicule and incredulity have been confirmed by modern discoveries. His work is pervaded by a deep religious sentiment, and by a liberal spirit towards foreigners. He unites in a high degree accuracy of observation, rectitude of intention, and the faculty of graphic description. His style is easy, natural, and sometimes poetical. Plutarch and Eusebius state that Herodotus recited his history at a public festival of the Athenians, who rewarded him with a present of ten talents. "Of the romantic historians," says Macaulay, "Herodotus is the earliest and the best. His animation, his simple-hearted tenderness, his wonderful talent for description and dialogue, and the pure, sweet flow of his language, place him at the head of narrators. He reminds us of a delightful child. . . . But he has not written a good history. . . . The faults of Herodotus are the faults of a simple and imaginative mind. . . . He wrote as it was natural that he should write. He wrote for a nation susceptible, curious, lively, insatiably desirous of novelty and excitement; for a nation in which the fine arts had attained their highest excellence, but in which philosophy was still in its infancy." (See "Essay on History," in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

See CREUZER, "Herodot und Thucydides," 1798; DAHLMANN, "Herodot aus seinem Buche sein Leben," 1823; HEYSE, "De Herodoti Vita et Itineribus," 1826; BLUM, "Herodot und Ktesias die frühesten Geschichtsforscher des Orients," 1836; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" DE QUINCEY, "Historical and Critical Essays," vol. 1.

Herodotus, a Greek physician, who practised at Rome probably about 100 A.D., left works which are often cited by Galen.

Héroet, há'ro'á', (ANTOINE,) a French poet, born in Paris, became Bishop of Digne in 1552. Died in 1568.

Herold, hā'rol't, (JOHANN BASIL,) a German writer and Protestant minister, born at Hochstädt, on the Danube, in 1511, edited a good edition of the Latin works of Petrarch, (1581,) and several original treatises. Died about 1570.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hérol'd, hā'rol'd', (LOUIS JOSEPH FERDINAND,) an eminent French composer, born in Paris in 1791. He produced, in 1826, "Marie," an opera, which was completely successful. His capital works are "Zampa," (1831,) and "Le Pré aux Clercs," (1832.) He is called one of the first among modern French composers. Died in 1833.

See FÉRIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

He'ron or He'ro, [Gr. Ἡρών,] an eminent mathematician and writer, lived in Alexandria about 100 B.C. He obtained a high reputation by his skill in geometry, mechanics, pneumatics, etc., on which he wrote several treatises. One of these mentions a machine of which steam is the motive power. His name is rendered familiar by connection with the experiment in pneumatics called "Hero's fountain." Another philosopher of this name, who is supposed to have lived in the seventh century, was noted as a writer on warlike machines, on geometry, and on military tactics.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" R. C. WAGNER, "Dissertatio de Heronis Alexandrini Vita, Scriptis et Inventis," 1714; MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Hēr'on, (ROBERT,) a Scottish writer, born at New Galway in 1764, wrote a "History of Scotland," a "Universal Geography," etc. He also translated several works, and contributed to periodicals. Died in 1807.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Héron de Villefosse, hā'rōn' dēh vèl'foss', (ANTOINE MARIE,) a French engineer, born in Paris in 1774, became inspector-general of mines in 1807, and published a useful work, entitled "On Mineral Riches," ("De la Richesse minérale," 3 vols., 1810-19.) Died in 1852.

Hérophile. See HEROPHILUS.

He-roph'yl-us, [Gr. Ἡρόφιλος; Fr. HÉROPHILE, ā'ro-fèl',] a celebrated physician of Chalcedon, in Bithynia, was born about 344 B.C., and lived in Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus. He was contemporary with Erasistratus, and is accounted the greatest anatomist of antiquity, as well as the first who dissected human subjects. He enriched the science with many discoveries in the nervous system, the arterial pulsations, the lacteal vessels, and the structure of the eye. The term *retina* originated with him. His writings are all lost, except extracts made from them by Galen and Cælius Aurelianus.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Medicin;" KARL F. H. MARX, "Commentatio de Herophili Vita, Scriptis," etc., 1840.

Hérostrate. See HEROSTRATUS.

He-ros'tra-tus or E-ros'tra-tus, [Gr. Ἡρόστρατος; Fr. HÉROSTRATE, ā'ros'trāt',] an incendiary, who, to immortalize his name, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, in 356 B.C. The authorities of Ephesus vainly attempted to frustrate his design by ordering that his name should never be mentioned.

Herpin, hēr'pān', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French writer on rural economy, born at Metz in 1798.

Herregouts, hēr'goo', (HENRI,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Malines in 1666, worked mostly at Antwerp. Lacaze praises his design, colour, and the expression of his figures. Among his works are "The Last Judgment," and a penitent Magdalene. He had a son, called HERREGOUTS LE JEUNE, ("the Younger,") who was a skilful painter.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Herrenschwand, hēr'ren-shwānt', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) born at Morat, in Switzerland, in 1715, became physician to Stanislas, King of Poland. Died in 1796.

Herrera, ēr-rā'rā, (ALONZO,) a Spanish painter of religious subjects, born at Segovia in 1559.

Herrera, de, dā ēr-rā'rā, (FERNANDO,) an eminent Spanish poet, surnamed THE DIVINE, born at Seville about 1534. Very little is known of his history. He was one of the most popular lyric poets of his time,—which is accounted the golden age of Spanish poetry. He made bold innovations in poetical language. "Her-

raera was a poet," says Bouterwek, "of powerful talent. But amid traits of real beauty his poetry everywhere presents marks of affectation." According to Hallam, "his odes appear to possess a lyric elevation and richness of phrase derived in some measure from the study of Pindar. Those on the battle of Lepanto are the most celebrated; they pour forth a torrent of resounding song in those rich tones which the Castilian language so abundantly supplies." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His poems were published collectively in 1582. He died about 1595, or, as others say, in 1589.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Herrera, de, (FRANCISCO,) surnamed EL VIEJO, ("the Elder,") a skilful Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1576. He studied under Luis Fernandez, and reformed the style of the Seville school. He excelled in design, colouring, and rapidity of execution. He founded a new school, in which the famous Diego Velasquez was his pupil. Among his works is the "Last Judgment," in the church of San Bernardo, Seville. Died in 1656.

See CEAN BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario historico;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Herrera, de, (FRANCISCO,) surnamed EL MOZO, ("the Younger,") a son of the preceding, born at Seville in 1622, was a painter and architect. After studying at Rome, he worked at Seville, where he painted for the churches. In 1666 he was chosen vice-president of the Academy, of which Murillo was president. Impatient of the presence of a superior, he removed to Madrid, where he gained a high reputation in oil-painting and fresco. He was appointed principal painter to Philip IV. "The Ascension of the Virgin," a fresco at Madrid, is one of his most admired works. Died in 1685.

See RAPHAEL MENGES, "Las Obras;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols," 1826.

Herrera, de, dā ēr-rā'rā, (JOSÉ JOAQUIN,) a Mexican, born in the eighteenth century, became President of Mexico about the end of 1844, was deposed in December, 1845, and re-elected in June, 1848. Died in 1851.

Herrera, de, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish architect, who was employed on the Escorial after 1567. He built the royal pleasure-house at Aranjuez. According to Prescott, he was the pupil of Toledo, and completed the Escorial, begun by that architect. Died in 1597.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii.

Herrera-Barnuevo, ēr-rā'rā bar-nwā'vo, (SEBASTIANO,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Madrid in 1619, worked for the king in the Escorial. He excelled in design and colour. Died in 1671.

Herrera y Tordesillas, ēr-rā'rā e tor-dā-sèl'yās, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish historian, born at Cuellar in 1549, was the son of a man named Tordesillas; Herrera was the name of his mother. Philip II. gave him the title of first historiographer of the Indies and of Castile. He published in 1601 his "General History of the Acts of the Castilians on the Islands and Terra Firma of the Ocean from 1492 to 1554," (4 vols.) His work is praised by Dr. Robertson for its accuracy and candour, and has served as the guide of later historians who have treated of that period. He wrote several other historical works. Died in 1625.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iii., and "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. part ii.; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Herrerros, ēr-rā'rōs, (MANUEL Breton de los-brā-tōn' dā lōs,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Quel, in Logroño, about 1798. He produced in 1824 a successful comedy, "A la Vejez Viruelas," and in 1834 was chosen keeper of the National Library in Madrid. He composed and translated many dramas, remarkable for grace and energy of diction, for comic power, and for true portraiture of character. He also wrote successful satires, among which is "The Carnival," (1833.)

See JAMES KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain," 1852.

Herrgott, hēr'got, (MARQUARD,) a monk and antiquary, born at Friburg, in Brisgau, in 1694. He acquired a great reputation by his writings, among which are a history of the House of Hapsburg, ("Genealogia

diplomatica Gentis Habsburgicæ," 2 vols., 1738,) and "Monuments of the Imperial House of Austria," (3 vols., 1750-60,) with plates. Died in 1762.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Herrich Schäfer or **Schaeffer**, hêr'rik shêff'fer, (GOTTLIEB AUGUST,) a German entomologist, born at Ratisbon in 1799, has published, among other works, a continuation of Panzer's "Fauna Insectorum Germaniæ," and a "Nomenclator Entomologicus," (unfinished.)

Hêr'rick, (ROBERT,) an English poet and clergyman, born in London in 1591. For about twenty years he was vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, from which he was ejected by Cromwell. In 1648 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Hesperides; or, Poems Human and Divine." Of these, the "human" excel the divine in literary merit. The tenor of them is amorous, and in some parts licentious. "Herrick has," says Hallam, "as much variety as the poetry of kisses can well have. He has much of the lively grace that distinguishes Anacreon and Catullus." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was restored to his living in 1660. Died about 1674.

See DRAKE, "Literary Hours," and the "Retrospective Review," vol. v., 1822; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Herries, hêr'rêz, (JOHN CHARLES,) a British financier, born about 1780. He became secretary of the treasury in 1823, and in 1827 chancellor of the exchequer in the ministry of Goderich, which was dissolved in 1828. He was secretary of war in a Tory cabinet for a few months in 1834 and 1835, and was afterwards a prominent member of the protectionist party. In 1852 he was appointed president of the India Board. Died in 1855.

Hêr'ring, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an English painter of animals, was born in Surrey in 1795. He was a coach-driver in his youth. He excelled in the representation of horses, hounds, and other animals. For many years he painted the winners at the Doncaster races. Among his works are "The Country Bait," "The Roadside," "The Members of the Temperance Society," and "The Baron's Charger." Died in 1865.

Herring, (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born in Norfolk in 1691. He became Bishop of Bangor in 1737, Bishop of York in 1743, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1747. His sermons and letters were published, 1763-77. Died in 1757.

Herriberger, hêr'le-bêr'ger, (DAVID,) an able Swiss engraver, born at Zurich in 1697. He published a "New Topographical Description of Switzerland," with plates. Died in 1777.

Hêr'ron, (FRANCIS J.,) an American general. He served at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the same year. He commanded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, in December, 1862.

Hersan, hêr'sôn', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French professor and Latin poet, born at Compiègne in 1652. His Latin verses were published under the title of "Selecta Carmina." Died in 1724.

Herschel, her'shel, (CAROLINE LUCRETIA,) born in Hanover in 1750, was sister of Sir William Herschel, whom she assisted in his astronomical observations and computations. She lived with him near Windsor, England, from 1772 until his death, sharing his daily labours and nightly vigils, and inscribed her name with indelible and luminous characters in the records of astronomy. She has the credit of discovering five new comets between 1786 and 1797. In 1798 she published a valuable "Catalogue of Five Hundred and Sixty-One Stars observed by Flamsteed." In 1828 the Astronomical Society awarded her a gold medal for her Catalogue of Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars. Died in 1848.

Herschel, (SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an eminent astronomer and philosopher, the only son of Sir William Herschel, was born at Slough, near Windsor, in 1790. He was educated in Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he displayed superior talents for mathematics. Between 1825 and 1833 he spent eight years in reviewing the nebulæ discovered by his father, of which he published a "Catalogue arranged in the Order of Right Ascension," (1833.) He produced in 1830 an excellent "Preliminary Discourse on the Study

of Natural Philosophy," which acquired a great popularity and is a standard work. "This discourse," says the "London Monthly Review," "as a collection of important facts interesting to every human being, is without a rival."

In 1834 he established, at his own expense, an observatory at Cape Town, Africa, where he passed four years in the survey of the heavens with a reflecting telescope of twenty feet focus and eighteen and one-quarter inches clear aperture. The Royal Society awarded him a gold medal in 1836. He published in 1847 "Results of Astronomical Observations made during 1834-38 at the Cape of Good Hope, being the Completion of a Telescopic Survey of the Whole Surface of the Visible Heavens," one of the most important astronomical works of the nineteenth century. His "Outlines of Astronomy" (1849) was received with favour, and has passed through five or more editions. He edited an important collection of treatises, entitled "Manual of Scientific Inquiry," (1849,) published by the government. Sir John was appointed master of the mint in 1850, but resigned his office in 1855. Among his later works were "Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews," the articles "Meteorology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects." He died in 1871, leaving a vacancy in almost all the principal scientific societies of the world.

"Sir John Herschel," says the "London Journal of Science" for April, 1868, "combines in his own person the assiduous astronomical observer, the acute mathematician, the deep-thinking philosopher, and the graceful poet. It is not to many men that intellectual powers of so high order have been given; it is not in many men that we find such perfect balancing of those varied powers; it is in few men that we discover such profound humility and such a deep sense of reverence for the Creator of those works the study of which has been a life-labour of love. . . . Sir John Herschel has ever maintained the serene dignity of a true philosopher, and his utterances of truths which have inspired him with their divinity have ever been received with delight by those who have listened to his subdued but impressive eloquence."

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1849; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1831; "North British Review" for February, 1848.

Herschel, (SIR WILLIAM,) one of the greatest astronomers that any age or nation has produced, was born at Hanover on the 15th of November, 1738. His father was Jacob Herschel, a skilful musician, who, having six sons, was not able to give them a very complete education. They all, however, became excellent musical performers, and William adopted the profession of musician. Before he left the paternal roof he took lessons in French and cultivated a taste for metaphysics. In 1759, in company with his brother Jacob, he went to England in search of employment; but for two or three years he received no encouragement, and suffered great privation. About 1761 he was employed to instruct a military band at Durham, or in that vicinity, and in 1765 obtained the situation of organist at Halifax. Here, by intense study, he learned Latin and Italian and acquired a thorough knowledge of mathematics. The last science he studied as preliminary to the theory of music. In 1766 he became organist of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, where his skill was in great request at oratorios, public concerts, and reunions of fashion. It appears that he was about thirty years of age before he directed his attention to astronomy and optics, in which his talents found their most congenial arena and the basis of his permanent renown. A casual view of the starry heavens through a small telescope sufficed to rouse his enthusiasm and to kindle the latent ardour of genius. He must be an astronomer; he must have a telescope of greater power; and, as the price demanded by opticians exceeded his resources, he resolved to construct one with his own hands. After a multitude of trials and several years of persistent application, he completed in 1774 a reflecting telescope of five feet focal length, and, stimulated by this success, did not relax his efforts until he obtained

one of dimensions four times greater, with which in 1779 he began a systematic survey of the sidereal universe.

His arduous vigils and well-directed labours were rewarded in March, 1781, by the discovery of a new primary planet, which was named by him *Georgium Sidus*, in honour of King George, and is since called Uranus. Besides the éclat thrown around his name by this signal success, he received from George III. a pension of £400, with the title of private astronomer to the king. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, who awarded to him their annual gold medal. Herschel now fixed his residence at a village near Windsor, named Slough,—“a name,” says Arago, “which the sciences will transmit to the remotest posterity; for there exists no spot on the earth which has been rendered memorable by more numerous and surprising discoveries.” Continuing his observations with unremitting assiduity, he discovered two new satellites of Saturn and six satellites of Uranus. He measured the rotation of Saturn, and observed the volcanic structure of the lunar mountains and the surprising phenomena of Saturn's ring. After he had made several telescopes of twenty feet focal length, he completed, in 1789, with pecuniary aid from the king, his gigantic instrument of forty feet in length, which was far superior to any that had previously been made.

He was now enabled to penetrate farther into space than his predecessors, and by his sublime speculations on the constitution of the nebulae he made some approach to a conception of the illimitable extent and variety of the celestial phenomena. In 1803 he ascertained the motion of the double stars around each other,—the grandest fact in sidereal astronomy,—attesting the universal influence of that attractive force which binds the members of the solar system. He soon after announced that the whole solar system is progressing in the direction of the constellation Hercules. Between 1780 and 1820 he contributed seventy-one memoirs to the “Philosophical Transactions.” His discoveries were so far in advance of his time, they had so little relation or resemblance to those of his predecessors, that he may be said to have initiated a new era in astronomy, and almost to have founded a new science, by revealing the immensity of the scale on which the universe is constructed. He was married in 1788, and left one son, Sir John, who inherits his father's talents and virtues. Died in August, 1822.

Herschell, (FARRER,) LORD, an English lawyer. He was born in 1837 and called to the bar in 1860. He was solicitor-general 1880-1885, and entered the House of Lords as lord chancellor in 1886.

Hersent, *hêr'sôn'*, (CHARLES,) a French priest and pulpit orator, born in Paris about 1595, was made chancellor of the church of Metz in 1625. He published in 1640, as a warning against Cardinal Richelieu's alleged design to make a schism in the church, a book called “*Optatus Gallus*,” which was burned by order of Parliament. He wrote other theological treatises. Died after 1660.

Hersent, (LOUIS,) an eminent French painter of history, born in Paris in 1777, was admitted into the Institute in 1822. His design is correct and elegant. Among his works is “*Daphnis and Chloe*.”

Her-sil'i-a, a Sabine woman, the wife of Romulus. One account makes her the wife of Hostus and mother of Hostus Hostilius.

Hersleb, *hêrs'lêb*, (PETER,) a Norwegian divine and writer, born at Stod in 1689, became Bishop of Copenhagen in 1737. Died in 1757.

Hert, *hêrt*, or **Hertius**, *hêrt'se-ûs*, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist, born near Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1651, became professor of public law in Giessen about 1690. He wrote, in Latin, several valuable works, among which is “*Elementa Prudentiæ civilis*,” (1689.) Died in 1710.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, “*Allgemeine Encyklopaedie*.”

Her'tha, **Her'thus**, or **Ner'thus**, [allied etymologically to the English EARTH, Anglo-Saxon EORÐE, German ERDE, Scandinavian JORD, Alemannic ERTHA, Mæso-Gothic AIRTHA.] Hertha was the goddess Earth among the ancient Germans, regarded by some as the wife of Thor, by others as the wife of Odin, and hence

synonymous with Frigga. She may be considered as the personification of fertility. Herthus, or Nerthus, was a male deity, with the same or similar attributes.

See GRIMM, “*Deutsche Mythologie*,” RABUS, “*Dissertatio de Dea Hertha*,” Augsburg, 1842.

Hertz. See **HERZ**.

Hertz, *hêrts*, (HELMAN ADOLPH,) a Danish poet, son of Johan Michael, noticed below, was born in 1796. He wrote a historical poem called “*Gustavus Vasa*,” (1856.)

Hertz, (HENDRIK,) an eminent Danish poet and dramatist, born at Copenhagen in 1798. He produced many comedies, among which are “*The Moving-Day*,” (“*Flyttedagen*,” 1828,) “*Cupid's Master-Strokes*,” (“*Amors Geniestreger*,” 1830,) and “*The Plumage of the Swan*,” (“*Svanehammen*,” 1841.) A lyrical drama, entitled “*King René's Daughter*,” (1845,) is considered his masterpiece. He traces characters with much ability. He is author of a didactic poem “*On Nature and Art*,” (1832,) a poem called “*Tyrfinng*,” (1840,) and a fiction of great merit, entitled “*Svend Dyring's House*,” (1837.)

See P. L. MÖLLER, “*Notice of Hertz*” in the “*Dansk Pantheon*,” 1844; ERSLEW, “*Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon*,” “*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*.”

Hertz, (JOHAN MICHAEL,) a Danish poet, and Bishop of Ribe, born near Vordingborg in 1766. His principal work is “*The Deliverance of Israel*,” (“*Det befriede Israel*,” 1804,) a poem. Died in 1825.

Hertzberg. See **HERZBERG**.

Hertzen or **Herzen**, *hêrt'sen*, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian socialist, and an able republican writer, born in Moscow in 1812. He published “*Dilettantism in Science*,” (1842,) “*Letters on the Study of Nature*,” (1845,) and a romance called “*Whose Fault is it?*” (“*Kto Vinovat*,” 1847.) In 1847 he quitted Russia, to the government of which he vowed implacable hostility. He afterwards resided in England, where he founded a “*Russian Free Press*” and issued several works in Russian. Among his publications are “*Letters from France and Italy*,” (1850,) and memoirs of his life, entitled “*My Exile*,” (2 vols., 1855.) Died in Paris in 1870.

See “*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*.”

Hervas, *êr'vâs*, (JOSÉ MARTINEZ,) Marquis of Almarana, a Spanish diplomatist, born at Uxyar in 1760. In 1806 he was sent as minister to Constantinople. Returning to Spain in 1809, he became minister of the interior under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in 1830.

Hervas y Panduro, *êr'vâs e pân-doo'ro*, (LORENZO,) a Spanish Jesuit and philologist, born at Horcajo in 1735. He made extensive researches into the origin and affinity of languages, and published a “*Catalogue of the Known Languages, with Remarks on their Affinity and Diversity*,” (1784,) “*Polyglot Vocabulary of more than One Hundred and Fifty Tongues, with Introductory Observations*,” and a “*Collection of the Versions of the Lord's Prayer in more than Three Hundred Tongues*,” (1879.) Died in 1809.

See ADELUNG, “*Mithridates*,” “*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*.”

Hervé, *êr'vâ'*, born in Champagne, became Archbishop of Rheims in 900 A.D., and grand chancellor of France in 911. Died in 922.

Hervé-Fierabras, *êr'vâ' fe'eh-râ'brâ'*, a French physician, born at Rouen, lived about 1550. He published an able treatise on Surgery, (1550.)

Hervet, (GENTIAN,) a French theologian, born near Orléans in 1499, distinguished himself at the Council of Trent (1545,) and wrote against Calvinism. He translated the Greek Fathers into Latin. Died in 1584.

Hervey, (LORD ARTHUR CHARLES,) Bishop of Bath and Wells, son of the Marquis of Bristol, was born in 1808. He was Archdeacon of Sudbury from 1862 till his appointment as Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1869.

Hervey, (AUGUSTUS JOHN,) third Earl of Bristol, son of Lord John, noticed below, was born in 1724. He became a post-captain in 1747, and displayed courage in several battles in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies. In 1771 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and in 1775, by the death of an elder brother, became Earl of Bristol. He died in 1779.

Hervey, (ELEONORA LOUISA,) an authoress, whose maiden name was MONTAGUE, born at Liverpool in 1811.

She began to write graceful verses for the periodicals at an early age, and published in 1839 "The Landgrave," a dramatic poem. In 1843 she was married to Thomas K. Hervey, noticed below. Among her works are tales in prose, entitled "Margaret Russell," (1849,) and "The Pathway of the Fawn," (1851.)

Hervey, (FREDERICK,) fourth Earl of Bristol, born in 1730, was a brother of Augustus John, noticed above. He became Bishop of Derry in 1768, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother, in 1779. He was eccentric in habits, and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. Died at Albano, Italy, in 1803.

Hervey, (JAMES,) an English divine and author, born at Hardington, near Northampton, in 1714, was educated at Oxford University, and was a good classical scholar. Having taken orders, he became curate of Dummer in 1736, and of Bideford in 1738. From 1743 until 1750 he was curate of Weston Favell, of which his father was rector, and at the death of the latter, in 1752, the son obtained that living. He was noted for piety and benevolence. His "Meditations and Contemplations," published in 1746, were extensively popular, notwithstanding his faulty style, which is too flowery and sublimated to please the most correct taste. These very faults probably rendered him a greater favourite with the common people, as Southey represents the book as equally "laudable in purport and vicious in style, and therefore one of the most popular that ever was written." It is or was generally found on the shelves of English cottages by the side of the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress." Hervey also wrote "Theron and Aspasia, a Series of Dialogues and Letters," and a few minor works. Died in 1758.

See COLLE, "Herveiana; or, Graphic and Literary Sketches of James Hervey," 1822-26; JOHN BROWN, "Life and Character of J. Hervey," 1822.

Hervey, (Lord JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1696, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Bristol. He obtained a seat in Parliament soon after the accession of George I., and in 1730 became a privy councillor. In 1733 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Hervey of Ickworth, and in 1740 was appointed lord privy seal in the cabinet of Walpole. He wrote able political pamphlets, verses, and an "Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity," the last of which was an answer to Pope, who satirized him, in the character of Sporus, as "the mere white curd of asses' milk." He also wrote interesting "Memoirs of the Court of George II." Died in 1743.

See HORACE WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors," "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1848.

Hervey, (THOMAS KIBBLE,) an English poet and editor, born in Manchester in 1804. He studied at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1824 he published "Australia, and other Poems," which was received with favour. His "Poetical Sketch-Book" appeared in 1829. He afterwards produced "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," (1832,) a work of merit, and "The Book of Christmas," (1836.) From 1846 to 1854 he was chief editor of the "Athenæum." Died in February, 1859.

Herwarth von Bittensfeld, hĕr'wärt fon bit'ten-fĕlt', a Prussian general, commanded a corps of the army which entered Bohemia under the crown-prince and contributed to the victory of Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

Herwart von Hohenburg, hĕr'wärt fon ho'en-böörĕĕ, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar, born at Augsburg in 1554; died in 1622.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Herwegh, hĕr'wĕĕ, (GEORG,) a popular German lyric poet, born at Stuttgart in 1817. He published at Zurich, in 1841, a volume of republican or liberal poems, entitled "Gedichte eines Lebendigen," ("Poems of a Living Man,") which had great success. He became a citizen of Bâle, and about 1845 joined the radicals of Paris. In the spring of 1848 he raised a legion and invaded Baden with a design to revolutionize it; but he failed, and took refuge in Switzerland.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" F. LIPP, "G. Herwegh's viertägige Irr- und Wanderfahrt mit der Pariser Deutschdemokratischen Legion," etc., 1850; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Héry, ĕĕ, deĕ ĕĕ're', (THIERRY,) a skilful French surgeon, born in Paris about 1505. Having practised with success in Paris, he was employed by Francis I. in the army of Italy, and acquired a great reputation by the cure of syphilis, on which he wrote an original and able treatise,—the first ever written in French on that subject. Died in 1599.

See ÉLOI, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Herz, hĕrts, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated pianist and composer, born at Vienna in 1806. He met with brilliant success in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and afterwards resided several years in America. As a performer he is scarcely surpassed, and his pieces for the piano are general favourites.

Herz, (HENRIETTA,) a German lady, distinguished for her wit and beauty, born in Berlin in 1764. She married M. Herz about 1780. Her house in Berlin was frequented by many eminent men. Died in 1847.

Herz, (MARCUS,) a German physician, born at Berlin in 1747; died in 1803.

Hertzberg or Hertzberg, von, fon hĕrts'bĕrg, (EWALD FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated Prussian statesman, born near Neustettin in 1725. He filled several important posts under Frederick the Great, and, after negotiating a treaty of peace with Russia and Sweden in 1762, was appointed second minister of state. He was made a count by Frederick's successor, and also curator of the Academy at Berlin. Died in 1795. He was a zealous patron of learning, particularly of German literature.

See POSSELT, "Ewald Friedrich Graf von Hertzberg," 1798; WEDDIGEN, "Fragmente aus dem Leben des Grafen von Hertzberg," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Heselrige. See HAZLERIG.

Heshâm, (Heshĕhâm,) hĕsh-âm', or **Hishâm, hĕsh-âm',** (or, more fully, **Heshâm-Ibn-Abd-el-Malek, hĕsh-âm' ib'n ĕbd-el māl'ek, i. e.** "Heshâm the son of Abd-el-Malek,") the tenth caliph of the house of Omeyyah, succeeded his cousin, Omar II., in 724 A. D. During the reign of Heshâm, Abd-er-Rahman, one of his generals, invaded France, where he was defeated and slain by Charles Martel, October 25, 732. Heshâm died in 743, leaving the reputation of an eminently just and virtuous sovereign.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xiv.

Heshâm (or Hishâm) I., (or, more fully, **Heshâm-Abool (-Aboul or -Abūl) -Waleed, (-Walid,)** ĕ'bōol wā-leeĕd,") second Emir or King of Córdoba of the Omeyyah dynasty, succeeded his father, Abd-er-Rahman, in 788 A. D. He waged a successful war against the Christians of Galicia, Astorga, etc., founded schools, and promoted the arts. Died in 796.

Heshâm (or Hishâm) II, (El- (or Al-, ĕl) Muyyed-Billah, el mōō'e-yed bil'lah,) sometimes corrupted into ISSAM or ISSEM by the Spanish historians, was born in 905, and succeeded his father, Hakem II., on the throne of Córdoba, in 976 A. D. In his minority the kingdom enjoyed prosperity under the ministry of the famous Al-Mansoor, who gained victories over the Kings of Leon and Navarre. After the death of Al-Mansoor the reign was disturbed by rebellions and anarchy, and the feeble king became a prisoner of Soleimân, and died, or was killed, about 1012.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain."

Heshâm (or Hishâm) III, (El-Mo'tad-Bil'lah, or Al-Mutadd- (ĕl mōō'tād) Billah,) became King of Córdoba in 1026, and was the last of the Omeyyah dynasty. Several nobles having refused allegiance to him, he attempted, without success, to subdue them by arms. In 1031 a sedition in the capital forced him to abdicate. Died in 1036.

Heshusius, hĕs-hoo'ze-ūs, (TILLEMANNUS,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Wesel in 1526, was an opponent of Calvinism. Died in 1588.

Hesiod, hee'she-od, [Gr. Ἡσιόδος; Lat. Hĕsiodus; Fr. Hĕsiode, ĕ'ze'od'; Ger. HESIOD, hĕ'ze-ot; It. ESODO, ĕ-see'o-do,] an eminent Greek poet, born at Ascra, in Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon, lived probably about 800 B. C. According to most modern critics, his period was posterior to that of Homer, with whom some writers have conjectured that he was contemporary.

From his own writings the fact is derived that he was a competitor in a poetical contest at Chalcis on the occasion of the funeral of Amphidamas, and that he gained the prize. It appears that he was employed in pastoral and rural pursuits, his knowledge of which is evinced by his most famous poem, entitled *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι*, ("Works and Days.") This work contains reflections and precepts on farming and rural economy, interspersed with maxims of morality and mythical fables. Aristotle, Plato, and Cicero eulogize this poem, and Virgil derived from it the idea of his "Georgics," in which he has surpassed his model. According to Pausanias, the Bœotians regarded this as the only genuine work of Hesiod. The other poems commonly ascribed to the Ascræan bard are entitled "Theogony" and "The Shield of Hercules." The former purports to be an account of the origin of the world and the birth of the gods, and is the most ancient composition we have on the subject of Greek mythology. It is characterized by a rude simplicity which sometimes rises into sublimity, and by that speculative tendency which was afterwards so largely developed in the Hellenic philosophy. "The Shield of Hercules" is a fragment or collection of fragments, supposed to be written by different authors. Quintilian says, apparently in reference to the "Works and Days," "He is distinguished by useful sentences of morality and a sweetness of expression, and he deserves the palm in the middle style of writing." According to Plutarch, Hesiod was murdered at Locris, in revenge for a crime of which he was erroneously suspected.

See PAUSANIAS, ix. and x.; LUCIAN, "Dialogue on Hesiod;" CREUZER and HERMANN, "Briefe über Homer und Hesiod," 1817; HEYNE, "De Theogonia ab Hesiodo Condita," 1779; HERMANN, "De Hesiodi Theogonia Forma antiquissima," 1844; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie," GIOVANNI LAMI, "Saggio delle delizie dei dotti e degli eruditi, risguardante le Vite e gli Scritti dei due primi grandi Uomini dell' Antichità, Esiodo ed Omero," 1775; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1832.

He-si'ō-ne, [Gr. *Ἡσώνη*], a daughter of Laomedon, King of Troy. The poets feigned that Hercules delivered her from a sea-monster after her father had promised to give him the horses he had received from Jupiter; but Laomedon failed to keep his word. She became the wife of Telamon and mother of Teucer.

Hesnault or **Hénault**, *hâ'nô'*, (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Paris, was educated by Gassendi. He appears to have been an Epicurean or materialist. In 1670 he published a volume of sonnets, letters, etc. He translated a large part of Lucretius. Died in 1682.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hesperiden. See HESPERIDES.

Hes-pēr'i-dēs, [Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες*; Fr. HESPÉRIDES, *ê-s-pâ-réd'*; Ger. HESPERIDEN, *hês-pâ-ree'den*], the "children of Hesperus," (or "of the evening,") the name of three or four celebrated nymphs of classic mythology, who guarded the golden apples growing in an enchanted garden in the western part of the world. According to some authors, they were the daughters of Atlas, and hence were called ATLAN'TIDES. A large dragon assisted them to guard the golden apples which were the subject of one of the twelve labours of Hercules.

Hes-pe'ri-us, a Roman civil officer, was a son of the poet Ausonius. He was proconsul of Africa about 376 A.D., and afterwards prætorian prefect of Rome.

Hes'pē-rus, [Gr. *Ἑσπῆρος*; Fr. HESPER, *ê-s'pair'*, or HESPÉROS, *ê-s'pâ'ros'*], a personage of classic mythology, said to be a son or brother of Atlas. According to one tradition, he ascended Mount Atlas to observe the stars, and disappeared. He received divine honours, and was identified with the evening star. One account says he came to Italy, which received from him the name of Hesperia.

Hëss, (JOHANN JAKOB,) one of the most eminent of the Swiss Protestant theologians, was born in Zurich in 1741. He wrote, in German, "The Three Last Years of the Life of Jesus," (6 vols., 1768-73; 8th edition, 1828,) "On the Kingdom of God," (1774,) a "History of the Israelites before Jesus," (12 vols., 1776-88,) and other works. He became first minister of Zurich in 1795. Died in 1828.

See GEORG GESSNER, "J. J. Hess, voorgesteld in eenige Ontrekken van zijn Leven en Werkzaamheid," 1830; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" H. ESCHER, "J. J. Hess, Skizze seines Lebens," etc., 1837.

Hess, (KARL ADOLF HEINRICH,) a German artist, born at Dresden in 1769, acquired a high reputation as a painter of horses. Among his master-pieces we may cite "The March of the Cossacks through Bohemia in 1799." Died in 1849.

Hess, (KARL ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German engraver, born at Darmstadt in 1755. He was appointed in 1782 professor in the Academy of Arts at Dusseldorf, where he was afterwards employed to engrave the pictures of the gallery. Among his best works are "The Ascension of Mary," after Guido, and a "Holy Family," after Raphael. About 1806 he settled at Munich, where he died in 1828.

See FUESSLI, "Schweizer Künstler."

Hess, (LUDWIG,) an excellent Swiss landscape-painter, born at Zurich in 1760. He painted many pictures of Alpine scenery. "His works," says the "Biographie Universelle," "surpass all that we know in their kind for correctness of design, for the taste displayed in the composition, for truth of colouring, and for the transparency of the water." He engraved some of his own designs. Died in 1800.

Hess, (PETER,) a brother of the painter Heinrich von Hess, noticed below, was born at Dusseldorf in 1792. In 1839 he was invited to Russia, where he painted eight large pictures representing the battles of 1812. He is regarded as one of the first battle-painters of recent times.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Hess, von, fon hëss, (HEINRICH,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Vienna in 1788. He fought at Wagram, (1809,) and became colonel in 1829. In 1842 he was made a lieutenant field-marshal. As quartermaster-general, he rendered important services in Italy in 1848. The chief merit of this campaign is ascribed to him. He was appointed chief of the staff of the Austrian army, (*Chief des Generalstabs*), and master of the ordnance, (*Feldzeugmeister*), in 1849. He succeeded Gyulai soon after the battle of Magenta, formed the plan of the battle of Solferino, July, 1859, and, after the emperor left the army, was the commander-in-chief.

Hess, von, (HEINRICH,) a distinguished historical painter, a son of the engraver Karl Ernst Hess, noticed above, was born at Dusseldorf in 1798. He became professor in the Academy of Munich in 1826. The frescos in the Basilica of Saint Boniface and in the church of All Saints in Munich are among his master-pieces.

Hesse, hëss, (JEAN BAPTISTE ALEXANDRE,) a French painter, a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1806. Among his best works is "The Funeral Honours rendered to Titian," (1833.)

Hesse, (NICOLAS AUGUSTE,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1795, won a medal of the first class in 1838.

Hesse, hês'seh, (PHILIPP,) LANDGRAVE OF, surnamed THE MAGNANIMOUS, was born in 1504. He avowed himself a convert to the Reformed religion in 1526, signed the creed called the Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and entered into a league with the Protestant princes by the treaty of Schmalkalden in 1531. He distinguished himself in the war which the German Protestants waged against Charles V. in 1546, but was taken captive and imprisoned four years. He died in 1567.

See HARTMANN, "Historia Hessiaca," 1741; TURKHEIM, "Histoire de la Maison souveraine de Hesse," 2 vols., 1819-20.

Hesse, (WILHELM IV.,) LANDGRAVE OF, a son of the preceding, surnamed THE WISE, was born at Cassel about 1545. He reigned in peace, and was distinguished as a patron of sciences, especially astronomy, which he cultivated himself with diligence. He founded an observatory at Cassel in 1561, and made observations for many years. The results of these labours were published by W. Snellius, (1628.) Died in 1597.

Hesse-Philippsthal, von, fon hês'seh fee'lips-tâl', (LUDWIG,) a German general, born in 1766, was a son of the Landgrave of Hesse. Died in 1816.

Hesselbach, hês'sel-bâk', (FRANZ KASPAR,) a German anatomist, born near Fulda in 1759; died in 1816.

Hesselink, hês'seh-link, sometimes written **Hesseling**, (GERARD,) a Dutch writer and Anabaptist preacher, born at Groningen in 1755. He published a "Herme-

neutical Dictionary of the New Testament," and several other works. Died in 1811.

See KOOPMANS, "Hulde aan G. Hesselink," 1812.

Hes-se-ti-us, [Sw. pron. hês-sî'le-ûs,] (ANDERS,) a poet of Swedish extraction, born in North America, became a teacher of English at Upsal. He wrote "Eric IX.," (1739,) "The Twelve Charleses," (of Sweden,) ("De Tolf Caroler," 1743,) and other works. He was living in 1755.

Hesseli-us, hês-sâ'le-us, (FRANS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Rotterdam in 1680; died in 1746.

Hesseli-us, (JOHAN,) a Swedish savant, born at Fahlun in 1687; died in 1752.

Hessels, hês'sels, or **Hesseli-us**, (JEAN,) born at Louvain in 1522, was noted as a theologian. He was a member of the Council of Trent, and author of many theological works, among which are a "Catechism," and "Commentaries on Scripture." Died in 1566.

Hessus. See EOBAN.

He'sus, a deity of the ancient Gauls, corresponding to the Mars of the Romans. See MARS.

He-sÿch'i-us, [Gr. Ηεσυχιος,] the author of a valuable Greek Lexicon, (first printed by Aldus in 1514,) which explains technical terms, unusual words found in the works of poets, orators, and physicians, terms used in sacrifices, divinations, and such as depart from ordinary usage. It is supposed that the existing text is an abridgment or imperfect copy of the original. The time in which Hesychius lived is not known; but it was probably since the Christian era, as numerous scriptural glosses or phrases are found in his work.

See PEARSON, "Adversaria Hesychiana," 2 vols., 1844; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hesychius of MILETIUS, [Lat. HESYCH'IUS MILE'SIUS,] surnamed THE ILLUSTRIOUS, lived in the sixth century. He wrote (in Greek) a universal history from Belus to his own times, (about 520 A.D.,) of which some fragments only are now extant. He left also an abridgment of the "Lives of the Philosophers," derived chiefly from Diogenes Laertius. This was published by J. C. Orelli, Leipsic, 1820.

See THORSCHMID, "De Hesychio Milesio illustri Christiano Commentatio," in Orelli's edition just mentioned.

Héth, (HENRY,) born in Virginia, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate service in 1862.

Hetherington, heth'e-rîng-ton, (WILLIAM M.,) a Scottish theologian and historian of the present century, wrote a "History of the Church of Scotland," (1841,) and other works.

Hetsch, hêtsh, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) a German architect, born at Stuttgart in 1788, lived in Copenhagen.

Hetsch, von, fon hêtsh, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH,) a painter, father of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1758. Among his works are "Paris and Helen," and "Marius among the Ruins of Carthage." Died in 1838.

Hettner, hêt'ner, (HERMANN JULIUS THEODOR,) a German archaeologist, born in Silesia in 1821, wrote "The Plastic Arts among the Ancients," (1841.)

Hetz-el or **Hezei**, hêt'sel, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German Orientalist, born at Königsberg, in Franconia, in 1754, published grammars of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages, and "The Old and New Testament, with Notes," (10 vols., 1780-91.) Died in 1829.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hetz-el, hêt'sel', (PIERRE JULES,) a French *littérateur*, whose pseudonym was P. J. STAHL, born at Chartres in 1814. He publi hed "Scenes from Animal Life," "The Devil in Paris," "History of a Man with a Col," "Beasts and People," and other attractive works. George Sand has compared him to Sterne. He died in 1886.

Heugh, hû, (HUGH,) a Scottish divine, born in 1782. He published, besides other works, "The State of Religion in Geneva and Belgium," (1844.) Died in 1846.

See his "Life and Select Works," by H. MACGILL, 1850; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "North British Review" for November, 1850.

Heumann, hoï'mân, (CHRISTOPH AUGUST,) a German writer on various subjects, born in Saxe-Weimar in 1681. He became professor of theology at Göttingen in 1734. Among his works are "Acts of the Philosophers," ("Acta Philosophorum," 3 vols., 1715-27,) and

an "Exposition of the New Testament," (1750-63.) Died in 1764.

See HEYNE, "Memoria Heumanni," 1764; CASSIUS, "Lebensbeschreibung Heumanns," 1768; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heumann von Teutschenbrunn, hoï'mân fon toïsh'ên-bröön', (JOHANN,) a German jurist and writer, born in Bavaria in 1711; died in 1760.

Heun, hoin, (KARL GOTTLÖB SAMUEL,) a German novelist, born in Lusatia in 1771. He wrote under the pseudonym of H. CLAUREN. Died in 1854.

Heures. See HORÆ.

Heurn, van. See HEURNIUS.

Heurnius, hur'ne-us, [in Dutch, VAN HEURN, vãn hurn,] (JAN,) an eminent physician, born at Utrecht in 1543, was appointed in 1581 professor of medicine at Leyden, and physician to Maurice of Nassau. He wrote a good commentary on Hippocrates, (1609,) and other medical works. Died in 1601.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heurteloup, hurt'loo', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1793, made improvements in lithotripsy, which were generally adopted, and wrote several treatises on that subject.

Heurteloup, (NICOLAS,) an eminent French surgeon, father of the preceding, born at Tours in 1750. About 1800 he was appointed first surgeon of the French armies, and received the title of baron. Died in 1812.

Heus, hus or hös, or **Heusch, van**, vãn hush, (WILLEM,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Utrecht about 1630, was a pupil of John Both. His pictures of scenery on the Rhine are commended. Died at Utrecht about 1700. His nephew and pupil, JACOB, born at Utrecht in 1657, was a good landscape-painter. "His landscapes," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "are full of nature, his touch easy, and his colour true." Died in 1701.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heusch, van, vãn hush or hösK, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch painter of plants, insects, etc., was born at Utrecht in 1650; died in 1712.

Heuschling, hush'ling or hush'lân', (ÉTIENNE,) a Belgian philologist, born at Luxemburg in 1762, was professor of Hebrew at Louvain. Died in 1847.

Heuschling, (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a Belgian economist, a nephew of the preceding, born at Luxemburg in 1802, published an "Essay on Universal Ethnographic Statistics," (1847-49.)

Heusde, hus'deh, [Lat. HEUS'DIUS,] (PHILIPPUS WILLEM,) an eminent Dutch writer, born at Rotterdam in 1778, became professor of eloquence and history at Utrecht, where he lectured with great success. He published several works on philosophy, history, and education, among which is "The Socratic School," ("De Socratische School," 4 vols., 1834-39.) Died in 1839.

See KIST, "Memoria Heusdii," 1839; STRÖCKFELD, "Andenken an den grossen Professor P. W. van Heusde," 1840; ROVERS, "Memoria Heusdii," 1841; ROULEZ, "Notice biographique sur P. G. van Heusde," 1841.

Heusdius. See HEUSDE.

Heusinger, hoï'zing'er, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist and scholar, born at Useborn in 1719, was rector of the College of Wolfenbüttel. His edition of Cicero's "De Officiis" (1783) is called a master-piece in respect to criticism. Died in 1778.

Heusinger, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) an uncle of the preceding, was born near Gotha in 1690, and was an able philologist. He taught at Gotha and Eisenach, and published editions of Julian's "Emperors" and Æsop's "Fables," (1741.) Died in 1751.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" F. A. TOEFFER, "Vita J. M. Heusingeri," 1751.

Heusinger, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a physician, born near Eisenach in 1792, published, besides other works, "Outlines of an Encyclopædia and Methodology of Natural and Medical Sciences," (3 vols., 1844-53.)

Heuzet, huh'zâ', (JEAN,) a French classical scholar, born at Saint-Quentin about 1660; died in 1728.

Hevel. See HEVELIUS.

He-ve'i-i-us, [Ger. pron. hà-vâ'le-ûs,] (Joannes or John Hevel—hâ'vêl, written also Hovel and He-

welcke,) an eminent astronomer, born at Dantzic in 1611, was a pupil of Kruger. His parents were noble and wealthy. After studying at Leyden and making the tour of Europe, he devoted his uninterupted attention to astronomy for nearly fifty years. In 1641 he built an observatory at his own residence, which he furnished with telescopes and other instruments made by his own hands. In 1647 he published "Selenographia," a description of the moon, with plates, followed by letters on the "Libration of the Moon," and on Eclipses, (1654.) His treatise on the phases of Saturn appeared in 1656, and his "Observations on the Transit of Mercury" in 1661. He wrote, also, "Cometographia," a general description of comets, (1668.) Hevelius was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1664. He was repeatedly elected consul and judge by his fellow-citizens, by whom he was highly esteemed. In 1673 he published the first part of his "Machina Cœlestis," a description of his observatory, instruments, and *modus operandi*, the second part of which appeared in 1679. In the latter year a fire consumed his observatory, library, and nearly all the copies of the book just named. After his death his widow published "Harbinger of Astronomy," ("Prodromus Astronomiæ,") and "Firmamentum Sobieskanum," dedicated to John Sobieski, King of Poland. In skill, accuracy, and diligence in observation, he was an astronomer of a very high, if not of the first, order. Died in 1687.

See H. WESTPHAL, "Leben, Studien und Schriften des J. Hevelius," 1820; HUTTON, "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," article "Hevelius"; MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hévin, hâ'vân', (PIERRE, a French jurist, born at Rennes in 1621; died in 1692.

Hévin, (PRUDENT, a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1715. Having distinguished himself as royal professor of therapeutics, he was employed by Louis XV. to attend the dauphiness. Some years later he became first surgeon to the dauphin. In 1780 he published a "Course of Pathology and Therapeutics." Died in 1789.

Hewelcke. See HEVELIUS.

Hewes, hūz, (JOSEPH, an American patriot, born in New Jersey in 1730, settled at Edenton, North Carolina, about 1760. In 1774 he represented a district of North Carolina in Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having been re-elected to Congress, he died at his post, in Philadelphia, in 1779.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Hew'itt, (MARY ELIZABETH, originally Miss MOORE, an American poetess, born in Malden, Massachusetts. In 1829 she removed to New York. Her principal works are "Songs of Our Land, and other Poems," (1845,) and the "Heroines of History," (in prose, 1856.)

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Hew'son, (WILLIAM, an English surgeon, born at Hexham in 1739. In 1759 he attended the lectures of John and William Hunter in London, with whom he was afterwards associated as a lecturer on anatomy. In 1771 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, which awarded him the Copley medal for his researches in the lymphatic system of birds and fishes. In 1772 he published "Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood." He was an eminent anatomist, and made valuable discoveries in the nature of blood. Died in 1774.

Hexham, (RICHARD OF.) See RICHARD OF HEXHAM.

Hey, hā, (JOHN, a learned divine of the Anglican Church, born in England in 1734. From 1780 to 1795 he was first Norrisian professor of divinity at Cambridge. He wrote an "Essay on Redemption," (a prize poem,) "Lectures on Divinity," and other esteemed works. Died in 1815.

Hey, (WILLIAM,) F. R. S., an English surgeon of Leeds, born in 1736; died in 1819.

See his Life, by JOHN PEARSON.

Heyden, van der, vān der hī'den, or Heyde, hī'deh, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Gorcum about 1637. He exercised his talents with great success on architectural subjects and landscapes. He excelled in chiaro-scuro. His pictures of cities, temples, palaces, and ruins are admired for their general effect, mellow tints, and

exquisite finish. The figures in some of his works are painted by A. van der Velde. Died at Amsterdam in 1712.

See J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heyden, von, fon hī'den, COUNT, born in 1772, entered the Russian service, and became a rear-admiral in 1817. He commanded the Russian fleet at the battle of Navarino, in 1827. Died in 1850.

Heyden, von, fon hī'den, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST, a German poet, born near Heilsberg, in East Prussia, in 1789. He was one of the governors of the prince-royal of Prussia, and in 1826 became royal councillor at Breslau. Among his chief works are "Conradin," and other successful dramas; "Reginald," a poem, (1831,) which is admired; and "The Shepherd of Isphahan," ("Der Schäfer von Isphahan," 1850,) an excellent romantic poem. Died in 1851.

See T. MUNDT, "Das Leben Heydens," 1852.

Heydenreich, hī'den-rīk', (KARL HEINRICH, an ingenious philosophic writer, born at Stolpen, in Saxony, in 1764, was a disciple of Kant. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1789. He wrote verses on "Solitude," and other short poems, of some merit, which were published in 2 vols., 1792. Among his prose works are "Letters on Atheism," (1796,) "Psychological Development of Superstition," (1797,) and "Philosophy considered with Respect to the Sufferings of Humanity," (2 vols., 1798.) Died in 1801.

See SCHELLE, "Charakteristik C. H. Heydenreich's," 1802; WOHLFAHRT, "Die letzten Lebensjahre C. H. Heydenreich's," 1802; EICHORN, "Geschichte der Literatur," vol. iv.

Heydt, von der, fon dēr hit, (AUGUST, a Prussian statesman, born in Elberfeld in 1801. He was appointed minister of commerce, industry, and public works in December, 1848.

Heyking, von, fon hī'king, (HEINRICH KARL,) BARON, born in Koorland (Courland) in 1751, was appointed a senator by Paul I. of Russia. Died in 1809.

Heylin, hā'lin, ? (PETER, an English writer, born at Burford in 1600. In 1621 he wrote his "Microcosmos." In 1629 he became chaplain to Charles I., and obtained several benefices, from which in the civil war he was ejected as a partisan of Laud and the High Church. He wrote a "Life of Bishop Laud," a "Defence of the Church of England," (1658,) and other theological works. Died in 1662.

See GEORGE VERNON, "Life of P. Heylin," 1681; DR. BARNARD, "Life of P. Heylin," 1682.

Heym. See HEIM.

Heyn, (PIETER.) See HEIN.

Heyne, hī'neh, [Lat. HEYNIUS,] (CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB, an illustrious German scholar and critic, was born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1729. Owing to the poverty of his family, he enjoyed few advantages of education; but, having by nature an irrepressible desire for knowledge, he improved to the utmost the opportunities which he possessed, so that in 1763 he succeeded Gesner as professor of eloquence at Göttingen. He was soon after made chief librarian of the university. His lectures, illustrating the history and mythology of the ancients in the most attractive manner, gained him a high reputation, which was increased by his numerous and excellent writings. Among the most important of these are editions of Tibullus, (1755,) Virgil, Epictetus, (1756,) Pindar, etc., with commentaries, and "Opuscula Academica," (6 vols., 1785-1812.) Died at Göttingen in July, 1812.

"Nothing," says Sir William Hamilton, "has contributed so decisively to maintain and promote the study of classical literature, as the combination which Heyne has effected of philosophy with erudition, both in his commentaries on the ancient authors and in those works in which he has illustrated various points of antiquity." ("Encyclopaedia Britannica.")

See HEEREN, "C. G. Heyne, biographisch dargestellt," 1812; DACIER, "Eloge de Heyne;" VAN ASSEN, "Hulde aan C. G. Heyne," Amsterdam, 1816; BECHER, "Programma ad Memoriam C. G. Heynii," 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1803.

Heyne, (CHRISTIAN LEBRECHT,) a German littérateur, whose pseudonym was ANTON WALL, was born near Meissen in 1751; died in 1821.

Heynius. See HEYNE, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB.)

Heyrick, hā'rīk, (ELIZABETH,) an English philanthropist, born about 1770, was originally named COLTMAN. She became a member of the Society of Friends, and was eminent for her active benevolence. She published in 1824 a treatise entitled "Immediate, not Gradual, Emancipation," which principle she was the first to advocate. Died in 1831.

Heyse, hī'zeh, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German grammarian and writer, born at Nordhausen in 1764; died in 1829.

Heyse, (KARL WILHELM LUDWIG,) an able German philologist, born at Oldenburg in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He was chosen professor at Berlin in 1829. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Dictionary of the German Language," (3 vols., 1833-49.) Died in 1855.

Heyward, hā'ward, (THOMAS,) born at Saint Luke's, South Carolina, in 1746, studied in London, returned home and became a lawyer. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress, and next year signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1778 he was appointed a judge. He was taken prisoner at Charleston by the British in 1780. He retired from the bench in 1798. Died in 1809.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Heywood, hā'wōd, (ELIZA,) an English novelist, born in London about 1695. Her maiden name was FOWLER. She resorted to authorship to gain a subsistence for herself and her children, and wrote several novels, which procured her a place in Pope's "Dunciad." She offended less against decorum in her subsequent works, viz., "The Female Spectator," "Husband and Wife," etc. Died in 1756.

Heywood, (JASPER,) an English poet and Jesuit, born in London in 1535, wrote "The Paradise of Dainty Devices," (1573.) Died in 1598.

Heywood, (JOHN,) one of the earliest English dramatists, lived in the reign of Henry VIII., at whose court he was received with favour as a jester. He was intimate with Sir Thomas More. He wrote numerous epigrams and indifferent plays or interludes. Died about 1565.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Heywood, (OLIVER,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Lancashire in 1629. His works, in 5 vols., were published in 1827. Died in 1702.

See his Life, by FAWCETT, 1798, and by JOSEPH HUNTER, 1842.

Heywood, (THOMAS,) an English actor and dramatic author, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He produced numerous dramas, in verse and prose, which were once popular and are still admired. "Heywood," says Charles Lamb, "is a sort of prose Shakspeare. His scenes are to the full as natural and affecting." Among his best dramas are "The English Traveller," "A Woman Killed with Kindness," and "A Challenge for Beauty." The second of these is commended by Hallam. He also wrote a "General History of Women," etc. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

See his Life, by J. P. COLLIER, 1850; "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., 1825.

Hez-e-ki'ah, [Heb. חִזְקִיָּהוּ or חִזְקִיָּה; Fr. EZÉCHIAS, à'zà'ke'ás',] King of Judah, a son of Ahaz, was born about 750 B.C., and began to reign in 726. He took prompt measures to restore the true religion, which had been forsaken by his father. He broke the images or statues, and the brazen serpent of Moses, to which the people had burnt incense. He rebelled against the King of Assyria, to whom his father had paid tribute. In the fourteenth year of his reign, Sennacherib, King of Assyria, invaded Judah and besieged the capital. In this crisis the divine favour was invoked by the king and Isaiah, the latter of whom prophesied the safety of Zion and the defeat of her proud invader. (Isaiah, chap. xxxvii.) The angel of the Lord smote the Assyrians, so that 185,000 died in one night. Hezekiah died after a reign of twenty-nine years.

See II. Kings, chaps. xviii., xix., xx.

Hezel. See HETZEL.

Hi-a-coo'mes, an American Indian, who is said to have been the first Indian convert to Christianity in

New England, became pastor of an Indian church at Martha's Vineyard in 1670. Died about 1690.

Hiaerne. See HJÄRNE.

Hib'bard, (FREEBORN GARRETSON,) an American divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born at New Rochelle, New York, in 1811. He published several works on theology.

Hic'e-tas [Gr. Ἰκέτας or Ἰκέτης] OF SYRACUSE, an ancient Pythagorean philosopher, is noticed by Diogenes Laertius and Cicero. The latter informs us that he taught that the earth revolves on its axis, and that the heavenly bodies were stationary.

Hickes, hiks, (GEORGE,) D.D., an eminent English divine and philologist, born at Newsham in 1642. He took orders in 1666, and became Dean of Worcester in 1683. For refusing to take the oath to William III. he was deprived of his deanery in 1689, and in 1694 was consecrated Bishop of Thetford by the nonjuring Sanicroft. He was a profound scholar, and author of many polemical and other works, among which the following are now most prized, viz., "Treasure of Ancient Northern Languages," and "Institutes of Anglo-Saxon and Meso-Gothic Grammar," (1689.) "Of all the Englishmen of his time," says Macaulay, "he was the most versed in the old Teutonic languages." ("History of England," vol. iii. chap. xiv.) Died in 1715.

See, also, "Biographia Britannica."

Hick'ey, (REV. WILLIAM,) an Irish clergyman and rural economist, born in the county of Cork in 1790. He published, under the assumed name of MARTIN DOYLE, a valuable work called "Hints to Small Farmers," and other works on farming.

Hick'man, (HENRY,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Worcestershire; died at Leyden in 1692.

Hick'ok, (LAURENS PERSEUS,) D.D., an American divine and metaphysician, born in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1798. He graduated in 1820 at Union College, in which he accepted (1852) the professorship of mental and moral science. His principal works are "Rational Psychology," (1848,) "Empirical Psychology," (1854,) and "Rational Cosmology," (1858.)

Hicks, (ELIAS,) a noted preacher of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was born in Hempstead, Queen's county, Long Island, in 1748. He began to speak in public as a minister of the gospel in 1775. He was early convinced of the iniquity of slavery, and felt it to be his duty to abstain, as far as practicable, from all participation in the products of slave labour,—a duty which he appears to have scrupulously observed throughout the remainder of his life. For many years he was a zealous and approved minister in the Society of which he was a member; but early in the present century he began to promulgate religious views widely different from those held by a large majority of the Quakers. He advocated the most radical Unitarian doctrines, and asserted that Christ came as a Saviour to the Israelites only, his special mission being limited to that nation. He even went so far as to express the opinion that the Scriptures had been "the cause of fourfold more harm than good to Christendom since the apostles' days." In consequence of the expression of these and similar views, he was severely censured and denounced by many of those who were anxious to maintain unchanged the doctrines of the early Quakers. The result was a schism in the Society. The elders of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting had taken a leading part in the opposition to Elias Hicks; and it was in that Yearly Meeting (in April, 1827) that the first separation took place, which was followed, in 1828, by divisions in the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, Ohio, and Indiana. The two parties were respectively known as the "Orthodox" and the "Hicksites." In the Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly Meetings the two sections were nearly equal; but those called "Hicksites" were greatly in the majority in the Yearly Meetings of New York and Baltimore, while in Indiana the "Orthodox" were numerically much superior to the other party.

It is proper to observe that among those who most admired the bold and stirring eloquence of Hicks there were probably but few, comparatively speaking, who fully endorsed his extreme views; yet, regarding him as the representative of liberal and progressive ideas, they

warmly espoused his cause. On the other hand, many who strongly disapproved—and under other circumstances would perhaps have severely condemned—his innovating doctrines, yet believing that he had been unfairly and harshly dealt with by the “Orthodox” elders, made common cause with what they considered the persecuted party, and contributed greatly to swell the number of his adherents. It may be proper to add that the anti-orthodox division of the Society do not acknowledge the name of “Hicksites,” alleging, not without reason, that as a large majority of their members had espoused the cause of Hicks in the interest of religious liberty, and not because they approved of his peculiar views, it is unjust to apply to them as a religious society a name which would naturally give the impression that they were, strictly speaking, his followers, and that they accepted, if not all, at least the greater part, of his religious teachings. They claim, on the contrary, to be the followers of no man; and although they accept the doctrine of the inward light, and many other of the views of the early Friends, it is not because of the authority of Fox, Penn, or Barclay, but simply because those views commend themselves to that divinely given or intuitive perception of right which, as they maintain, has been bestowed in a measure upon every human being. Elias Hicks died on the 27th of February, 1830, having maintained through life a blameless and exemplary moral character.

See “Elias Hicks’s Journal of his Life and Labours,” Philadelphia, 1828; JANNEY, “History of the Society of Friends,” vol. iv. chap. v., also the second part of the same volume, entitled “The Separation;” “Life of Stephen Grellet.”

Hicks, (FRANCIS,) a Greek scholar, born in Worcestershire, England, in 1566. He produced a translation of Lucian, (1634.) Died in 1630.

Hicks, (THOMAS,) an American painter, born at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He went to Europe in 1845, and passed, several years at Rome, where he copied the works of old masters, and painted portraits. He has resided for many years in the city of New York.

See TUCKERMAN, “Book of the Artists,” p. 465.

Hicks or **Hickes**, (WILLIAM,) was an English captain in the time of Charles I., and author of the first Jest-Book in the English language, published at Oxford, (1669.)

Hidalgo, (JOSÉ GARCIA.) See GARZIA.

Hidalgo y Costilla, e-DÁl’go e kos-tél’yá, (Don MIGUEL,) a Spanish priest, who was curate of Dolores, in Mexico. He acquired great influence among the natives, of whom he became the leader in the revolution of 1810. After losing several battles, he was taken by the Spaniards and executed in 1811.

Hi-emp’sal, a Numidian prince, a son of Micipsa, was murdered by Jugurtha, according to Sallust.

Hien-Fung, he-én’ fúng, Emperor of China, born about 1830, was a younger son of Taoo-Kooang. He ascended the throne in 1850, and appointed ministers who wished to maintain an exclusive policy towards foreigners. In the same year began a great insurrection, raised and directed by Tien-Te or Tai-Ping-Wang. The insurgents were generally victorious, and captured Nankin in 1853. (See TAI-PING-WANG.) A war broke out between the Chinese and the British, who entered Peking in triumph in 1860. Died in 1861.

Hiero. See HIERON.

Hi-ér’o-clēs, [Gr. Ἱεροκλῆς,] an eminent Platonic philosopher, who was the head of a flourishing school in Alexandria in the fifth century. He is the author of a “Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras,” which has been preserved entire, and of a “Treatise on Providence (or Foreknowledge) and Fate,” of which some fragments remain. The former is written in Greek, and is admired for the beauty of the thoughts and of the style.

See ANDRÉ DACIER, “Vie de Hiéroclès,” 1706.

Hierocles, the author of a work on veterinary medicine, addressed to Cassianus Bassus, lived in the third or fourth century of our era.

Hierocles, a grammarian, who is supposed to have lived in the sixth century, wrote, in Greek, a “Hand-

Book for Travellers,” (Συνέκδημος,) which contains descriptions of the towns and provinces of the Eastern empire.

There was also a Stoic philosopher named **HIEROCLES**, of whom we have little information. He is supposed to have lived in the second century. Another **HIEROCLES** compiled or wrote a collection of anecdotes and ridiculous sayings of pedants, students, etc., with the Latin title of “Facetiæ Hieroclis.”

Hierocles of ALABANDIA, a Greek rhetorician, lived about 100 B.C. He composed orations in the style which Cicero calls the “Asiatic.”

Hierocles of BITHYNIA was the principal author of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian, (about 300 A.D.) He wrote two books against Christianity, entitled “Sincere Discourses to the Christians,” (Λόγοι φιλάληθεις,) in which he maintains that the Scripture is full of contradictions. He was prefect of Bithynia and of Alexandria.

Hi’ē-ron or **Hi’ē-ro** [Gr. Ἱέρων] I., King of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon in 478 B.C. The first part of his reign was tyrannical. He expelled the citizens of Naxos and Catania, and colonized those towns with his own subjects. He is applauded for his patronage of literature and his appreciation of genius. His court was the resort of the most eminent poets and sages of his time, among whom were Pindar, Æschylus, Simonides, and Epicharmus. Pindar wrote several odes on the occasion of Hieron’s victories at the Olympic games, and Simonides enjoyed his friendship and bounty. Died in 467 B.C.

See XENOPHON, “Hieron.”

Hieron (or **Hiero**) II., King of Syracuse, was the son of Hierocles, a private citizen. Having served in the army of Pyrrhus, who left Sicily in a state of anarchy, Hieron was chosen general by the soldiers in 275 B.C., and recognised as king about 270. At the beginning of the first Punic war he took side with the Carthaginians, and was defeated by the Romans about 264 B.C. He then made peace with the victors by the payment of tribute, and was ever after a faithful ally of Rome. Under his wise rule the kingdom for many years enjoyed peace and prosperity. Died in 216 B.C. Archimedes lived in Syracuse in this reign, and exercised his mechanical genius in constructing machines and ships of great size.

See LIVY, “History of Rome,” books xxi.–xxiv.; DIODORUS SICULUS, books xxii.–xxvi.; DROVSEN, “Hellenismus,” vol. ii.

Hi’ē-ron, (SAMUEL,) an English Puritan, born at Epping in 1572, was rector of Modbury, and published sermons and other works on theology. Died in 1617.

Hiéronyme. See HIERONYMUS.

Hi-e-ron’-y-mus, [Gr. Ἱερώνυμος; Fr. HIÉRONYME, e’á’ro-ném’,] King of Syracuse, was the grandson of Hieron II., whom he succeeded in 216 B.C., at the age of fifteen. He broke the alliance with the Romans, who had recently been defeated at Cannæ, and formed a league with the Carthaginians. He was on the point of taking an active part in the war, when he was killed by his own subjects about a year after his accession. He left no issue; and the Syracusans thenceforth dispensed with royalty.

Hieronimus was the Latin name of Saint Jerome, one of the Fathers of the Church.

Hieronimus of CARDIA, [Fr. HIÉRONYME, e’á’ro-ném’, (or JÉRÔME, zhá’rom’),] DE CARDIE, deh kár’de’,] a Greek historian, who flourished about 300 B.C. He entered the service of Eumenes, who employed him on a mission to Antipater in 320. He was afterwards an adherent of Demetrius, who appointed him Governor of Bœotia in 292 B.C. He wrote historical memoirs of the successors of Alexander the Great,—a work which is often cited by the ancients, but has not come down to us.

See VOSSIUS, “De Historicis Græcis;” SEVIN, “Recherches sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Jérôme de Cardie.”

Hieronimus of RHODES, a Greek philosopher, and disciple of Aristotle, lived about 300 B.C.

Hif’fer-nan, (PAUL,) born in the county of Dublin, Ireland, in 1719, lived many years in London as a literary hack, and wrote several mediocre dramas, etc. His habits were eccentric. Died in 1777.

Hig’den, (RANULPH or RALPH,) an English monk, connected with a Benedictine monastery at Chester,

wrote "Polychronicon," a Latin chronicle. He died, at a great age, about 1370.

Hig'gins, (GODFREY, an English antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1771, wrote "The Celtic Druids," and other works. Died in 1833.

Higgins or **Higins**, (JOHN, an English writer, born about 1544, was a clergyman and school-teacher. He published the "Flosculi" of Terence, a popular school-book, and contributed to the "Mirror for Magistrates," of which he published a new edition.

Higgins, (MATTHEW JAMES, an English journalist, born about 1815, wrote under the assumed name of JACOB OMNIUM. He contributed many articles to the London "Times," the "Pall Mall Gazette," and other journals. His writings were mostly devoted to the exposure of abuses in the social and military systems of England. Died in 1868.

Hig'gin-son, (FRANCIS, a distinguished divine, born in England in 1588. He was educated at Cambridge University, and appointed rector of a church in Leicester, in which position he laboured with great zeal and success until removed for nonconformity. He came to Massachusetts in 1629, and the next month was ordained with Mr. Sketon, the first minister of Salem. Died in 1630. He was the author of "New England's Plantation," (1630.)

Higginson, (JOHN, born in England in 1616, accompanied his father Francis to Massachusetts in 1629. He was minister of the church at Salem from 1660 until his death in 1708, and published sermons and other theological works. He was regarded as the most able and eloquent American author of his time. Among his works is his "Attestation to Cotton Mather's Magnalia."

Hig'gons, (Sir THOMAS, was born in Shropshire, England, in 1624. He married the notorious Countess of Essex, (see CARR, ROBERT,) at whose funeral in 1656 he pronounced an oration, which was printed. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1673. Died in 1691. His son, BEVIL, born in 1670, wrote, besides several poems, a "Short View of English History," (1723.) He was a zealous Jacobite, and went into exile with James II. Died in France in 1735.

High'more, (JOSEPH, an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1692, was a pupil of Kneller. He executed portraits of the Knights of the Bath, and was employed by George I. to paint some members of the royal family. In 1742 he painted the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales. He wrote a treatise on Perspective. Died in 1780.

Highmore, (NATHANIEL, an eminent English physician, born at Fordingbridge in 1613, practised with success at Sherborne. He wrote able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1684.

Hilaire. See GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE.

Hilaire. See HILARY.

Hi-lā'ri-on, SAINT, a noted ascetic or hermit of Palestine, and pioneer of monastic life, was born at Tabatha, near Gaza, about 292 A.D. At an early age he went to Alexandria as a student, and was converted to Christianity. Returning to Palestine, he retired from the world, passed many years in the desert, and gained a wide reputation by his austerities. Many monasteries were founded by him or by the influence of his example. Died about 372.

See SAINT JEROME, "Vita Hilarioni;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Hilarius. See HILARY.

Hi-lā'ri-us, surnamed DIAC'ONUS, a native of Sardinia, lived about 350 A.D., and became a deacon of the church in Rome. He was an adversary of Arianism.

Hil'a-r'y, [Lat. HILA'RIVS; Fr. HILAIRE, e'lār',] a native of Sardinia, was chosen Bishop or Pope of Rome in 461 A.D., as successor to Leo I. In 449 he had officiated as legate at the Council of Ephesus, where he zealously opposed the Eutychians. The events of his pontificate were unimportant. It appears that he claimed the pre-eminence of the see of Rome. He died in 467, and was succeeded by Simplicius.

Hilary or **Hilarius**, [Fr. HILAIRE, e'lār',] SAINT, an orthodox theologian, was born at Poitiers, (Pictavi),

in Gaul, of which place he became bishop about 350 A.D. He took a prominent part in defence of Athanasius against the Arians, for which he was banished to Phrygia in 356. In 359, at the Council of Seleucia, he defended the doctrine of the Trinity, and afterwards published a violent invective against the Arian emperor Constantius, whom he denounced as Antichrist. Having returned to Italy and Gaul, he laboured zealously to purge the churches of heresy. He wrote a "Treatise on Synods," a "Commentary on Saint Matthew," and a few other works. Died in 367 A.D.

See CAVE, "Scriptores Ecclesiastici;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires."

Hilary or **Hilarius**, SAINT, was born about 400 A.D., probably in Gaul or Belgium. He became Bishop of Arles in 429, and was highly esteemed for piety and learning. His contest with Leo, Bishop of Rome, forms an important epoch in the history of the Gallic Church. Celdonius, a bishop, having been deposed by a council at which Hilarius presided, appealed to Leo, who reinstated him, and supported by an edict of the emperor Valentinian III., deprived Hilarius of his bishopric because the latter refused to own the supremacy of Rome. This was one of the first efforts made to build up the papal power. Died in 449. His "Eulogy on Honoratus" is much admired.

See BELLARMIN, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" "Gallia Christiana."

Hil'da, SAINT, a grand-niece of Edwin, King of Northumbria, was converted to Christianity in her childhood, became abbess of the convent of Heorthen (afterwards Whitby) about 660, and died in 680 A.D.

Hil'de-bald, [Lat. HILDEBAL'DUS,] King of the Ostrogoths in Lombardy. After Belisarius had conquered the Ostrogoths, they proclaimed Hildebald their king at Pavia in 540 A.D. The next year he gained a victory over the Romans, soon after which he was assassinated by one of his guards.

See JORNANDES, "De Regnorum Successione;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hil'de-bert, [Lat. HILDEBER'TUS,] a French prelate and poet, born at Lavardin in 1057, became Archbishop of Tours in 1125. He was eminent for his piety and learning, and was one of the best writers of his time. His works are written in Latin, and consist of epistles, sermons, and poems. Died in 1134.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Vita Hildeberti," prefixed to his Works, published by BEAUGRENRE in 1708.

Hildebertus. See HILDEBERT.

Hildebrand. See GREGORY VII.

Hildebrandt, hīl'deh-brānt', (FERDINAND THEODOR,) a German historical painter, and one of the most eminent masters of the Dusseldorf school, was born at Stettin in 1804. He studied under W. Schadow at Berlin, and settled at Dusseldorf. Among his works are "King Lear and Cordelia," (1826,) "Tancred and Clorinda," (1828,) and "Othello relating his Adventures to Desdemona," (1848.)

Hildebrandt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Hanover in 1764, wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Human Anatomy," (4 vols., 1789-92.) Died in 1816.

Hil'de-gard' or **Hildegarde**, SAINT, a German nun, born in 1098, became abbess of Saint Rupert's Mount, near Bingen, on the Rhine. Died in 1180.

See J. C. DAHL, "Die heilige Hildegardis; historische Abhandlung," 1832.

Hildenbrand, von, fon hīl'deh-brānt', (VALENTIN JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Vienna in 1763; died in 1818.

Hil'ders-ham, (ARTHUR,) an English Puritan divine, born in Cambridgeshire in 1563. He held the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch from 1593 until his death. He was a grand-nephew of Cardinal Pole, and was related to the royal family. He wrote various theological works, and was esteemed a shining light among the Puritans. Died in 1631.

Hil'deš-ley, (MARK,) an English theologian, born in Kent in 1698. He became Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1755, and caused the Bible to be translated into the Manx language. Died in 1772.

See WEEDON BUTLER, "Memoirs of M. Hildesley," 1799.

Hil'dreth, (RICHARD,) an American journalist and historian, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, June 28, 1807. He graduated at Harvard in 1826, and, while studying law, contributed numerous articles to magazines. Admitted to the bar in Boston in 1830, he abandoned the legal profession at the expiration of two years, to accept the position of associate editor of the "Boston Atlas," which soon became one of the ablest Whig journals in New England. His health having failed, he spent the year 1835 in Florida, and while there wrote "Archy Moore," an anti-slavery novel. It was republished and favourably reviewed in England, and an enlarged edition, under the title of "The White Slave," was issued in the United States in 1852. In 1837 he furnished to the columns of the "Atlas" a series of articles which contributed powerfully towards defeating schemes then on foot for the annexation of Texas. He took a conspicuous part in the Presidential canvass which resulted in the nomination and election of General Harrison. He also gave to the public during this period his "Despotism in America," an able review of the social, political, and economical aspects of slavery in the United States, to which he added in 1854 a chapter on the "Legal Basis of Slavery." His health having again failed, he embarked in 1840 for British Guiana, and, during a residence of three years at Georgetown, the capital, wrote his "Theory of Morals," published in 1844, and "Theory of Politics, or an Inquiry into the Foundation of Governments and the Causes and Progress of Political Revolutions," issued in 1853. Mr. Hildreth is best known, however, by his "History of the United States of America," from the discovery of the continent to the close of the Sixteenth Congress in 1820, (6 vols. 8vo, 1849-52.) It was projected while the author was a student at Harvard. The work has been variously criticised; but all agree in classing it among the standard histories of our country. Died at Florence in July, 1865.

See DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Hildreth, (SAMUEL PRESCOTT,) M.D., an American physician, born in Massachusetts in 1783. He settled in Ohio in 1806. His principal works are a "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," (1848,) and "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Settlers of Ohio," (1852.) Died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1863.

Hill, (AARON,) an English writer, born in London in 1685. About the age of sixteen he went to Constantinople, and by the aid of his kinsman, Lord Paget, visited several countries of the East. In 1709 he published a "History of the Ottoman Empire." Soon after he became manager of Drury Lane Theatre, and wrote "Elfrida," a tragedy, which was followed by several other dramas. The most successful of these are "Alzira" and "Zara," adapted from Voltaire. He wrote a satire on Pope, who had noticed him in the "Dunciad" in terms which some think rather complimentary. Died in 1750.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Hill, (ABRAHAM,) an English gentleman and scholar, born in 1632. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. A volume of his "Letters" was published in 1767. Died in 1721.

Hill, (AMBROSE POWELL,) an American general, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1847. He fought against the Union at Bull Run, July, 1861, and became a major-general about June, 1862. He commanded a division at the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill in June, and at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862. In the next month he served at Harper's Ferry and Antietam. He commanded a division at the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, May, 1863. For his services in the latter action he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He directed a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and in the several battles fought by Generals Grant and Lee in 1864, at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbour, etc. He was killed in a battle near Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865.

See "Southern Generals," New York, 1865; TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Hill, (DANIEL H.), an American general, born in South Carolina about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1842.

He commanded a division at the battles of Mechanicsville and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and South Mountain, September, 1862. He attempted to take Newbern, North Carolina, in March, 1863, but failed, and served under General Bragg at Chickamauga the same year. He commanded at Augusta, Georgia, in February, 1865.

Hill, (DAVID OCTAVIUS,) a Scottish landscape-painter, born at Perth in 1802. He has been for many years secretary to the Royal Scottish Academy. His subjects are chiefly Scottish scenes. He produced an illustrated work entitled "The Land of Burns."

Hill, (FREDERICK,) a brother of Sir Rowland Hill, noted for his efforts to reform prison-discipline and to prevent crime, was appointed about 1835 inspector of prisons in Scotland. He published an able work, entitled "National Education: its Present State and Prospects," and "Crime: its Amount, Causes, and Remedies," (1853.)

Hill, (GEORGE,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Saint Andrew's in 1750. He was principal of Saint Mary's College, in his native town, and succeeded Dr. Robertson as leader of the General Assembly. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Divinity," which are commended by Dr. Chalmers, who said, "I am not sure if I can recommend a more complete manual of divinity." Died in 1819.

See GEORGE COOK, "Life of George Hill."

Hill, (GEORGE,) an American contemporary poet, born at Guilford, near New Haven. Among his principal poems are "The Ruins of Athens," and "Titania." See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Hill, (ISAAC,) a journalist, born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, in 1788. He was for many years editor of the "New Hampshire Patriot," a Democratic journal, was elected a United States Senator for New Hampshire in 1830, and Governor of that State in 1836. Died in 1851.

Hill, (Sir JOHN,) an English writer and literary quack, born at Spalding in 1716. He obtained skill as a botanist, made and sold quack medicines, and edited "The Inspector," a journal which owed its success to the scandal it contained. He was refused admission to the Royal Society on account of his doubtful character, and sought revenge by writing a review of their works. His "Vegetable System," in 26 vols., with splendid plates, sold at one hundred and sixty guineas per copy. He was knighted by the King of Sweden, to whom he had presented a copy of the last-named work. Died in 1775.

Garrick has defined his merits in the following epigram:

"For physic and farces, his rival there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

See DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors."

Hill, (JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born near Leeds in 1625, became minister of an English church at Middelburg, Holland. He published an improved edition of Schrevelius's "Greek Lexicon," (1676.) Died in 1707.

Hill, (MATTHEW DAVENPORT,) a brother of Frederick, noticed above, born in Birmingham about 1792, became a barrister. He was one of the active members of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and laboured with zeal and success to procure amendments of the laws. He was one of the chief promoters of "juvenile reformatories."

Hill, (Sir RICHARD,) born in 1733, a brother of Rowland, was member of Parliament for Salop, and sometimes preached in the Calvinistic Methodist chapels. He wrote a few religious works. Died in 1808.

Hill, (ROBERT,) a self-taught English linguist, born at Miswell in 1699, was a tailor by trade. He was master of several ancient languages, and wrote "Criticisms on Job," and a few other works. Died in 1777.

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Hill, (Rev. ROWLAND,) a popular preacher and disciple of Whitefield, was born at Hawkstone, England, in 1744. He was the son of Sir Rowland Hill, and uncle of General Lord Hill. After leaving college he was ordained a deacon of the Anglican Church, but soon became a zealous and eloquent preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. Addressing the people in the streets, the open air, or wherever he could gain audience, he made many converts in various parts of the kingdom. In 1783 he built Surrey Chapel, London, in which he preached about fifty winters. He was the author of "Vil-

lage Dialogues," and other works. Southey, in reference to a particular occasion, says, "His manner was animated and striking, sometimes dignified and impressive. The purport of his sermon was good,—nothing fanatical, nothing enthusiastic." Died in 1833.

See J. SHERMAN, "Memorial of the late Rev. R. Hill, chiefly consisting of Anecdotes," etc., London, 1851; E. SIDNEY, "Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill," 1834; WILLIAM JONES, "Memoirs of the Life of Rev. Rowland Hill."

Hill, (ROWLAND,) VISCOUNT, an English general, born at Prees, Shropshire, in 1772, was the second son of Sir John Hill, and nephew of the Rev. Rowland Hill. He entered the army as ensign in 1790, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1800. In 1806 he was made a major-general and appointed on the staff. In 1808 he served in Portugal, under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, until the battle of Corunna. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1809, he was employed several years in the Peninsular war, and gained a high reputation in his profession. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron of Almaraz and Hawkstone. He took part in the battle of Waterloo in 1815, and afterwards was second in command of the army of occupation in France. Lord Hill was commander-in-chief of the army from 1828 until 1842, when he resigned and was created a viscount. He died in 1842.

Hill, (Sir ROWLAND,) an Englishman, known as the author of the cheap postage system, was born at Kidderminster in 1795. In 1837 he wrote a pamphlet on "Post-Office Reform, its Importance and Practicability." Through his persistent efforts, a bill was passed in the session of 1839-40 to reduce the rate of postage and render it uniform. The people expressed their gratitude for this benefit by a present of £13,000 raised by subscription. He was appointed secretary to the postmaster-general in 1846, and sole secretary to the post-office in 1854. From that position, with the help of successive postmasters-general, he carried out numerous important reforms in the postal service. He retired when Lord Stanley of Alderley became postmaster, because he was unable to enlist the sympathies of his then chief in his system of promotion by merit. A sum of £20,000 was granted to him by Parliament. Died in 1879.

Hill, (S. W.,) a recent American painter, of the Pre-Raphaelite school, has particularly distinguished himself by his landscapes and fruit-pieces.

Hill, (THOMAS,) a mathematician and Unitarian minister, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1818, graduated at Harvard in 1843. He published, besides other works, "Geometry and Faith," and contributed many articles to the "North American Review" and the "Atlantic Monthly."

Hill, (THOMAS FORD,) an English antiquary and philologist, published "Ancient Erse Poems." Died in 1795.

Hill, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American divine, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1769. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1788. From 1800 to 1834 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Winchester, where he died in 1852.

Hillard, (GEORGE STILLMAN,) an eminent American writer, lawyer, and orator, born in Machias, Maine, in 1808. While pursuing his collegiate course at Harvard, (where he graduated in 1828,) he is said to have been especially distinguished in declamation and English composition. He was afterwards for some time associated with George Bancroft in his Round Hill Seminary at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar in Boston. Besides attending to an extensive professional business, he has since twice visited Europe, and has been a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. He is author of a great number of orations, lectures before the Lowell Institute, and contributions to the "Christian Examiner," "North American Review," etc. In 1852 he was selected by the authorities of Boston to deliver the eulogy on the character of Daniel Webster. The next year appeared his "Six Months in Italy," (in 2 vols. 12mo,) which had reached the fifth edition in 1855. "Mr. Hillard's work," says the "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1858, "is that of a scholar and a gentleman, a man of sense as well as of taste and feeling. His style is pointed and

full of happy expressions and striking images." Among other literary labours, Mr. Hillard has edited the Poetical Works of Spenser, (in 5 vols. 8vo.) He was for some time associate editor of the "Jurist," and was for several years one of the principal editors of the "Boston Courier." He contributed several important articles to the "New American Cyclopædia," including those on Alexander and Edward Everett and Rufus Choate.

Hillebrand, hil'leh-brânt', (JOSEPH,) a German philosophical writer, born near Hildesheim in 1788. He published, among other works, "The Philosophy of the Spirit," (2 vols., 1835,) and "The German National Literature since the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century," (2 vols., 1845.)

Hillel, a famous Jewish rabbi, born at Babylon about 110 B.C., was descended from King David. He went to Jerusalem at the age of forty, acquired a thorough knowledge of the law, and was chosen president of the Sanhedrim about 30 B.C. The origin of the Talmud or Mishna is ascribed to Hillel, who was the leader of a numerous school or party. He died at the age of one hundred and twenty years.

Hillel, a noted rabbi, supposed to have lived about 300 A.D., was a descendant of the preceding. He reformed the Jewish calendar by means of a cycle of nineteen years.

Hiller, hil'ler, (FERDINAND,) a celebrated German composer, born of Jewish parents at Frankfort, October 24, 1811. His oratorio of the "Destruction of Jerusalem" (1840) was received with great applause. In 1851 he was made director of the Italian Opera at Paris. He died in 1885.

Hiller, (MATTHÄUS,) a German Orientalist, born at Stuttgart in 1646, was professor of Oriental languages and theology at Tübingen. He wrote a "Latin-Hebrew Lexicon," (1685.) Died in 1725.

Hiller von, fon hil'ler, (JOHANN,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Neustadt, near Vienna, in 1754. In 1809 he obtained command of the sixth corps of the army of the archduke Charles. Although he was defeated by Napoleon at Landshut in April, he contributed greatly to the success of the Austrians at Aspern in the next month. Died in 1819.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Hillerup, hil'leh-rûp', (FREDERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish poet, born at Vedelsborg in 1793, published a work called "Italica," (1829,) and "New Poems," ("Nye Digte,") in 1854.

Hillhouse, (JAMES,) an American lawyer, born in Connecticut in 1754. He was a Senator of the United States from 1794 to 1810. Died in 1832.

Hillhouse, (JAMES A.,) an American poet, son of the preceding, born at New Haven in 1789. He removed to New York City, and married Cornelia Lawrence in 1824. His first poem, "The Judgment, a Vision," appeared in 1812. He also wrote the following admired dramas: "Percy's Masque," "Hadad," and "Demetria." Died in 1841.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "North American Review" for January, 1840.

Hilliard, hil'yard, (HENRY W.,) a lawyer and politician, born in Cumberland county, North Carolina, in 1808. He was a Whig, and represented a district of Alabama in Congress from 1845 to 1851. In 1857 he joined the Democratic party.

Hilliard, hil'yard, (NICHOLAS,) an English painter, born at Exeter in 1547, learned the trade of a jeweller, and afterwards became eminent as a miniature-painter. He executed an admired portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and was patronized by Queen Elizabeth and James I. Died in 1619.

Hil'ton, (JOHN,) an English composer and musician, was admitted to the degree of bachelor of music at Cambridge in 1626. He composed anthems, songs, catches, etc. Died about 1656.

Hilton, (WALTER,) an English monk of the fifteenth century, lived at Sheen, and wrote "The Ladder of Perfection."

Hilton, (WILLIAM,) a successful English historical painter, born at Lincoln in 1786. About 1800 he became a student in the Royal Academy, and in 1804 exhibited his "Hector reinspired by Apollo." In 1819 or 1820 he was elected a member of the Academy, and in 1825 succeeded Fuseli as keeper of that institution. He attained a high rank among the English artists of his time. Among his best works are "Nature blowing Bubbles," and "The Graces teaching Cupid to play on the Lyre." Died in 1839.

See PILKINGTON'S "Dictionary of Painters."

Hi-me'rī-us, [Ἱερίος,] an eminent Greek sophist of Prusa, Bithynia. He became master of a celebrated school in Athens, and afterwards secretary of the emperor Julian at Antioch about 362 A.D. He composed many orations, of which about twenty are extant. His style is rather bombastic. Among his pupils were Gregory Nazianzen and Saint Basil. He was always a pagan, but moderate or friendly to the Christians.

Hi-mil'co or **Hi-mil'con**, a Carthaginian navigator, the date of whose adventures is unknown. Pliny states that he sailed northward from Gades on a voyage of discovery about the time that Hanno explored the western coast of Africa. R. Festus Avienus quotes him as his authority for an account of the islands of the Hiberni and Albioni.

Himilco or **Himilcon**, an able Carthaginian general, who was joined with Hannibal in the command of a large army in the war against Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. He took Agrigentum after a long siege, during which the death of Hannibal left him sole commander, (406 B.C.) He defeated Dionysius about 405, soon after which peace was concluded. The war having been renewed in 397 B.C., Himilco raised an army of 100,000 men, with which he marched victoriously to the gates of Syracuse. While he was besieging this city, his army was wasted by pestilence and defeated by the Syracusans. He escaped to Carthage and killed himself.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, books xliii., xiv., and xx.

Himilco or **Himilcon** was commander of the fleet of Carthage, on the coast of Sicily, in 214 B.C., while Marcellus commanded the Romans in that island. He landed an army in 213, gained some advantages, and, having failed in an attempt to relieve Syracuse, died of pestilence in 212 B.C.

Himly, him'lee, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German physician, born at Brunswick in 1772, was professor of medicine at Göttingen. He was distinguished for his skilful treatment of diseases of the eyes, on which he published a valuable work. Died in 1837.

Himmel, him'mel, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German composer, born in the duchy of Brandenburg in 1765, was appointed chapel-master at Berlin about 1796. Among his best works are the operas of "Fanchon" and "The Sylphs." Died in 1814.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Hinch/cliffe, (JOHN,) an English divine and orator, born at Westminster in 1731. He became head-master of Westminster School in 1764, and Bishop of Peterborough in 1769. Died in 1794.

Hinckeldey, hink'kel-dē, (KARL LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian administrator, born near Meiningen in 1803. He became minister or prefect of police in Berlin in 1848. He was killed in a duel in 1856.

Hinckelmann, hink'kel-mân', (ABRAHAM,) a German Orientalist, born at Döbeln in 1652, published an edition of the Koran, (1694,) said to be the first ever printed in Arabic. Died in 1695.

Hinck'ley, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1617, was rector of Drayton. Died in 1695.

Hincmar, hink'mâr, a learned French prelate, born in 806 A.D., entered the Abbey of Saint-Denis in childhood. He acquired much influence, and became a favourite at the court of Charles the Bald. In 845 he was elected Archbishop of Rheims. He distinguished himself by his firmness in defending the Church against the encroachments of the papal and royal power. He wrote, besides other works, two treatises on Predestination, in one of which he attempts to refute the famous Erigena. He is censured for his severity to Godeschalco, who

was confined in a dungeon for his heretical opinions on the question of predestination. Died in 882 A.D.

See "Gallia Christiana;" W. F. GESS, "Merkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben und den Schriften Hincmar's," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hincks, (REV. EDWARD,) distinguished for his knowledge of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions, was born in Cork, Ireland, about 1791. Died about 1866.

Hind, (JOHN RUSSELL,) an eminent English astronomer, born at Nottingham in 1823. He obtained in 1840 a situation in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. In 1845 he removed to another observatory in Regent's Park, London, where he has had remarkable success as an observer. He discovered, besides several comets, ten telescopic planets, namely, Iris, (1847,) Flora, (1847,) Victoria, (1850,) Irene, (1851,) Melpomene, Fortuna, Calliope, and Thalia, (all in 1852,) Euterpe, (1853,) and Urania, (1854.) He wrote several works, among which is "The Solar System; a Descriptive Treatise on the Sun, Moon, and Planets," (1852.)

Hinojosa y Carbajal, (ALVARO DE,) a Spanish poet, who lived about 1620.

Hinrichs, (HERMANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philosopher, born in Oldenburg in 1794, published "The Genesis of Science," ("Genesis des Wissens," 1835,) and other works.

Hinton, (JAMES,) an eminent thinker and aural surgeon, born in 1821. The earlier years of his professional career were spent abroad, chiefly in the new world. In 1862 he became professor of aural surgery at Guy's hospital. But he is chiefly famous for his works, "Man and his Dwelling-place," "The Art of Thinking," "The Mystery of Pain," and others. He died in 1875.

Hin'ton, (JOHN HOWARD,) an English writer on history and theology, was born probably about 1800. He became minister of a Baptist congregation in Devonshire Square, London. He published, besides other works, "The History and Topography of the United States of North America," (2 vols., 1832.) Died in 1873.

Hiooen- or **Hiouen-Thsang** or **Youen-Thsang** yoo'en-tsang, a celebrated Chinese traveller and priest of Boodha, was born about 602 A.D. He travelled in Hindostan and other countries, of which he wrote descriptions. He translated into the Chinese many Hindoo works on the religion of Boodha. Died in 664 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hip-par'chus, [Gr. Ἱππαρχος; Fr. HIPPARQUE, e'pâr'k',] son of Pisistratus, an Athenian, who, in partnership with his brother Hippias, obtained the chief power in the state in 527 B.C. He was assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton in 514. Hippias survived; but, having rendered himself unpopular by cruelty and suspicious habits, (although it is said he was previously mild and affable,) he was expelled from Athens in 511. He afterwards passed many years at the court of the Persian king Darius, served as guide to the Persian army which invaded Greece, and was at the battle of Marathon, where, according to some writers, he was killed, 490 B.C.

See HERODOTUS, books ii., v., vi., and vii.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Hipparchus, [Gr. Ἱππαρχος; Fr. HIPPARQUE; It. IPPARCO, ep-par'ko,] the founder of the science of astronomy, and the greatest astronomer of antiquity, was a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia. He was of Greek extraction, and flourished about 150 B.C. Many of his observations were made at Rhodes. His writings are all lost, except a "Commentary on Aratus," which is the least important; but the knowledge of his discoveries has been preserved by Ptolemy in his "Syntaxis." The first who made systematic observations, he was also the first who discovered that fundamental fact in astronomy,—the precession of the equinoxes. A discovery so important would have sufficed to immortalize him; but he also greatly enriched the science of mathematics, and was the first who understood trigonometry, both plane and spherical. He invented the planisphere and the stereographic projection, and gave rules for the calculation of eclipses, by means of which he determined the longitude. According to Pliny, who calls him the confidant and

interpreter of nature, Hipparchus, having perceived a new star that suddenly appeared in his time, was stimulated by it to form his Catalogue of one thousand and eighty stars; which is preserved in the "Almagest" of Ptolemy. In this operation he used the astrolabe, which was probably invented by him. He originated a more complete system of geography, and the mode of determining the position of towns by circles drawn on the earth corresponding to those of the celestial sphere. Among his lost works were "On the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," "The Movement of the Moon in Latitude," and "On the Retrogradation of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points."

See PLINY, "Natural History;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne;" DR. HOEFFER's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. A. SCHMIDT, "Dissertatio de Hipparcho," etc., 1689.

Hipparchus, an Athenian comic poet, who lived probably about 300 B.C.

Hipparque. See HIPPARCHUS.

Hip'pa-sus, [Gr. Ἱππασος,] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Metapontum, held, it is said, the doctrine that fire was the origin of all things.

Hippeau, e'pō', (CÉLESTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Niort in 1803, published, besides other works, a "History of Ancient and Modern Philosophy," (1833.)

Hippel, von, fon hip'pel, (THEODOR GOETTLIEB,) a German humorist and original thinker, born at Gerdaun, in Prussia, in 1741. He studied law, and became in 1780 burgomaster of Königsberg. He claimed for women admission to civil offices and a greater social equality. Among his works are a "Treatise on Marriage," ("Ueber die Ehe," 1774,) "Designs after Nature," (1790,) an Autobiography, (1800,) and "The Education of Women," (1801.) His character was eccentric. Died in 1796.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," fourth edition, vol. v.; W. G. KEBER, "Nachrichten und Bemerkungen den geheimen Kriegsrath von Hippel betreffend," 1802; "Biographie T. G. von Hippel's zum Theil von ihm selbst verfasst," 1800.

Hippias. See HIPPARCHUS and HARMODIUS.

Hip'pi-as, [Ἱππίας,] a Greek sophist, born at Elis, was a contemporary of Socrates. His character is exhibited by Plato in his dialogue called "Hippias Major."

Hip'pis-ley or **Hippesley**, (Sir JOHN COXE,) an Englishman, born in Somersetshire in 1765, was returned to Parliament about 1790. He wrote a "Treatise on Prison Discipline," (1823.) Died in 1825.

Hip'po or **Hip'pon**, [Ἱππων,] a Greek philosopher, who is supposed to have lived in the fifth century B.C., and to have been a native of Samos, or of Rhegium. He held that moisture, or water, is the principle of all things, and derived much of his system from Thales.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy."

Hippocrate. See HIPPOCRATES.

Hip-poc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Ἱπποκράτης; Fr. HIPPOCRATE, e'po'krāt'; It. IPPOCRATE, ep-pok'rā-tà,] the most eminent physician of antiquity, justly styled the "Father of Medicine," was born in the island of Cos in 460 B.C., and was contemporary with Socrates and Plato. He was the son of Heraclides, a descendant of Esculapius, from whom he derived his first lessons in medicine. His family, the Asclepiadæ, for many generations had practised the same art. The materials for writing his personal history are deficient. It is said to have studied medicine at Athens under Herodicus, and to have learned philosophy of Gorgias of Leontini, after which he practised and taught in Cos, also in Thessaly, and at the court of Perdicas, King of Macedonia, etc. Soranus relates that he acquired fame by checking the ravages of the plague in Athens, and was rewarded with the freedom of that city, and with other honours. The story that he refused the invitation and magnificent offers of Artaxerxes, is by some discredited.

His superior talents, his rare sagacity, his signal success, and his devoted humanity, inspired universal confidence and respect. He had a great number of pupils, from whom he exacted an oath that they would never abuse their trust by criminal practice, nor divulge professional secrets. He held that the body is composed of four primary elements, fire, air, earth, and water, which produce the four cardinal humours, blood, phlegm, bile, and black bile. He knew but little of anatomy.

He carried forward the reform begun by his ancestors, in substituting experiment and observation for speculative theories. He paid more attention than his predecessors to diet and changes of weather. Among the most remarkable of his discoveries is that of critical days in fevers. Of the numerous (Greek) works ascribed to him, it is probable that some were composed by other writers, as there were several noted physicians of the same name. He died at Larissa, at an age which is variously stated between eighty-five and one hundred and nine years. As an inventor he is unrivalled by any physician of ancient or modern times. Among his chief works are "Prognostics," "Epidemics," "Aphorisms," and "On Air, Water, and Locality."

See SORANUS, "Vita Hippocratis," in FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOERHAAVE, "De Studio Hippocratis," 1721; A. DE HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medico-practica," 1776; G. CRAMER, "Dissertation sur Hippocrate," 1748; HOULIROS, "Essai historique et critique sur la Vie et les Ecrits d'Hippocrate," 1840; G. SPRENGEL, "Apologie des Hippocrates und seiner Grundsätze," 2 vols., 1789-92; C. F. GESNER, "De Divino Hippocrate," 1739; KARL F. MARCUS, "Dissertatio de Vita Hippocratis," 1838; A. OERTINGER, "Hippocratis Vita," 1836.

Hippocrates, a Syracusan, shared with his brother Epicydes the command of the army which defended Syracuse against Marcellus, 213 B.C. Died in 212 B.C.

Hippocrates OF CHIOS, a noted Greek geometer, who lived in the fifth century before Christ. He studied at Athens, where he opened a celebrated school. He first discovered the quadrature of the lune.

Hip-po-da-mi'a [Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια] or **Hip-pod'a-me**, a daughter of CENOMAUS, which see.

Hip-pod'a-mus [Ἱπποδάμος] OF MILETUS, an eminent Greek architect, lived about 440 B.C. He built the Piræus of Athens, under the order of Pericles, and planned the city of Rhodes, about 408 B.C.

Hippolyte. See HIPPOLYTUS.

Hip-pol'y-te, [Ἱππολύτη,] the Queen of the Amazons, was called a daughter of Mars. The poets feigned that she had a girdle coveted by Eurystheus, who ordered Hercules to bring it to him. She was killed by Hercules.

Hip-pol'y-tus, [Fr. HIPPOLYTE, e'po'lét'; It. IPPOLITO, ep-pol'le-to,] SAINT, a Christian martyr and ecclesiastical writer, who has recently attracted great attention on the part of scholars and theologians. He was Bishop of Portus Romanus, the harbour of Rome, and the author of numerous learned works, highly extolled by Eusebius, Jerome, and other Christian Fathers. After occupying the see of Portus Romanus eighteen years or more, he suffered martyrdom about 238 A.D.

In 1842 M. Minas found at Mount Athos a Greek manuscript on "Heresies," which, at first ascribed to Origen, was proved by Bunsen to be the lost work of Hippolytus, entitled a "Refutation of all the Heresies." This is a work of great interest and importance as a monument of the social state, intellectual improvement, and doctrinal belief of the Christians of the third century. Bunsen published in 1852, in English, "Hippolytus and his Age; or, The Doctrine and Practice of the Church of Rome under Commodus and A. Severus, and Ancient and Modern Christianity Compared," (in 4 vols.)

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" SAINT JEROME, "De Viribus Illustribus;" BARONIUS, "Annales;" CAVE, "Historia Litteraria;" C. WORDSWORTH, "Saint Hippolytus and the Church of Rome," etc., 1853; DÖLLINGER, "Hippolytus und Kallistus," 1853; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1853.

Hippolytus, [Ἱππολύτος,] a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, or Antiope. The poets relate that his stepmother Phædra made to him amorous overtures which he rejected, that she then by calumny induced Theseus to curse him, and that, at the request of Theseus, Neptune caused the horses of Hippolytus to become unruly, and to drag him until he was dead.

Hip-pom'e-don, [Ἱππομέδων,] a Spartan warrior, was a son of Agesilaus, and a cousin of King Agis IV. He supported Agis in his efforts to reform the Spartan institutions. He was living in 220 B.C.

Hip-po'na, the name of a goddess who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in stables.

Hip'po-nax, [Ἱππώναξ,] a Greek poet, who lived about 540 B.C., was a native of Ephesus. Having been expelled from that city by its tyrants, he removed to Clazomene. He wrote satires, of which only a few frag-

ments now remain. He was the first who employed the modification of the Iambic metre termed Choliambic.

Hir'am, King of Tyre, began to reign about 1025 B.C. He was contemporary with David and Solomon, with whom he formed an alliance and always maintained friendly relations. He was a wise and successful ruler.

See I. Kings v., and I. Chronicles xiv.

Hiranyakasi. See NARASINGHA.

Hire, *de la*. See LA HIRE.

Hirnheim, *hëern'him*, or **Hernhaym**, *hëern'him*, (HIERONYMUS), a German monk and writer, born at Troppau in 1635; died in 1679.

Hirsch, *hëers'h*, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German economist and numismatist, born in 1698; died in 1780.

Hirscher, *hëers'h'er*, (JOHANN BAPTIST), a Swiss Catholic theologian, born near Altorf in 1788. His principal work is "Christian Morality," ("Christliche Moral," 3 vols., 5th edition, 1851.)

Hirsching, *hëers'h'ing*, (FRIEDRICH KARL GOTTLÖB), a German antiquary, born at Uffenheim in 1762, became professor of philosophy at Erlangen in 1792. He published several useful works, among which are a "Description of the Best Libraries of Germany," (4 vols., 1790,) and a "Historical and Literary Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the Eighteenth Century," ("Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter Personen," etc., 1794-1815, 17 vols.) The last 12 volumes of this were edited by J. H. M. Ernesti. Died in 1800.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hirschvogel, *hëers'h'fo'gel*, (AUGUSTIN), a German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1506; died in 1560.

Hirst, (HENRY B.), an American poet, born in Philadelphia in 1813. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. His first poems appeared in "Graham's Magazine," and were favourably received. He afterwards published "The Coming of the Mammoth, the Funeral of Time, and other Poems," and "Endymion, a Tale of Greece, in four cantos." Died in 1874.

Hirt, *hëert*, (ALOYS), a German antiquary and critic, born in Baden in 1759. He published "Architecture according to the Principles of the Ancients," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1836.

Hirt or **Hirth**, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH), a German Orientalist and writer, born at Apolda in 1719, was professor of theology at Jena. Died in 1784.

Hirtius, *hjr'she-us*, (AULUS), a Roman consul and general, was a patrician by birth. Cicero, who was his intimate friend, speaks highly of his talents. He served under Cæsar in the Gallic war, and supported his party in the civil war. After the death of Cæsar, Hirtius joined Brutus against Antony, and was elected consul with C. Vibius Pansa. In 43 B.C. these consuls gained a victory over Antony at Mutina, (Módena;) but Hirtius was killed in the action. He is supposed to be the author of the continuation of "Cæsar's Commentaries" which forms the eighth book of the "Gallic War," and also of two other treatises on the campaigns of Cæsar, viz., the Alexandrian and the African.

See CICERO, "Philippics;" DION CASSIUS, books xliv., xlv., xlvi.; VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History."

Hirzel, *hëert'sel*, (BERNHARD), a Swiss Orientalist, born at Zurich in 1807, translated the "Sakuntala" of Kâlidâsa from the Sanscrit into German. Died in 1847.

Hirzel, (HANS CASPAR), a Swiss physician and senator, born at Zurich in 1725, wrote a "Treatise on Rural Economy," and "The Rustic Socrates," (1761-74.) Died in 1803.

Hisely, *hëz'le'*, (JEAN JOSEPH), a Swiss historian, born in 1800, wrote, in French, "Researches on William Tell," (1843,) and other works on Swiss history.

Hisham. See HESHÂM.

Hisinger, *hee'sing'er*, or **Hising**, *hee'sing*, (WILHELM), a Swedish mineralogist, born in 1766, published, besides other works, "Lethæa Succica, seu petrificata Suecica," (1837-40.) Died in 1852.

Histiæus, *his-te-ee'us*, [Gr. Ἰστιάος; Fr. HISTIÉE, *ès'te'â'*], an able and crafty ruler of Miletus, to whom Darius intrusted the duty of guarding a bridge over the Danube during his invasion of Scythia, about 512 B.C.

He refused to desert Darius at the instigation of Miltiades; but he afterwards revolted, and was put to death by the Persians about 494 B.C.

Histiée. See HISTIÆUS.

Hita, *de*, *dà ee'tá*, (GINES PEREZ), a Spanish chronicler, born in Murcia, lived between 1550 and 1600. He wrote an interesting work, entitled "The Civil Wars of Granada."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Hitchcock, (EDWARD), an eminent American geologist, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, May 24, 1793. He became pastor of the Congregational church in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1821, and professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College in 1825. In 1840 he published his "Elementary Geology," a valuable work, which passed through twenty-five or more editions. From 1845 to 1854 he was president of Amherst College, the prosperity of which increased greatly under his direction. He became about 1845 professor of natural theology and geology in that institution. Having been appointed State geologist for Massachusetts, he made a geological survey of that State, and wrote "Reports on the Geology of Massachusetts," (1833-41.) Among his numerous works are "The Geology of the Connecticut Valley," (1823,) "The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences," (1851,) and "Illustrations of Surface-Geology," (1857.) By his exposition of the fossil footprints of the Connecticut valley he originated a new branch of science, called Ichthyology. He published in 1848 "Fossil Footprints in the United States." He was the chief founder and first president of the American Geological Association. Died in 1864.

See "Silliman's Journal," vol. xli.; "North British Review" for February, 1860.

Hitchcock, (ETHAN ALLEN), an American writer and military officer, a grandson of Ethan Allen, was born in Vergennes, Vermont, in 1798. He graduated at West Point in 1817, and served in the Seminole war in Florida. In the war with Mexico he was attached to the staff of General Scott, and in 1847 promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was subsequently sent to California, as commandant of the Pacific division, but he returned in 1854, and the next year resigned his commission. He wrote "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher," (1858.) Died in 1870.

Hitchcock, (PETER), an American jurist, born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1780, graduated at Yale in 1801. He represented a district of Ohio in Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was subsequently judge of the supreme court of the State for twenty-eight years, for six years of which period he was chief justice. Died in 1853.

Hittorf, *hit'torf* or *he'torf*, (JACQUES IGNACE), an eminent architect and antiquary, born at Cologne in 1793, was a pupil of Bélanger. He was appointed architect to the King of France in 1818, after which he visited Italy. He commenced about 1834 the church of Saint Vincent de Paul, (in the Italian style,) and designed the remarkable works of the Place de Concorde. Among his capital works are the Grand Circus, (1840,) the Panorama, the roof of which is supported by twelve iron cables, and the Cirque-Napoléon, (1851.) M. Hittorf acquired a European reputation by these structures, and by his writings on classical art, namely, "Polychromic Architecture of the Greeks," (1830,) "Modern Architecture of Sicily," (1837,) and "Ancient Architecture of Sicily." He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1867.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hitzig, *hit'sig*, (FERDINAND), a German biblical critic, born in Baden in 1807. He became professor of theology at Zurich in 1833. His principal works are a "Translation and Exposition of Isaiah," (1833,) and commentaries on the other greater prophets, (1841-50.) Died 1875.

Hjærne or **Hjærne**, *he-ër'neh*, (URBAN), a Swedish physician and naturalist, born in 1641, became first physician to the king Carl XI., and vice-president of the Council of Mines. He wrote, besides other works, "Acta et Tentamina chimica," ("Chemical Experiments," 1712,) and "Oryctographia Suecana," (1716.) Died in 1724.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hjelm, he-él'm', (PETER JACOB,) a Swedish mineralogist, born at Wexio in 1746, was president of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1813.

Hjort, he-ort' or hyort, (PEDER,) a Danish grammarian, born near Copenhagen in 1793. After an extensive tour in France and Italy, he became professor of German at Sorøe. He wrote several successful works on grammar, among which are "Tydsk Grammatik for Danskatalende," ("German Grammar for the Use of Danes," 5th edition, 1851), "Tydsk Læsebog for Danskatalende," ("German Reader for the Use of Danes," 3d edition, 1843,) and "Den Danske Børneven," ("The Danish Child's Friend," 6th edition, 1852.)

Hlin, hleen, **Hlina**, hlee'na, or **Lyna**, lee'na, [supposed to be derived from *hlyna*, to "warm" or "become warm,"] in the Northern mythology, a goddess, whose office it is to watch over those whom Frigga wishes to guard from peril. As Frigga represents the earth's fertility, so Hlin typifies the mild warmth which protects the tender plants from the breath of the Frost-giants.

Hlodyn, hlo'din, [in all probability the same as HLU-DANA, the Latin name of a deity of the ancient Germans,] in the Norse mythology, the mother of Thor, and probably another name for Fjörgyn or Fjörgvin, (also called the mother of Thor,) the goddess of the earth. Thorpe derives it from *hlæða*, (allied to the English "lade" and "load,") to "heap up," to "load." Fjörgynn (as a masculine noun) was said to be the father of Frigga.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 21 and 170.

Hlubek, hloo'bék, (FRANZ XAVER WILHELM,) a German writer on rural economy, born in Silesia in 1802. His principal works are "The Nutrition of Plants and Statics of Agriculture," (1841,) and a "Complete Treatise on Rural Economy," (2 vols., 1846.)

Hōad'ley or **Hoadly**, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born at Westerham in 1676, took orders about 1700. His zeal for religious liberty and opposition to the High-Church principles caused his promotion in 1715 to the see of Bangor. In 1717 he preached a sermon before the king, from which arose the great Bangorian controversy. This was maintained by Snape, Law, and other partisans of the High Church on one hand, and Hoadley on the other. He was made Bishop of Hereford in 1721, and of Winchester in 1734. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke," and a few other works. Died in 1761.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Hoadley, (BENJAMIN,) M.D., eldest son of the preceding, was born in London in 1705, and graduated in 1729. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the king's household, and in 1746 to that of the Prince of Wales. He wrote "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy, which was successful, and assisted Hogarth in the "Analysis of Beauty." Died in 1757.

Hoadley, (REV. JOHN,) LL.D., brother of the preceding, was born in 1711. He took orders in 1735, and obtained the livings of Wrington, Alresford, etc. He wrote several short poems and dramas. Died in 1776.

Hōar, (EBENEZER ROCKWOOD,) an able lawyer, the son of Samuel Hoar, noticed below, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1816. His mother was a daughter of the celebrated Roger Sherman. He graduated at Harvard in 1835, studied law, was admitted to the bar about 1840, and practised in Boston. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and attorney-general of the United States in March, 1869.

Hoar, (SAMUEL,) a lawyer, born at Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1778, was the father of the preceding. He was sent by the Governor of Massachusetts to South Carolina in 1844, to protect the rights of certain free negro sailors who had been imprisoned in Charleston; but he was driven from that city by a mob before he could perform his mission. Died in 1856.

Hōare, (PRINCE,) an English artist and dramatist, born at Bath in 1754, was the son of William Hoare, noticed below. He studied painting at Rome, and in 1799 was chosen foreign secretary of the Royal Academy. He is chiefly known as the author of dramas, as "No Song, No Supper," "Lock and Key," etc. Died in 1834.

Hoare, (SIR RICHARD COLT,) a noted English antiquary, born in 1758. He wrote the "Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire." Died in 1838.

Hoare, (WILLIAM,) R.A., an English historical and portrait painter, born at Bath about 1706. He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. After studying many years at Rome, he returned to Bath, and worked with great success at portraits. Died in 1792.

Hobart, (AUGUSTUS CHARLES,) an English naval commander, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1822. After serving with distinction in the British navy he commanded a blockade runner during the American civil war (1861-65.) He took service with the Turkish government in 1867, being made a pasha. His thus entering a foreign service caused his dismissal from the British navy, but he was afterwards readmitted to a place on the retired list. In the late Russo-Turkish war he commanded the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. In 1881 he was made a mushir by the Sultan. He died in 1886.

Ho'bart, (SIR HENRY,) was lord chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of James I. "Hobart's Reports" (1641) have been often reprinted.

Hobbema or **Hobbima**, (MINDERHOUT; GER. MEINDERT; FR. MINARD,) an excellent Flemish landscape-painter, was born probably at Coevorden about 1610. Little is known of his personal history. His favourite subjects were simple rural and sylvan scenes diversified by a winding stream, a ruined tower, or a distant village. He excelled in perspective and colouring. His works are rare, and command very high prices.

Hobbes, hōbz, (THOMAS,) a famous English philosopher, born at Malmesbury in 1588. As tutor in the family of the Earl of Devonshire, he travelled several times on the continent with his pupils, and became acquainted with Gassendi, Descartes, etc. In 1628 he published a Latin translation of Thucydides, and in 1642 a treatise on government,—"*Elementa Philosophica de Cive*." He was a royalist in the civil war, and an advocate of unconditional obedience to the king. In 1647 he was mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales, (Charles II,) then in Paris. His treatise on "Human Nature" (1650) was followed by the "Leviathan," (a complete system of his philosophy, including his political, moral, and theological views,) which made a great sensation, and gave offence to theologians, and—though it was hostile to liberal principles—even to the royalists. In 1666 this work and his "De Cive" were censured by Parliament. Soon after the restoration, he received a pension of one hundred pounds. His paradoxical opinions were warmly controverted by Cudworth, Clarendon, and others. In 1675 he published a translation in verse of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," which drew from Pope the assertion that "his poetry is too mean for criticism." In his old age, which was passed at the seat of his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, he published a "History of the Civil War from 1640 to 1660," and other works. "A permanent foundation of his fame," says Mackintosh, "consists in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. Short, clear, precise, pithy, his language never has more than one meaning, which never requires a second thought to find. . . . His little tract on 'Human Nature' has scarcely an ambiguous or a needless word. . . . Perhaps no writer of any age or nation, on subjects so abstruse, has manifested an equal power of engraving his thoughts on the mind of his readers. . . . His style so stimulates attention that it never tires, and, to those who are acquainted with the subject, appears to have as much spirit as can be safely blended with reason." In another place he says, "Hobbes having thus struck affections out of his map of human nature, and having totally misunderstood (as will appear in a succeeding part of this dissertation) the nature even of the appetites, it is no wonder that we should find in it not a trace of the moral sentiments." "Hobbes," says Macaulay, "had, in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other metaphysical writer, maintained that the will of the prince was the standard of right and wrong. . . . Thousands eagerly welcomed a theory which, while it

exalted the kingly office, relaxed the obligations of morality, and degraded religion into a mere affair of state." ("History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.)

"Hobbes's politics," says Hume, in his "History of England," "are fitted only to promote tyranny, and his ethics to encourage licentiousness. Though an enemy to religion, he partakes nothing of the spirit of skepticism, but is as positive and dogmatical as if human reason could attain a thorough conviction in these subjects." He lived, however, in formal communion with the Anglican Church. Died in 1679.

See "Vita Thomæ Hobbes," in Latin verse, by himself, 1679; "Life of Hobbes," by RICHARD BLACKBURNE, 1681; "Biographia Britannica;" Life prefixed to WOOD'S "Annals;" BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Hob'house, (SIR BENJAMIN,) M. P., an English statesman, born in 1757, was a prominent member of the House of Commons from 1797 to 1818, held several civil offices, and was attached to the party of Fox. He wrote a "Treatise on Heresy," and "Remarks on France and Italy." Died in 1831.

Hobhouse, (JOHN CAM,) Lord Broughton, an English statesman and writer, born in 1786, was a son of the preceding. He became intimate at college with Lord Byron, in company with whom he visited Spain, Greece, and Turkey in 1809. He published in 1812 "A Journey through Albania, and other Provinces of Turkey, with Lord Byron," which is the best account of that country, and, in 1816, "Letters on the Hundred Days, or Last Reign of Napoleon." (in 2 vols.) He was elected to Parliament by the Radicals or Liberals of Westminster in 1819, and obtained some success as a speaker. In 1831 he became secretary of war in the Whig ministry. He was appointed secretary of state for Ireland in 1833, and was president of the board of control from 1846 to 1851. Died in June, 1869.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1813.

Hoc'cleve or **Oc'cleve**, (THOMAS,) an early English poet and lawyer, is supposed to have been born about 1370. He wrote "The Story of Jonathan," and other poems. "His poetry," says Hallam, "abounds with pedantry, and is destitute of all grace and spirit."

Hoche, *hòsh* or *hosh*, (LAZARE,) a French general, who rose from a very humble rank in society, was born at Montreuil, near Paris, in 1768, and entered the French guards at the age of sixteen. He favoured the Revolution of 1789, and was made a lieutenant in 1792. Having studied tactics, and served with credit at Thionville, Dunkirk, etc., he became in a short time successively general of brigade and general of division, and at the age of twenty-four commanded the army of the Moselle. In 1793 he defeated Wurmser and drove him out of Alsace, soon after which he was arrested by the Jacobin leader Saint-Just and imprisoned at Paris. The fall of Robespierre in 1794 restored him to liberty and command. Employed to subdue the royalists of La Vendée, he effected much by his address and moderation, and in 1795 defeated the enemy at Quiberon. In 1797, commanding the army of the Sambre and Meuse, he opened the campaign against the Austrians by a daring passage of the Rhine in their presence, and defeated them in several actions. In the contest between the Directory and the Legislative Councils, Hoche favoured the former, who invoked the aid of his army, but soon issued counter-orders and employed another in the service. He died, of poison, (as was suspected,) in 1797. He was one of the noblest spirits and ablest generals that the Revolution produced, and, if he had lived, might have been a formidable rival of Bonaparte.

See DAUNOU, "Éloge du Général Hoche," 1798; PRIVAT, "Notes historiques sur la Vie du Général Hoche," 1798; ROUSSELIN, "Vie de Lazare Hoche," 1798; "Vie et Pensées du Général Hoche," Berne; CHAMPROBERT, "Notice historique sur Lazare Hoche," 1840; DOURILLE, "Histoire de Lazare Hoche," 1844; J. J. ABEL, "Geschichte der Krankheit und des Todes des Obergenerals L. Hoche," 1798.

Hochstetter, *hòk'stèt'ter*, (ANDREAS ADAM,) a German Protestant divine, born at Tübingen in 1688; died in 1717.

Hocquincourt, *ò*, *do'kán'koor'*, (CHARLES DE MONCHY,) born in Picardy in 1599, became marshal of

France in 1651, and commanded the royal army which was defeated by the Prince of Condé in 1652. He deserted to the Spaniards, and was killed at Dunkirk in 1658.

Hö'der, **Hö'dur**, (**Hö'dr**), or **Hö'd**, written also **Hoder**, the blind god in the Norse mythology. Through the cunning malice of Loki, he became the slayer of his brother Balder, whose death Vali avenged by killing Höder. (See BALDER, and VALI.)

Hodge, (CHARLES,) D. D., an eminent American theologian, born in Philadelphia in 1797. He graduated at Princeton in 1815, and studied divinity at the Princeton Theological Seminary, in which he became professor of Oriental and Biblical literature in 1822. In 1840 he succeeded to the chair of didactic and exegetical theology, and in 1852 added to it the professorship of polemic theology. In 1825 Dr. Hodge established, and, with but one brief interruption, has since edited, the "Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review." It is now the oldest theological quarterly in America. It was the chief organ of the Old-School division of the Presbyterian Church. Two volumes of his contributions to this "Review," entitled "Princeton Theological Essays," were published in 1846-47, and a third volume, "Reviews and Essays," in 1857.

Hodges, *hòj'ez*, (NATHANIEL,) an English physician, who practised in London, and gained distinction by his faithful services during the great plague of 1665, when the most of the doctors fled from the danger. He wrote, in Latin, an account of this calamity, (1672.) He died in prison for debt in 1684.

Hodges, (WILLIAM,) R. A., an English painter, born in London about 1744. He painted landscapes with moderate success, and was employed as draughtsman in Captain Cook's second voyage, (1772.) He afterwards visited India and painted some Indian views. He published "Select Views in India," (2 vols., 1788,) and "Travels in India in 1780-83," (1793.) Died in 1797.

Hödg'kin-son, (EATON,) born at Anderton, Cheshire, in 1789, is distinguished for his researches respecting the strength of iron pillars, rails, etc. He discovered that an iron rail in the form of an inverted letter T will support a greater pressure than any other. From numerous experiments he derived formulæ for solid and hollow iron pillars, which are generally adopted. He cooperated with Mr. Stephenson in the construction of the tubular Britannia bridge about 1845. He wrote several valuable treatises on the strength of iron and other materials used in building. Died in 1861.

Hödg'son, (FRANCIS,) an English poet, born in 1781, was a friend of Lord Byron, and provost of Eton College. He produced a version of Juvenal, (1808,) "Sacred Lyrics," (1842,) and other poems. Died in 1852.

Hodgson, (REV. JOHN,) an English antiquary, published a "History of Northumberland," (vol. i., 1827; vol. iii., 1841.) Died in 1845.

Hodgson, (ROBERT,) an English divine, was a nephew of Bishop Porteus. He became Dean of Carlisle in 1820. He published, besides numerous sermons, a "Life of Bishop Porteus," (1811,) and edited the works of Porteus, (6 vols., 1816.) Died in 1844.

Hodierna, *o-de-èr'nâ*, or **Adierna**, *â-de-èr'nâ*, (GRAMBATTISTA,) a Sicilian astronomer and priest, born at Ragusa in 1597, verified the positions of the fixed stars, and discovered the motions of Jupiter's satellites. His "Medicæorum Ephemerides" (1656) is the first book, says Lalande, "in which we find observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites." He wrote a treatise on the System of Saturn, (1657,) and other works. Died in 1660.

Hodius. See HODY.

Ho'dy, [Lat. HO'DIUS,] (HUMPHRY,) D. D., an English divine and eminent scholar, born at Oldcombe in 1659. About 1694 he became chaplain to Archbishop Tillotson. He was chosen professor of Greek at Oxford in 1698, and Archdeacon of Oxford in 1704. He published an excellent work "On the Original Texts of the Bible, and the Greek and Latin Versions," ("De Bibliorum Textis Originalibus," etc., 1705,) also, "On the Illustrious Greek Restorers of the Greek Language," (1742,) which is commended by Hallam. Died in 1706.

See DR. JEBB, "Notitia de Vita et Scriptis H. Hodii."

Hoe, (RICHARD MARCH,) born in New York City in 1812, is known as the inventor of Hoe's type-revolving printing-press, which makes the impression on both sides of the sheet at the same time. It is capable of striking off, it is said, fifteen thousand copies per hour, and is especially useful in large newspaper establishments.

Hoë, or **Hoë von Hoënegg**, ho'eh fon ho'eh-nêk', (MATTHIAS,) a German theologian and controversialist, born in 1580; died in 1645.

See TAUBNER, "Memoria M. Hoë ab Hoënegg," Dresden, 1792.

Hoek. See ÆPINUS and HOEK.

Hoefer, hō'fer, [Fr. pron. ho'fair'] (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FERDINAND, a German writer, distinguished for his learning and versatility, was born at Doeschnitz, in Thuringia, in 1811. He became in 1834 secretary to Victor Cousin, whom he assisted in the translation of the works of Plato. He left Cousin in 1836, after which he studied medicine, and practised several years in Paris. In 1843 he was sent to Germany by M. Cousin to examine the German methods of medical instruction and practice. He published, besides other works, a "History of Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Present," (2 vols., 1842.) In 1851 he was selected by MM. Didot to direct their great biographical dictionary, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," for which he wrote able articles on Aristotle, Cæsar, Columbus, Descartes, Erasmus, and others.

Hoefken. See HÖFKEN.

Hoefnaeghel, hoo'f'ná'gel or hoo'f'ná'hel, (GEORGE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1545, was painter to the Elector of Bavaria. He excelled in water-colour painting. Died at Vienna in 1600.

Hoek or **Hoek**, van, vān hook, also written **Houk**, (JAN,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp about 1600, was one of the most skilful pupils of Rubens. He worked for a long time in Germany, and was patronized by the emperor Ferdinand II. He passed his latter years in Antwerp. His design and colouring are highly praised. He was very successful in portraits. Among his master-pieces are "Samson and Delilah," and "Christ on the Cross," (at Bruges.) Died in 1650.

See J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Hoek, (ROBERT,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1609, was a skilful painter. He painted miniatures which were admired for extreme fineness of touch and beauty of colour. His principal works are "The Twelve Apostles," an army, and a camp. Died in 1668.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hoelderlin. See HÖLDERLIN.

Hoelty. See HÖLTY.

Hoeltzlinus. See HÖLTZLINUS.

Hoënr or **Hönr**, hō'nir, [etymology unknown,] in the Norse mythology, a god who, with Lodur, assisted Odin in creating mankind. He is supposed to have contributed as his portion sense or perception, while Odin gave breath and vitality, and Lodur animal warmth and the flowing (or circulating) blood. (See ODIN.)

Hoepfner. See HÖPFNER.

Hoepken. See HÖPKEN.

Hoerberg. See HÖRBERG.

Hoeschel. See HÖSCHEL.

Hoest. See HÖST.

Hoet, hoot, (GERARD,) an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Bommel in 1648. He worked mostly at Utrecht and the Hague. Among his chief works are the "Rape of the Sabinæ," and the "Sacrifice of Dido." "The talent of Hoet," says Descamps, "is known throughout Europe. He composed with much genius, and his works display vast erudition." Died in 1733.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hoeven, van der, vān der hoo'ven, (JAN,) an able Dutch naturalist, born at Rotterdam in 1801, became professor of zoology at Leyden in 1835. His principal work is an excellent "Manual of Zoology," ("Handboek der Dierkunde," 2 vols., 1827-33,) which has been translated into English, (London, 1854.) Died in 1868. His brother ABRAHAM (1798-1855) was professor of theology at Amsterdam and Utrecht, and was considered one of the most eloquent orators of Holland.

Hoeyer. See HÖYER.

Hofacker, hōf'āk'er, (CARL CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, born in Württemberg in 1749; died in 1793.

Höfer. See HÖFER.

Hofer, ho'fer, (ANDREAS,) a celebrated Tyrolese patriot, born in the valley of the Passeyr in 1767. On the breaking out of the insurrection against the French and the Bavarian government, to which the Tyrol had been lately transferred, he entered into secret negotiations with the archduke John for the deliverance of the country. In April, 1809, with the assistance of an Austrian army, Hofer, at the head of the Tyrolese peasantry, defeated the French and Bavarian troops at the Sterzinger Moose. In the May following, the Austrians, under General Chasteler, suffered a defeat from the superior numbers of the enemy near Wörgl. Soon after this the Tyrolese were again victorious in an engagement near Mount Isel; but, the Austrian army being withdrawn after the battle of Wagram, the country was once more invaded by Marshal Lefebvre. On the 13th of August, 1809, Hofer, with his army of Tyrolese peasants, signally defeated the French commander near Mount Isel, after a long and obstinate conflict; but, overpowered at last by the reinforcements sent from France, he took refuge in the mountains. Being soon after betrayed by a former friend, he was tried at Mantua, and was shot in February, 1810.

See "Andreas Hofer und die Tyroler Insurrection," Munich, 1811; HORMAYR, "Geschichte Andreas Hofer's Sandwirths," etc., 1809; BECKER, "Andreas Hofer und der Freiheitskampf in Tyrol," 3 vols., 1842; "Memoirs of Andrew Hofer," translated from the German by C. H. HALL; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1817.

Hoff von, fon hoff, (KARL ERNST ADOLF,) a German geologist, born at Gotha in 1771, wrote a "History of the Natural Changes of the Surface of the Globe," (5 vols., 1822-41,) and edited, from 1801 to 1816, "The Almanac of Gotha," a statistical publication of very high character. Died in 1837.

Hoffbauer, hōf'bōw'er, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German writer, born at Bielefeld in 1766, published, besides other works, "Researches into the Diseases of the Soul," (3 vols., 1802-07.) Died in 1827.

Höffman, (CHARLES FENNO,) a popular American poet and novelist, born in New York in 1806, graduated at Columbia College. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1828. In 1835 he produced a successful descriptive work entitled "Winter in the West." He edited successively "The American Monthly Magazine" and "The New York Mirror." Among his works are "The Vigil of Faith, and other Poems," and a number of songs. "No American," says R. W. Griswold, "is comparable to him as a song-writer." He published in 1840 "Greyslaer," a novel. Since about 1850 he has been afflicted with a mental derangement.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and "Prose Writers of America;" DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Hoffman, (DAVID,) an eminent American lawyer, born in Baltimore in 1784, was professor of law in the University of Maryland from 1817 to 1836. He afterwards resided in Philadelphia. He published a "Course of Legal Study," which has been highly commended. According to Judge Story, "it contains by far the most perfect system for the study of the law that has ever been offered to the public." He also wrote or compiled "Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus the Wandering Jew," (2 vols., 1855.) Died in 1854.

See "North American Review" for January, 1830.

Hoffman, hōf'mōn', (FRANÇOIS BENOÏT,) an able French critic and dramatic poet, born at Nancy in 1760. He produced many successful operas and dramas, among which are "Phædra," (1786,) "Adrien," (1792,) and "Stratonice," a comedy, (1792.) He wrote literary critiques for the "Journal de l'Empire" and the "Journal des Débats" for many years. "He had," says Sainte-Beuve, "many qualities of a true critic,—conscience and independence. . . . He was learned with variety and without pedantry." Died in 1828.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi" for February 25, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hoffmann, hōf'mān, (ANDREAS GOTTLIEB,) a German theologian, born in the county of Mansfeld in 1796, be-

came professor of theology at Jena in 1822. He published a "Treatise on Hebrew Antiquities," (1832,) and wrote many articles for the "Encyclopædia" of Ersch and Gruber.

Hoffmann, (AUGUST HEINRICH), an eminent lyric poet and philologist, called also **Hoffmann von Fallersleben**, (fâl'lers-lâ'bên), was born at Fallersleben, in Hanover, in 1798. He studied at Göttingen and Bonn, and became in 1835 professor of the German language and literature at Breslau. He published "German Social Songs of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and "Mines for the History of the German Language and Literature;" also ballads, songs for children, war lyrics, and other poems, which are greatly admired for their simplicity, fervour, and pathos.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Levenschets van A. H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben."

Hoffmann, (CASPAR), a German physician, born at Gotha in 1572, published numerous works on medicine. Died at Altdorf in 1648.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hoffmann, hof'mân, (CHARLES ALEXANDER), a Polish writer, born in Masovia in 1798, produced in 1827 a Polish translation of the works of Dr. Franklin. Having been identified with the insurrection of 1830, he was driven into exile in 1832. He was the husband of Clementina Hoffmanowa, noticed below.

Hoffmann, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED), a German juriconsult, born at Lauban, in Lusatia, in 1692, became professor of law at Leipsic in 1718, and afterwards at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He acquired a high reputation by his writings, (in Latin,) among which are a "History of the Roman Law of Justinian," (1720-24,) and "Library of German Public Law," ("Bibliotheca Juris publici Germanici," etc., 1734.) Died in 1735.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie." HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Hoffmann, (CHRISTOPH LUDWIG), an eminent medical writer, born at Rheda, in Westphalia, in 1721, was physician to the Electors of Cologne and Mentz. Among his principal works are treatises "On the Small-Pox," (2 vols., 1778,) and "On the Sensibility and Irritability of the Diseased Parts," (1779.) Died in 1807.

Hoffmann or Hoffmanowa, hof-mâ-no'vâ, (CLEMENTINA), a popular Polish authoress, whose maiden name was TANSKA, was born at Warsaw in 1798, and liberally educated. She produced about 1820, in Polish, her "Memorial of a Good Mother," which had a great popularity. She was married to Charles A. Hoffmann, with whom she removed to Paris about 1832. Among her works, which were published collectively in 1833, (in 10 vols.,) are letters, historical tales, essays, and biographies of eminent Poles. Died in 1845.

Hoffmann, (DANIEL), a German Lutheran divine, born at Halle about 1538, was professor of theology at Helmstedt. He was censured for teaching that the truths of philosophy conflict with the truths of religion. Died in 1611.

Hoffmann, (ERNST THEODOR WOLFGANG; afterwards called ERNST THEODOR AMADEUS), one of the most remarkable and original of German story-tellers, (*Erzähler*), was born at Königsberg in 1776. He studied law, and subsequently received several minor appointments under the government. In 1816 he became counsellor of the royal court of judicature at Berlin. Died in 1822, his health having been previously undermined by dissipation. His gifted and versatile mind led him to the cultivation of music, poetry, and art. But he "is celebrated chiefly," says Dr. Hedge, "for his successful use of the magic and demoniac element in fiction. He does not seek to make the flesh creep and the hair bristle, but aims rather at the diaphragm. He views all these *infernal*ia on the humorous side; and if any one trait is particularly prominent in his writings, it is irony." Menzel, after alluding to the strange combination which his mind exhibited of manliness, humour, poetry, and morbid sensibility, remarks, "From the devil down to a wry-faced child's doll, from the dissonance of life which rends the soul down to a dissonance in music which only rends the ear, the immeasurable kingdom of the ugly, the repulsive, the annoying, was gathered around him,

and his descriptions paint alternately these tormenting objects, and the torments which they prepare for a beautiful soul, with inimitable vividness and truth." Again, he says, "Hoffmann's innermost being was music; and the prayer of Saint Anthony is never wanting to his hellish caricatures, nor the Christmas bell to the witches' sabbath." Among his principal works are "Phantasie-stücke in Callot's Manier," (4 vols., 1814,) and "Serapions Brüder," (4 vols., 1819-21.) His various other tales, etc. would fill several volumes.

See FUNCK, "Aus dem Leben zweier Dichter E. T. W. Hoffmann und F. G. Wetzel," 1836; J. E. HITZIG, "Aus E. T. W. Hoffmanns Leben," etc., 2 vols., 1823; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," 1833; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1827.

Hoffmann, [Lat. HOFFMAN'NUS,] (FRIEDRICH), an illustrious German physician, was born at Halle in 1660. He studied at Jena, and, after travelling in England and Holland, settled as a physician at Halberstadt in 1688. On the establishment of the university at Halle he was appointed in 1693 its first professor of medicine by the Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg. On the invitation of Frederick I. of Prussia, he removed in 1708 to Berlin, where he was made royal physician, but still retained his professorship. He returned in 1712 to Halle, where he died in 1742. Hoffmann rendered most important services to practical medicine by his experiments with various remedies: his "Elixirium Viscerale" and "Liquor Anodynus Mineralis," commonly called "Hoffmann's Anodyne," are still popular, and he was one of the first to bring mineral waters into more general use. He wrote, in Latin and German, numerous medical works, among which is "Medicina Rationalis systematica," (9 vols., 1718-40.) His complete works were published in 6 vols. quarto, (1740.)

See SCHULZE, "Vita F. Hoffmanni," prefixed to his Works, 1730; BALDINGER, "Programma de F. Hoffmanni et H. Boerhavii Meritis in Medicinam practicam," 1772; LOVEN, "Dissertatio de F. Hoffmanno ejusque Medicina Rationali systematica," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hoffmann, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), a German writer on political economy, born at Breslau in 1765. He became councillor of state in Berlin in 1808, and attended the Congress of Vienna in 1814. Among his works is "The Science of Money," ("Die Lehre vom Gelde," 1838.) Died in 1847.

Hoffmann, (JOHANN JAKOB), a Swiss scholar, born at Bâle in 1635, obtained in 1667 the chair of Greek in his native city. His principal work is a "Universal Lexicon, Historical, Geographical, Political," etc., (in Latin, 1667.) Died in 1706.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hoffmann, (MORITZ), a German physician and botanist, born at Fürstenwalde in 1622, became professor of surgery at Altdorf, and published several medical and botanical works. Died in 1698.

His son, JOHANN MORITZ, born at Altdorf in 1653, was a physician and botanist. He practised at Anspach with success, and wrote on anatomy, etc. Died in 1727.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie."

Hoffmann, hof'mân, (TYCHO), a Danish writer, was keeper of the seals of Denmark. He wrote "Historical Portraits of Eminent Danes." Died in 1754.

Hoffmannsegg, von, fon hof'mân-sêg', (JOHANN CENTURIUS) COUNT, a German botanist, born at Dresden in 1766. Having explored the botanical riches of Portugal for several years, he returned to Germany in 1804, and published with M. Link his magnificent "Portuguese Flora," (in French, 22 parts, 1809-33.) Died in 1849.

Hoffmannus. See HOFFMANN.

Höfken or Hoefken, höf'kên, (GUSTAV), a German writer on national economy, born at Hattingen, in Prussia, in 1811. He published, besides other works, "The Condition, Policy, and Development of the Power of England," (2 vols., 1846.)

Hof'land, (BARBARA), a popular English writer, born at Sheffield in 1770, was the daughter of Robert Wreaks. She became the wife of Thomas Hofland, the painter, in 1808. She wrote numerous novels and moral tales, which had a wide circulation. The "Son of a Genius" (1813)

is probably her most successful work. She was patronized by Queen Charlotte. The name of her first husband was Hoole. It is said that three hundred thousand copies of her books were sold in Great Britain. Among the titles of them are "Decision," "Fortitude," "Beatrice," and "Self-Denial." Died in 1844.

See T. RAMSAY, "Life of Barbara Hofland," 1849.

Hofland, (THOMAS CHRISTOPHER,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, in 1777. He married Mrs. Hoole, who, under the name of Hofland, became well known as a novelist, and resided mostly in or near London. His subjects were chosen from the river and lake scenery of the British Islands. He published a richly illustrated volume called "The British Angler's Manual," (1839.) Died in 1843.

Hofmann, ho'f'mân, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German chemist, born at Giessen in April, 1818. He has made discoveries in organic chemistry, on which he has contributed several memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions," and has attained eminence as a lecturer on chemistry at the Royal Institution. In 1855 he was appointed chemist to the mint. He edited Fownes's "Chemistry," (1858.)

Hofmann, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN KONRAD,) a Protestant German theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1810. Among his principal works is "Prophecy and Fulfilment," (2 vols., 1841-44.)

Hofmannswaldau, von, fon ho'f'mâns-wâl'dôw, sometimes written **Hofmandswaldau, (CHRISTIAN HOFMANN,)** a German poet, born at Breslau in 1618. He published in 1673 a collection of poems, entitled "Sinnreiche Heldenbriefe." Died in 1679.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Nationalliteratur."

Ho'gan, (JOHN,) an Irish sculptor, born at Tallow, Waterford county, in 1800. He studied in Rome, 1823-29, and settled in Dublin. Among his chief works is "The Drunken Faun," for which he received a medal at the Exposition of Paris in 1851. Died about 1858.

Ho'garth, (GEORGE,) a Scottish writer on music, born about 1796, is the father-in-law of Charles Dickens, the novelist. He published "Musical History, Biography, and Criticism," (2 vols., 1836,) which is highly commended, and "Memoirs of the Musical Drama," (2 vols., 1838.) He became musical and dramatic critic for the London "Daily News" in 1846. Died in 1870.

Ho'garth, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated satirical painter, born in London in 1697, was apprenticed to a silversmith, whom he left in 1718. He then earned a subsistence for some time by engraving, and studied drawing in the academy of Sir James Thornhill, whose daughter he married in 1730. He acquired skill in portraits, but soon exchanged that branch of art for one more suited to his original genius,—the dramatic or satirical species, in which he is unrivalled. In 1733 he published a series of engravings called the "Harlot's Progress," which had a large sale, and was followed by the "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "Industry and Idleness," "Beer Lane," and "The Enraged Musician." His pictures abound in comic humour, and display great skill in caricature, as well as great originality and fertility of invention. His works have also the merit of conveying useful lessons of morality. In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty," in which he maintains that a waving line or curve is the essential element of beauty. In 1757 he became painter to the king. Died in 1764.

See CHARLES LAMB, "On the Genius of Hogarth;" "Anecdotes of Hogarth, by himself, with an Essay on his Life," by NICHOLS, 1833; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" JOHN IRELAND, "Hogarth Illustrated," 3 vols., 1791-98; "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1869; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1836.

Hogendorp, van, vãn ho'gên-dorp, (DYRK,) COUNT, a Dutch general, born at Kotterdam in 1761, was minister of war under King Louis in 1806. In 1811 he became general of division and aide-de-camp to Napoleon, whom he followed in the Russian campaign. After the battle of Waterloo he went to Brazil, where he died in 1830.

Hogendorp, van, (GJSBERT KAREL,) COUNT, a Dutch statesman, brother of the preceding, born at Rotterdam in 1762. He united with several others to form a provisional government in 1813, and was president of the commission which framed a new constitution. He was

minister of foreign affairs, and vice-president of the council, until he resigned in 1816. He wrote "Considerations on the Political Economy of the Low Countries," (10 vols., 1818-23.) Died in 1834.

See VREDE, "Jets bij de Dood van G. K. van Hogendorp," 1834.

Högg, (JAMES,) "the Ettrick Shepherd," born in Ettrick Forest, in Scotland, in 1772, was the son of a shepherd, and followed his father's employment until he was thirty years of age. In 1803 a collection of his poems was published, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," the proceeds of which (about £300) enabled him to take a farm. He failed, however, in this enterprise. After many struggles with adversity, he went to Edinburgh, to try his fortune in authorship, about 1810. Having issued a literary periodical called "The Spy," without success, he was encouraged by his friends to devote himself to poetry, and in 1813 gave to the public the "Queen's Wake," which procured him a high reputation as a poet. It is generally considered as his best work. His success stimulated him to the rapid production of many other poems, among which are "The Pilgrims of the Sun," (1815,) "Poetic Mirror," "Sacred Melodies," and "The Border Garland," (1819.) He wrote, in prose, "The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales," (1818,) "Winter Evening Tales," (1820,) "The Three Perils of Man," etc., and contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1820 he married Margaret Phillips, and resided afterwards on a farm at Altrive. Hogg is one of the principal actors and interlocutors in Christopher North's famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ." Died in 1835. "The Queen's Wake," says Professor Wilson, "is a garland of fair forest-flowers, bound with a band of rushes from the moor. Some of the ballads are very beautiful; one or two even splendid. 'Kilmeny' alone places our (*ay, our*) shepherd among the undying ones."

Hogg, (Sir JAMES MCGAREL,) was born at Calcutta in 1823. He served in the army from 1843 to 1859 and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He has represented Bath and Truro in Parliament, and has been president of the Metropolitan Board of Works since 1870. In 1874 he was made a K.C.B., and two years later he succeeded to his father's baronetcy.

Hohenhausen, von, (ELIZABETH PHILIPPINE AMALIE,) BARONESS, a German poetess, born near Cassel in 1789, wrote lyric poems entitled "Spring Flowers," (1817,) and translated Byron's "Corsair," and some of the works of Sir Walter Scott.

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) PRINCE, a Prussian general, born in 1746. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1792 and 1793, and obtained command of an army in 1795. He commanded the Prussian forces which were defeated by Napoleon at Jena on the 14th of October, 1806. On the 16th the king gave him command of all the troops that had escaped from Jena and Auerstadt. He was compelled to abandon Berlin to the enemy, and soon after was taken prisoner, with about 15,000 men, at Prentzlow. He retired to private life, and died in 1817 or 1818.

Hohenlohe, Schillingsfürst, (CLODWIG CARL VICTOR,) PRINCE OF, a German statesman, born at Rothenburg in 1819. He became Bavarian minister in 1867 and was instrumental in procuring the aid of Bavaria for Prussia in the late war with France. In 1874 he was sent as German ambassador to Paris.

Hohenlohe - Waldenburg - Schillingsfürst, (ALEXANDER LEOPOLD FRANZ EMMERICH,) PRINCE OF, a Hungarian prelate, born at Kupferzelle in 1794. He pretended to cure disease by prayer. Died in 1849.

Hohenstaufen, a celebrated family of German princes, who reigned from 1138 to 1254. The first of the line was FRIEDRICH VON BUREN. His son, FRIEDRICH VON STAUFEN, was rewarded by the emperor Henry IV. for his services by the duchy of Suabia and the hand of his daughter Agnes. Friedrich died in 1105, leaving two sons, Friedrich and Conrad, the latter of whom was crowned King of Germany. His nephew, FRIEDRICH BARBAROSSA, the most celebrated of the line, was chosen emperor in 1152. The Hohenstaufen line ended with CONRADIN in 1268.

Hohenzollern, ho'en-tso'l'èrn, the name of an ancient princely German family, from which the Kings of Prussia are descended. The name is derived from the castle of Zollern, in Suabia, which is said to have been built by Tassillon or Thasilio about 800 A.D.

Höijer, hō'e-yer, (BENJAMIN CARL HENRIK,) an eminent Swedish philosopher, born in Dalecarlia in 1767. His promotion was hindered by the liberal political principles of his youth. He produced a treatise "On the Progress of Critical Philosophy," an "Outline of the History of the Fine Arts," and other works. In 1808 he became professor of philosophy at Upsal, where he gained a high reputation as a lecturer. Died in 1812.

Ho'kan-son, (OLOF,) a Swedish orator, originally a peasant, born in the province of Bleking in 1695, was elected in 1726 to the Diet, in which he acquired great influence by his prudence and eloquence. Died in 1769.

Holanda, de, dà o-lân'dâ, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese painter, born in 1518, studied in Rome, and appears to have returned to Portugal. He painted portraits for Charles V. of Germany, and was skilful in miniature. Under the patronage of John III. he painted oil pictures for the palaces and churches of Lisbon. Died in 1584.

Holbach, d', dol'bâk or dol'bâk', (PAUL THIERRY or THYRY, also given as PAUL HEINRICH DIETRICH and PAUL FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a skeptical philosopher, born at Heidesheim (Palatinate) in 1723. He inherited a fortune, and passed all his life, except childhood, in Paris, where he was the patron and associate of the Encyclopædists. Diderot, Helvetius, Grimm, Rousseau, and other authors often met at his table. He translated from the German several works on chemistry and mineralogy. His atheistic opinions were developed in his "System of Nature," ("Le Système de la Nature," 1770,) under the pseudonym of MIRABAUD, the morality of which book Voltaire stigmatized as execrable. It was also refuted by Frederick the Great. Holbach was the reputed author of other works, among which were "The Social System," (1773,) and "La Morale universelle," (1776.) Died in 1789.

See DIDEROT, "Mémoires," *passim*; ROUSSEAU, "Confessions," DAMIRON, "Mémoire sur Thierry d'Holbach," 1851.

Holbein, hol'bîn, (FRANZ,) a popular German dramatist and actor, born near Vienna in 1779.

Holbein, (HANS,) THE ELDER, a German painter of Augsburg, born about 1450. Among his master-pieces are the scenes from the life of Saint Paul in the church of Saint Paul at Augsburg. He died in 1526, leaving three sons, AMBROSE, BRUNO, and HANS, who were artists; the last-named rose to great eminence.

Holbein, (HANS,) THE YOUNGER, one of the most celebrated German painters, born at Grünstadt in 1497. At an early age he removed to Bâle, where, after practising his art for a time, he was recommended by Erasmus to the English chancellor, Sir Thomas More. After residing in his family about three years, Holbein was introduced to King Henry VIII., who gave him abundant employment and bestowed upon him a large pension. He devoted himself, while in England, chiefly to portrait-painting; and his numerous productions in this department are esteemed master-pieces. His drawings, upwards of eighty in number, representing the principal personages of Henry's court, are characterized by Walpole as "exceedingly fine, and possessing a strength and vivacity equal to the most perfect portraits." Holbein died in London, of the plague, in 1554, or, according to R. N. Wornum and others, in 1543. Among his greatest historical pictures are the celebrated "Dance of Death," the "Adoration of the Shepherds and Kings," and a "Last Supper." His portraits of Sir Thomas More and of Erasmus also deserve especial mention. "His works," observes Cunningham, "have sometimes an air of stiffness, but they have always the look of truth and life. He painted with great rapidity and ease, wrought with his left hand, and dashed off a portrait at a few sittings." Holbein was also a skilful architect and wood-engraver.

See HEGNER, "Leben Hans Holbein's," Berlin, 1827; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Allemands," etc.; R. N. WORNUM, "Life of Holbein;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.; KARL FRIEDRICH VON RUMOHRE, "H. Holbein der Jüngere in seinem Verhältnis zum Deutschen Formschnittwesen," 1830; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1867.

Holbein, (SIGISMUND,) a German painter and engraver, is supposed to have been an uncle of the preceding. Died after 1540.

Holberg, von, fon hol'bêrg, (LUDWIG,) BARON, an eminent Danish author and comic poet, born of poor parents, at Bergen, Norway, in 1684. In youth he was employed as a private tutor, and learned French, Italian, and English. He studied philosophy at Oxford, England, for about two years. Impelled by a love of travelling, he visited many countries of Europe, and was afterwards professor of eloquence at Copenhagen. About 1720 he published his heroic-comic poem "Peder Paars," which was immensely popular. His celebrity was increased by numerous comedies which appeared between 1723 and 1746. One of his best comedies is "The Busy Idler; or, The Man who never has Time." His fertile mind enriched nearly every department of literature, and raised him to affluence. His talent for satire is displayed in "Niels Klim's Subterranean Journey," in Latin, (1741,) the plan of which resembles "Gulliver's Travels." He also wrote a "History of Denmark," (1735,) and a "Universal History." Frederick V. created him a baron in 1747. He is the founder of the Danish theatre, and the first Danish author who excelled in humorous and satirical composition. Died in 1754.

See his Autobiography, in Latin, 1727-44, (English translation, London, 1827,) and his Life, in German, by ROBERT PRUTZ, 1857; K. L. RAHBEK, "Om L. Holberg som Lystspilddigter," etc., 2 vols., 1815-16; P. T. WANDEL, "Lebensbeskrivning van L. Holberg," 1765; WERLAUFF, "Historiske Antætelser til L. Holbergs Lystspil," 1838; HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," chap. xxi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," London, 1863; "North British Review" for July, 1869.

Hol'bourne, (Sir ROBERT,) M.D., an eminent English lawyer, was a member of Charles I.'s privy council during the civil war. He published several legal treatises. Died in 1647.

Hol'brook, (JOHN EDWARDS,) M.D., a distinguished American naturalist, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1795. He graduated at Brown University in 1815; and, having taken his medical diploma at Philadelphia, he prosecuted his professional studies for four years in Europe. He returned to the United States in 1822, and in 1824 succeeded to the chair of anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1842 appeared his "American Herpetology, or a Description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States," (5 vols. 4to.) which is said to have laid the foundation of that branch of science in America. Died in 1871.

Hol'croft, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist and translator, born in London in 1744. He was successively a groom, shoemaker, school-master, and actor. He wrote numerous dramas and several novels. His comedies "Duplicitv," (1781,) and "The Road to Ruin," (1792,) were very successful. He made good translations of numerous French and German works, among which are Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy," "The Posthumous Works of Frederick the Great," (1789,) and "Tales of the Castle." He was indicted for treason with Hardy and Horne Tooke in 1794, but was discharged without a trial. Died in 1809.

See "Memoirs of his Life," by himself, 3 vols., 1815; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1804, and October, 1806.

Holda, hól'dâ or hol'dâ, written also **Holle**, [probably from the German *hold*, "kind," "propitious," "lovely,"] an ancient German goddess, corresponding in some respects to the Frigga of the Northmen. She presides over aerial phenomena, and imparts fertility to the earth.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 277.

Hól'den, (GEORGE,) an eminent English Hebraist, born near Lancaster in 1793, became perpetual curate of Mayhull, at Liverpool. Among his principal works are "An Attempt towards an Improved Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon," (1819,) and "The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of our Lord," (1820.)

See ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Holden, (HENRY,) a learned Roman Catholic priest, born in Lancashire, England, in 1596, lived for many years in Paris. He wrote, in Latin, an "Analysis of Divine Faith," (1652,) which was commended by Dupin, and other works on theology. Died in 1662.

Höl'der, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English writer, born in Nottinghamshire in 1614, published, besides other works, "Elements of Speech," (1669,) and "Treatise on the Natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony," (1694,) which, says M. Fétis, "is one of the best works on that subject." It is said that he taught a deaf-mute to speak. Died in 1697.

Hölderlin or **Hoelderlin**, hól'der-leen', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Lauffen in or about 1770. He wrote "Hyperion, or the Hermit in Greece," (2 vols., 1799,) a romance, which has some beautiful passages, and "Lyric Poems," (1826,) which are admired for fervour of fancy and depth of thought. Died in 1843.

See WAIBLINGER, "Notice sur Hölderlin;" A. JUNG, "F. Hoelderlin und seine Werke," 1848; F. HALLENSLEBEN, "Beiträge zur Charakteristik Hoelderlin's," 1849.

Höl'dich, (JOSEPH,) a Methodist minister and writer, born in England about 1800, emigrated to the United States in his youth. He became secretary to the American Bible Society about 1850.

Hölds'worth, (EDWARD,) an English scholar, born in 1688, was educated at Oxford. He wrote a Latin poem, called "Muscipula," ("Mouse-trap.") Died in 1747.

Holdsworth, written also **Holsworth**, **Oldsworth**, and **Oldisworth**, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1590. He became professor of divinity at Gresham College in 1629, and master of Emanuel College in 1637. He left, besides other works, "Valley of Vision," in twenty-one sermons, (1651.) Died in 1649.

Höle, (MATTHEW,) an English religious writer, born about 1640, was vicar of Stoke Courcy, in Somersetshire. He wrote "Discourses on the Liturgy of the Church of England," (6 vols., 1714-16,) and other works. Died about 1730.

Hole, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born at Exeter. He produced a poetical version of Homer's "Hymn to Ceres," (1781,) "Arthur," a poetical romance, (1789,) and a few other works. He became rector of Farringdon in 1792. Died in 1803.

Hole, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver of little merit, flourished about 1613.

Hol'ins-hed or **Hol'ing's-hed**, (RAPHAEL,) an English annalist, the date and place of whose birth are unknown. He published valuable chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, (1577.) Modern historians have borrowed largely from him. Died about 1580.

Hol'kar, (**Jeswunt Rao**, jês'wünt rá'o,) a son of Tuckagee, noticed below, was an able warrior, and a formidable enemy of the British. He defeated Scindia in 1802, and raised a large army. In the spring of 1804 war broke out between him and the British. Holkar defeated Colonel Monson's division of 12,000 men in July, near the Chumbul and Bannas Rivers. In November of 1804 he was surprised and routed by Lord Lake at Furruckabad. He made a treaty of peace in January, 1806. Died in 1811.

See MILL, "History of British India;" GRANT DUFF, "History of the Mahrattas," 3 vols., 1826.

Holkar, (**Mul'har Ra'o** or **Row**), a Mahratta chief, born at Hol, in the Deccan, in 1693. Having distinguished himself in war, he became ruler of a large part of Malwa. He died in 1766.

A daughter-in-law of the preceding, named AHALYA BAE, (â-hâ'le-â bá'ee,) or ALYA BHYE, (then a widow,) succeeded to the government on the death of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and during an administration of more than thirty years displayed extraordinary virtues both as a woman and a ruler. She was equally distinguished for her wisdom, her humanity and benevolence, and her moderation and sense of justice.

For a very interesting account of her character and administration, see SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S "History of Central India."

Holkar, (**Tuckagee**), supposed to be a nephew of Mulhar Rao Holkar, obtained possession of his dominions in 1767. He was the ally of Scindia against the Rajpoots. Died in 1797.

See GRANT DUFF, "History of the Mahrattas," 3 vols, 1826.

Holl, hol, (ELIAS,) an eminent German architect, born at Augsburg in 1573, studied his art in Venice. His

capital work is the Rathhaus, or Town Hall, of Augsburg, (1618,) one of the finest structures for that purpose in Germany. He built also the arsenal, the church called "Mariahilf," and other public edifices of Augsburg. Died in 1636.

Holl, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German Jesuit, born in the Upper Palatinate in 1720; died in 1784.

Holl, (FRANCIS,) an English engraver and portrait-painter, born in 1815. He was elected A.R.A. in January, 1883. Died in January, 1884.

Holl, (FRANK,) son of the preceding, was born in Kentish Town in 1845. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1864, and in 1883 he became a Royal Academician. Among his works are "I am the Resurrection and the Life," "Ordered to the Front," "Home Again," and several portraits of men of the day.

Holland, (HENRY,) an eminent English architect, born about 1746. He designed the Pavilion at Brighton and Carlton House for the Prince of Wales. He was architect of the old Drury Lane Theatre, begun about 1790, and afterwards burned. Died in 1806.

Holland, (SIR HENRY,) M.D., F.R.S., an eminent English physician, born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in October, 1788. Having graduated at Edinburgh in 1811, he made the tour of Europe, and published, on his return, "Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, and Greece." He settled in London, and rose to great distinction in his profession. He became physician-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria in 1852. In 1853 he was created a baronet. His principal work is "Medical Notes and Reflections." He married in 1834, as his second wife, Saba, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith, who wrote a "Memoir of the Rev. Svdney Smith." He died in 1873.

Holland, (HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX,) LORD, an English peer, born in Wiltshire in 1773, was the only son of Stephen Fox, second Lord Holland, and Mary Fitzpatrick. By the death of his father he succeeded to the peerage in 1774, at the age of one year. He inherited a large share of the talents and noble dispositions of the family of Fox. He was educated at Oxford, and married Lady Webster in 1797. In the House of Lords he spoke frequently against the administration, and supported the measures of his uncle, the famous orator Charles James Fox. His powers as a speaker were of a very high order. In 1802 he visited Paris, in company with his uncle and Lady Holland. He held the office of privy seal a few months in 1806. Throughout his career he was constant to the Whig party; and when they came into power in 1830 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He published an excellent "Life of Lope de Vega," (1817,) and "Three Comedies from the Spanish," which are rendered with great poetical felicity. His "Foreign Reminiscences" appeared after his death, which occurred in 1840. In his time Holland House was the favourite resort, as Macaulay says, "of wits and beauties, of painters and poets, of scholars, philosophers, and statesmen."

See MACAULAY, "Essays;" "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1852, and April, 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1851; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1851.

Holland, (JOSIAH GILBERT,) M.D., a popular American author, born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, in 1819, wrote under the assumed name of TIMOTHY TITCOMB. Among his works are "Letters to the Young," (1858,) "Bitter Sweet," a poem, (1858,) and a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," (1865.) He also published a "History of Western Massachusetts," (2 vols., 1855.) From 1870 to his death in 1881 he successfully conducted "Scribner's Magazine."

Holland, (PHILEMON,) a physician and teacher, born at Chelmsford, England, in 1551, rendered valuable services to his country by translating Livy, Pliny, Plutarch's "Morals," Xenophon, etc., and received the title of translator-general. Died in 1636.

Hollanda. See HOLLANDA.

Hollar, (WENZEL OR WENCESLAUS,) a celebrated Bohemian engraver and designer, born at Prague in 1607. Having met with the Earl of Arundel in Cologne, he accompanied him on his return to London, and was employed to engrave some of the pictures of his

gallery. In 1639 he brought out his "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus," an admirable work, illustrating the dress of Englishwomen of all classes at that time. Owing to the troubled state of the country, he was, notwithstanding his genius and industry, soon reduced to great poverty. Many of his works are etchings. Died in London in 1677.

Holley, (HORACE,) D. D., born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1781, graduated at Yale College in 1803. He became minister of the Hollis Street Unitarian Church, Boston, in 1809, the president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1818. Died in 1827.

Hollingshead, (JOHN,) an English dramatic critic and journalist, was born in London in 1827. He has contributed to "Household Words," the "Conhill," "Good Words," and the "Daily News," and has published papers and stories relating to London. Since 1868 he has been lessee and manager of the Gaiety Theatre.

Hollins, (GEORGE N.) an American naval officer, born in Baltimore about 1800. He became a commander in 1841, and bombarded Greytown, in Nicaragua, in 1852. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded the naval forces which were defeated by Captain Farragut below New Orleans in April, 1862.

Hollins, (JOHN,) an English painter of genre and portraits, born at Birmingham in 1798; died in 1855.

Hollis or **Holles**, (DENZIL,) LORD, an English politician, second son of the Earl of Clare, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Strafford, was born at Haughton in 1597. In the reign of Charles I. he was one of the leaders of the opposition in Parliament, and in 1629 was condemned to imprisonment during the king's pleasure. He was one of the five members whom the king rashly attempted to arrest in the House of Commons on a charge of treason, (1642.) After the division between the Presbyterians and Independents occurred, Hollis was the leader of the former. He was expelled from Parliament at the time of Pride's Purge, and fled to France. He favoured the restoration, was created a peer by Charles II. in 1660, and was sent as ambassador to France in 1663. Died in 1680.

See "Memoirs of Denzil Hollis," 1699; HUME, "History of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" GUIZOT, "Monk's Contemporaries," London, 1865.

Hollis, (THOMAS,) a munificent benefactor of Harvard College, born in England in 1659. He was for many years a successful merchant in London, where he died in 1731. He founded two professorships in Harvard,—the Hollis divinity professorship and the professorship of mathematics. Besides books and philosophical apparatus, his bequests to the college in money amounted to about £5000,—probably equal to more than five times as much as these figures would represent at the present time.

Hollis, (THOMAS,) F. R. S., an English gentleman and republican, born in London in 1720, was an ardent friend of civil and religious liberty, and noted for his public spirit. He possessed a large fortune, which he used liberally for charitable purposes and in the publication of books. He published good editions of Toland's "Life of Milton," (1761,) and Algernon Sidney's Works. Died in 1774.

See HOLLIS'S "Memoirs," compiled by Rev. FRANCIS BLACKBURN, privately printed in 1780, 2 vols., with many fine portraits.

Hollis, (THOMAS BRAND,) an English gentleman, was a friend and the heir of Thomas Hollis, noticed above, (1720-74.) He contributed to Harvard College. Died in 1804.

See J. DISNEY, "Memoirs of Thomas B. Hollis," 1808.

Hollis, (THOMAS PELHAM.) See NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF.

Hollmann, hol'mân, (SAMUEL CHRISTIAN,) a German philosopher, born at Stettin about 1696, was professor of philosophy at Göttingen for about fifty years. He wrote, in Latin, several works on philosophy, metaphysics, and logic. Died in 1787.

Hollo-way, (THOMAS,) a skillful English engraver, born in London in 1748. He engraved the plates for Lavater's "Physiognomy," and the Cartoons of Raphael at Windsor. He spent several years on the latter, and had the title of engraver of history to the king. Died in 1827.

Holman, (JAMES,) an Englishman, distinguished as "the Blind Traveller," was born about 1788. He served for some years in the royal navy, until he became blind, (about 1812.) He performed a journey through several countries of Europe, (1819-21,) of which he published a narrative in 1822. After that date he visited the other continents, and published "Travels through Russia, Siberia," etc., (1825,) and a "Voyage round the World," (4 vols., 1840.) He was arrested as a spy by the Russians. Died in 1857.

Holman, (JOSEPH GEORGE,) an actor and dramatist, born in London. After performing in London and Dublin, he emigrated to the United States in 1800, and was manager of the Charleston Theatre. He wrote a few comic operas. Died in 1817.

Holmes, hōmz, (ABEL,) D. D., an American divine, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1763, graduated at Yale in 1783. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1792 to 1832. In 1805 he published "American Annals," the result of great industry and research. "We consider it," says Professor Sparks, "among the most valuable productions of the American press." He was the father of Dr. O. W. Holmes, noticed below. Died in 1837.

See "Quarterly Review" for November, 1809, (by SOUTHEY.)

Holmes, hōmz, (GEORGE,) an English antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1662, was clerk to the keepers of the records in the Tower. Died in 1749.

Holmes, (ISAAC EDWARD,) a political leader in South Carolina, born in Charleston in 1796, rose to eminence at the bar of Charleston, took a conspicuous part in the nullification movement of South Carolina in 1832-33, and from 1839 to 1858 was in Congress. Died in 1867.

Holmes, (NATHANIEL.) See HOMES.

Holmes, (OLIVER WENDELL,) M. D., a distinguished American author, wit, and poet, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He graduated at Harvard in 1829, and commenced the study of law, but soon abandoned it for medicine. Early in 1833 he visited Europe, where for nearly three years he pursued his medical studies, attending the hospitals of Paris and other large cities. He returned to his native country in 1835, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Harvard in 1836. In 1838 he was elected professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth College. About two years afterwards he resigned this position, and in 1847 was chosen to fill the same chair at Harvard University, as successor to Dr. Warren. Holmes had distinguished himself as a poet even before he left college. In 1836 he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," which was soon after published in a small volume, with a number of his other poems. In 1857-8 he contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" a series of papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," which were followed in 1859 by another series, called "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," and in 1872 by "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table." These contributions abound in humour and wit, and exhibit at the same time a shrewd insight into human character. Dr. Holmes has more recently given to the world two prose works of fiction, which have proved a decided success,—"Elsie Venner," (1861,) and "The Guardian Angel," (1868.) Both of these works were first published in the columns of the "Atlantic Monthly." Among his other works we may mention "Songs of Many Seasons," (1874,) "John L. Motley, a Me'noir," (1878,) and "The Iron Gate and other Poems," (1880.) He has also written ably on various subjects connected with the medical profession.

As a poet, Dr. Holmes is especially distinguished for wit and humour joined with a remarkable felicity of expression. As a song-writer he has few, if any, superiors in America; but he more particularly excels in the playful vein. Among his effusions of this class we could not, perhaps, select an example which better exhibits his playful fancy or his wonderful facility and fertility of resources as a versifier, than his lines addressed to Agassiz when setting out on his scientific tour in South America.

Holmes, (ROBERT,) D. D., an English divine, born in Hampshire in 1749. In 1790 he was chosen professor

of poetry at Oxford, and in 1804 Dean of Winchester. He wrote odes, tracts, and sermons, and commenced an edition of the Septuagint, which was finished by Parsons. Died in 1805.

Holmes, (THEOPHILUS H.) an American general, born in North Carolina, graduated at West Point in 1829. He became a general in the Confederate army in 1861, and commanded in Arkansas in 1862-63. Died in August, 1863.

Holmskiöld, holm'ske-old', (THEODOR,) a Danish physician and naturalist, born in 1732. He published a fine work on the Fungi in 1790. Died in 1793.

Holmström or **Holmström**, holm'ström, (ISRAEL,) a popular Swedish poet, born at Stockholm, followed Charles XII. in his campaigns, with the title of councillor of war. Died in 1708.

Hol-o-fer'nēs, an Assyrian general, who lived at an uncertain epoch, and was killed by Judith, a patriotic Jewess.

See the Apocryphal Book of Judith.

Hol'royd, (JOHN BAKER,) Earl of Sheffield, an English political writer and military officer, born in Yorkshire in 1741. He edited some posthumous works of Gibbon. Died in 1821.

Holst, holst, (HANS PETER,) a Danish poet, born at Copenhagen in 1811. He published "National Romances," (1832,) "Poems," ("Digte," 1840,) and other works, written in an elegant style. His poem called "Adieu" ("Farvel," 1840) has been translated into many languages.

See P. L. MÖLLER, notice in the "Dansk Pantheon."

Holste. See HOLSTENIUS.

Holstein, hol'stīn, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a worthy Danish statesman, born at Lübtz in 1694, became prime minister in 1735, and president of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1742. Died in 1763.

See KOFOD ANCHER, "Cursus Vitæ Holsteinianæ."

Hol-ste'nī-us, [Ger. pron. hoi-stā'ne-ūs,] (LUCAS,) the Latin form of the name of LUCAS HOLSTE, (hol'stēh,) an eminent German scholar, born at Hamburg in 1596. He studied at Leyden, and went to Paris, where he joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1626. His friend Peiresc recommended him to Cardinal Barberini, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1627. He became librarian to Barberini in 1636, and librarian of the Vatican in the pontificate of Innocent X. He projected great literary works, some of which he left unfinished. In 1630 he published a Greek and Latin edition of Porphyry's "Life of Pythagoras," to which he added an excellent notice of Porphyry. Among his other published works is "Demophil, Democritus et Secundi Sententiæ Morales Græce et Latine," ("The Moral Maxims of Demophilus, Democritus, and Secundus, in Greek and Latin," with notes, 1638.) Died in 1661.

See WILKENS, "Leben des gelehrten Lucæ Holstemii," 1723; NICÉRON, "Mémoires," vol. xxxi.; MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Holt, (FRANCIS LUDLOW,) an English barrister, was queen's counsel and vice-chancellor of Lancashire from 1826 to 1844. For many years he was editor of Bell's "Weekly Messenger." Died in 1844.

Holt, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English judge, born at Thame in December, 1642, was entered at Gray's Inn in 1658, and called to the bar in 1663. Having become eminent in his profession, he was chosen recorder of London; but for his firm opposition to the despotic measures of James II. he was removed. He distinguished himself in the Convention Parliament of 1688, and at the accession of William III. was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench in 1689. In 1700 he declined the office of lord chancellor. He performed the duties of chief justice with wisdom, honour, and courage, until the end of his life. "His name," says Mackintosh, "never can be pronounced without veneration as long as wisdom and integrity are revered among men." Died in 1709.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" "Life of Sir John Holt," (anonymous, 1764; Foss, "The Judges of England.")

Holt, (JOHN,) an English writer and teacher, born in Cheshire in 1742. He wrote, besides a few other works,

"Characters of the Kings and Queens of England," (3 vols., 1786-88.) Died in 1801.

Hölt, (JOSEPH,) an American minister of state, born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, about 1807. He practised law at Louisville. In March, 1859, he was appointed postmaster-general. He succeeded John B. Floyd as secretary of war in December, 1860, and by his energy and zeal for the Union rendered important services in the critical times which ensued. About September, 1862, he became judge-advocate-general of the army, but retired in November, 1875.

Holte, hölt, (JOHN,) an English school-master, born in Sussex about 1470, wrote the first Latin grammar ever printed in England, which was dated about 1497.

Holtei, von, fon hol'ti', (KARL,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Breslau in 1797. He produced many comedies and dramas, among which are "The Old General," and "Glory and Poverty," a volume of poems, ("Gedichte," 1826,) "German Songs," (1834,) and memoirs of his life, entitled "Forty Years," (8 vols., 1843-50.)

Höilty or **Hoelty**, höl'tee, (LUDWIG HEINRICH CHRISTOPH,) an excellent German lyric poet, born at Mariensee, near Hanover, in 1748. He studied at Göttingen, where he formed friendships with Voss, Stollberg, and others. He supported himself for a time by translating from the English, and giving lessons, until his health failed. His elegies, idyls, and odes are admired for tenderness of feeling, artless grace, and naïveté. He died prematurely in 1776. The first edition of his poems appeared in 1783.

See J. M. MILLER, "Etwas über Höilty's Character," 1776; BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Poesie," etc.; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" notice of Höilty in an edition of his works published by Voss in 1804.

Höltzlinus, hölts-lee'nūs, (JEREMIAS,) a German philologist, born at Nuremberg; died at Leyden in 1641.

Holtzmann, holts'mân, (ADOLF,) a German philologist, born at Carlsruhe in 1810, wrote among other works, "Indian Legends," "Indische Sagen," 3 vols., 1845-47.)

Hol'well, (JOHN ZEPHANIAH,) born in Dublin in 1711. Having studied surgery, he went to India in 1732, and became a member of the council at Calcutta about 1755. He was one of those who survived the confinement in the "Black Hole," of which he published a narrative, (1757.) He succeeded Colonel Clive as Governor of Bengal in 1759. Holwell also published "Interesting Historical Events relative to Bengal and Hindostan, with the Mythology of the Gentoos," (3 vols., 1764-71.) Died in 1798.

Hol'ý-dāy, (BARTEN,) D.D., an English divine, born at Oxford in 1593, was chaplain to Charles I. He wrote "Survey of the World," a poem, and translated Juvenal and Persius. Died in 1661.

Holyoak, höl'yök, (FRANCIS,) an English clergyman, born in Warwickshire about 1567, published a "Dictionary of Latin Words," (1606.) Died in 1653.

Holyoake, (GEORGE JACOB,) an English essayist and politician, born at Birmingham in 1817. He is the founder of secularism, and has on many occasions incurred obloquy by refusing to take an oath. Among his works is "The History of Co-operation in Rochdale." In 1882 he visited America in the interests of emigration.

Holyoke, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) M.D., an American physician, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1728. He graduated at Harvard in 1746, and for seventy-nine years followed his profession with eminent success in Salem, where he died, March 31, 1829.

Hol'ý-wood, Hal'i-fax, or **Sac'ro Bos'co**, (JOHN,) a noted mathematician of the thirteenth century, was professor of mathematics in the University of Paris. The time and place of his birth are unknown. He wrote a work entitled "De Sphæra Mundi."

Holzbauer, holts'bów'er, (IGNAZ,) a German composer, born in Vienna in 1711, produced operas, symphonies, etc. "He has a good style," says Mozart, "and composes very fine fugues." Died in 1783.

Holzer, holt'ser, (JOHANN,) an eminent German fresco-painter and engraver, was born near Marienburg, in the Tyrol, in 1709. He painted numerous frescos in Augsburg of religious subjects, among which is "The

Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian." He produced spirited etchings of "The Adoration of the Magi," after Bergmüller, of the "Ecce Homo," after his own design, and of other paintings. Died in 1740.

See ZAPP, "Holzers Leben," 1781, in MEUSEL'S "Miscellaneen Artistischen Inhalts."

Holzhauser, holts'hōw'zer, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German devotee, born at Langenau in 1613, founded a community called "Bartholomäer." Died in 1658.

Homann, ho'mân, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German geographer and engraver of maps, born at Kamlach, in Suabia, in 1664. He settled in Nuremberg, and published many maps, which were more than ordinarily accurate. He formed a large collection of the same, under the title of "Atlas," (1716.) His establishment, called "Officina Homanniana," was well known throughout Europe. Died in 1724.

Homberg, hom'bêrg, (WILHELM,) M.D., an excellent chemist, born of German parents at Batavia, in Java, in 1652, came to Europe at an early age. He studied chemistry and other natural sciences with Otto Guericke and Boyle, and visited the principal capitals of Europe in pursuit of knowledge. About 1685 he practised medicine at Rome with success, and in 1691 removed to Paris, where he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed many memoirs. He was patronized by the Duke of Orléans, who chose him as his first physician. He discovered boracic acid and Fontenay's pyrophorus. Died in Paris in 1715.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Homberg;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie," tome ii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Home, (DAVID.) See HUME.

Hōme, (DAVID,) a Scottish Protestant minister, who lived in France during the reign of James I. of England. He wrote "Apologia Basilica," (1626.)

Home, (SIR EVERARD,) an eminent Scottish surgeon, born in the county of Berwick in 1756, studied medicine with his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. He practised in London with distinction, and was president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He published "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," and other professional works. Died in 1832.

Home, (HENRY,) Lord Kames, a Scottish judge, born at Kames in 1696, was called to the Edinburgh bar in 1724. After publishing several legal treatises, which were well received, he was appointed in 1752 a judge of the court of sessions, and took the title of Lord Kames. In 1758 he wrote a valuable work, entitled "Historical Law Tracts." His greatest work, "Elements of Criticism," (1762,) was regarded by some as an admirable performance, and is highly commended by Dugald Stewart. Dr. Johnson said, "The Scotchman has taken the right method in his 'Elements of Criticism.'" He was appointed one of the lords of justiciary in 1763. Died in 1782.

See LORD WOODHOUSELEE, "Memoirs of the Life of Henry Home," 1807-10, 2 vols.; WILLIAM SMELLIE, "Life of Lord Kames," 1800; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Home or **Hume**, (JOHN,) a popular Scottish dramatist, born at Anrum in 1724. He was licensed to preach in 1747, and settled at Athelstaneford. In 1756 he became at once distinguished by the publication of his "Tragedy of Douglas," which was performed first at Edinburgh with unbounded applause, and is still very popular on the stage. "I think nobody can bestow too much praise on Douglas," says Professor Wilson. "There has been no English tragedy worthy of the name since it appeared." It rendered the author so obnoxious to the elders of the Kirk that he retired from the ministry. He was patronized by the Earl of Bute, who procured him a pension of £300. Home wrote several other dramas, much inferior to "Douglas," and a "History of the Rebellion in 1745." Mrs. Siddons once said "she never found any study [which, in the technical language of the stage, means the getting verses by heart] so easy as that of Douglas." Died in 1808.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT'S critique on the "Life and Writings of John Home," in the "Quarterly Review" for June, 1827; HENRY MACKENZIE, "Life of John Home," prefixed to a collection of his works, 3 vols 8vo, 1822; "Noctes Ambrosianæ" for April, 1822; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hōmēr, [Gr. Ὅμηρος; Lat. HOMĒRUS; Fr. HOMÈRE, o'mair'; Ger. HOMER, ho-mār';* It. OMERO, o-mā'ro,] the reputed author of the two great epics the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," and the most celebrated poet that ever lived, is generally supposed to have been born at Smyrna, or Chios,† (Scio,) and to have flourished about one thousand years before the Christian era; but both the place and the century of his birth are involved in the greatest uncertainty. The best ancient authorities, including Aristotle and Aristarchus, represent him as contemporary with the Ionian migration which occurred about one hundred and forty years after the Trojan war. Of the two great poems above named, the "Iliad" has been aptly called "the beginning of all literature." In the opinion, indeed, of the greatest critics of antiquity, it was not only the beginning, but the end; it was not merely the first attempt at the production of a great poem, but the faultless model which excited alike the admiration and despair of all succeeding poets. In the words of Aristotle, Ὅμηρος . . . λέξει καὶ διανοία πάντα ὑπερβέβληκε.‡ "Hic omnes sine dubio," says Quintilian, "in omni genere eloquentiæ procul a se reliquit."§ Some other ancient writers speak in even stronger terms of praise.

Among the ancients, none appears ever to have doubted that Homer was a real personage, and that he was the author of the most wonderful poem of antiquity, (the "Iliad.") But before or about the time of the Christian era there was a class of critics who denied that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were the productions of the same author. They were called Χωρίζοντες, or "Separators." It cannot be denied that there is a remarkable difference between those works, not in one or two points only, but in several important respects. Perhaps the most striking difference is that which exists in respect to the character of the gods in the two poems. The gods of the "Iliad" are completely human in their character,—unless it be that they have more than human foibles or vices. They are capricious and selfish, and seldom, if ever, show much regard for justice. The deities of the "Odyssey" appear as the rewarders of merit and the avengers of sin or crime. There is, moreover, a marked difference in the spirit or tone of the two poems. To explain this difference, Longinus tells us that the "Iliad" was composed by Homer when he was in the vigour of life, while the "Odyssey" was the production of his old age.

Modern critics had seemed disposed to leave the question of Homer's age and the authorship of the Homeric poems very much where they had been left by the writers of antiquity, until a little before the close of the last century, when F. A. Wolf startled the world by announcing a new theory respecting the Homeric poems, (1795.) He maintained that, as writing was not in use among the Greeks until long after the time in which those poems must have been composed, it would have been wholly impossible for any poet, however great his genius, to compose and retain in memory even one such work as the "Iliad" or "Odyssey." For this and other reasons, he concludes that the two great epics which go under the name of Homer were really produced by a number of different authors, and that these separate productions were, after the introduction of the art of writing, thrown

* See principles of German pronunciation, in the Introduction.

† If the weight of authorities is in favour of Smyrna, the greater number would seem to be on the side of Chios. (See Smith's "Classical Dictionary.") Byron appears to give the preference to the latter; for he calls Homer

"The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle."

Bride of Abydos, canto ii.

It has been suggested (and it seems highly probable) that Homer, though born at Smyrna, may have afterwards removed to Chios, where his family, or a branch of it, (the Homeridæ,) are said to have lived for several generations. Seven different cities are said to have disputed for the honour of having given birth to Homer, as expressed in the following couplet by Antipater of Sidon:

Ἐπὰ πόλεις μάργαντο σοφὴν δὰ ῥίζαν Ὀμήρου,
Σμύρνα, Χίος, Κολοφῶν, Ἰθάκη, Πύλος, Ἄργος, Ἀθήναι.

Literally, "Seven cities (or states) contended for the wise race of Homer, [i.e. the race or origin of the wise Homer,] Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Ithaca, Pylos, Argos, and Athens." Some writers substitute Salamis for Ithaca.

‡ "Homer has surpassed all [other writers] in diction (or expression) and in thought."

§ "In every kind of eloquence he undoubtedly has left all [others] far behind him."

together as they happened to fit, so as to form a continuous whole. The inconclusiveness, not to say absurdity, of such a train of reasoning must, we think, be obvious to every unbiassed mind. We meet, even now, with persons who by two or three persuals can commit to memory the whole of such a poem as the "Lady of the Lake." "Who can determine," says Müller, "how many thousand verses one thoroughly filled with his subject . . . might produce in a year and confide to the faithful memory of disciples devoted to their master and his art?" When we take into consideration the fact that the mental activity of the ancients, instead of being divided and diluted among an endless variety of studies or pursuits, was concentrated and constantly exercised on a comparatively few, the retaining of even two such works as the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" will not, perhaps, seem more incredible than many feats of memory which are known to have been performed in modern times. Nor must it be forgotten that the poetry of Homer, unlike that of many of our great modern poets, is, generally speaking, remarkable for the simplicity and directness of its language; and these qualities, added to the marvellous facility and animation of the narrative, render the verse extremely easy to be learned and retained in memory.

The consummate art with which the various parts of the "Iliad" (though sometimes seemingly disconnected) are arranged and adapted so as to delay the dénouement and yet to heighten the interest till near the very end, proves the poem to have been, beyond all reasonable doubt, the work of one master-mind. But this master-mind may very probably have used materials prepared for him by preceding poets, just as the consummate architect, when erecting an edifice designed to be the admiration of all coming time, may avail himself of the materials, and, for subordinate parts of the building, even of the designs, furnished by inferior workmen. There seem, indeed, to be strong reasons for believing that before the time of Homer there existed many poems treating of the events of the Trojan war, and that he, in selecting and combining the facts necessary to the plot of his great work, occasionally adopted some of the finest lines of his predecessors, at the same time changing or adapting others to suit his purpose, so as to give the whole poem the impress of his matchless skill and transcendent genius. This supposition will perhaps best explain the introduction into the poem of such a great variety of words or phrases differing in different parts of the work, as well as the marked diversity of dialects. It is well known that Shakspeare used freely, in some of his historic dramas, not only the ideas, but, in repeated instances, the very lines, of some of the poets that had gone before him. At other times he appears to have adopted some of the leading ideas, and perhaps many of the expressions, of previous dramatists, and yet to have so cast them into the mould of his own mind, and so coloured them with the hues of his wonderful imagination, that he may be said to have surpassed the fabled achievements of the alchemists, and transmuted his crude materials into something far more precious than gold.

But, while we claim it as a point established, that the "Iliad" is virtually and essentially the production of a single poet, we must admit that the question is still undecided whether the same Homer was also the author of the "Odyssey." "If," says the learned and accomplished critic already quoted, "the completion of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' seems too vast a work for one man, we may perhaps have recourse to the supposition that Homer, after having sung the 'Iliad' in the vigour of his youthful years, in his old age communicated to some devoted disciple the plan of the 'Odyssey,' which had long been working in his mind, and left it to him for completion." (K. O. Müller's "History of Greek Literature.")

The prevailing belief that Homer was blind appears to have taken its origin from one of the so-called Homeric hymns addressed to the Delian Apollo, the author of which calls himself the blind poet who lived in rocky Chios. The hymn in question was considered by some of the most judicious of the ancient writers to be the production of Homer himself; but this view is not accepted by the best modern critics. The wonderful accuracy of many of the descriptions in the "Iliad" utterly

precludes the idea of their having been written by a poet who had not himself been an eye-witness of the scenes which he paints so admirably. But he might, perhaps, have described in his blind old age scenes which had been indelibly stamped upon his memory in youth or early manhood. (See, on the various questions connected with the Homeric poems, Colonel W. Mure's "Critical History of the Literature, etc. of Ancient Greece," (1850,) and the able article on "Homerus," in Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography.")

See, in addition to the works referred to in the article, OLOF CELSIUS, "Dissertatio de Homeri Vita et Scriptis," 1714; LUDOLPH KUESTER, "Historia critica Homeri," 1696; THOMAS BLACKWELL, "Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 1735; KÖPFEN, "Ueber Homers Leben und Gesänge," 1788; CARL ERNST SCHUBARTH, "Ideen über Homer und sein Zeitalter," 1821; MATTHIAS ASP, "Disputationes de Homero," 1714; J. E. TURR, "Homerus en zijn Schriften," 1810; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Homère," 1852; FORTIA D'URBAN, "Homère et ses Écrits," 1832; BERNARD THIERSCH, "Das Zeitalter des Homer," 1824; J. PASCHIUS, "Dissertatio de Poetarum Principe Homero," 1687; ÉDOUARD JUSTE, "Dissertation sur l'Origine des Poèmes attribués à Homère," 1849; "Homer and his Successors in Epic Poetry," in the "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1857; MATTHEW ARNOLD's admirable observations "On Translating Homer," in his "Essays," 1865.

Hō'mēr, (Rev. HENRY,) an English scholar, born at Birdingbury in 1752, was educated at Cambridge. He edited several Latin authors, and, in partnership with Dr. Combe, published a complete edition of Horace. Died in 1791.

Homère. See HOMER.

Homeridæ, ho-mēr'e-dee, (singular, **Ho-mēr'i-dēs**.) or **Ho'mer-ids**, the name applied to the family of the poet Homer. (See HOMER, note f.)

Homerus. See HOMER.

Homes or **Holmes**, hōmz, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian, ejected for nonconformity in 1662, was a believer in the fifth monarchy. He wrote the "Resurrection Revealed," and other works. Died in 1678.

Ho-mil'ī-us, [Ger. pron. ho-mee'le-us,] (GOTTFRIED AUGUST,) an eminent German organist and composer of church music, born at Rosenthal, in Bohemia, in 1714. Among his best works are a cantata for Christmas, and a number of motets. He was organist and director of music at Dresden. Died in 1785.

Hommaire de Hell, hō'mār' deh hēl, (IGNACE XAVIER MORAND,) a French geologist, born at Altkirch in 1812, explored the regions which border on the Black and Caspian Seas, and left an account of his travels, in 3 vols. Died at Ispahān in 1848.

Hommel, hom'mel, [Lat. HOMME'LUS,] (KARL FERDINAND,) a learned jurist and ingenious writer, born at Leipsic in 1722. He became professor of feudal law at Leipsic in 1752, and of civil institutes in 1756. Among his works are "Literatura Juris," (1761,) a very quaint treatise on legal literature, "Rhapsodia Quæstionum in Foro quotidie obvenientium," ("Questions occurring daily in the Forum," 5 vols., 1765-79; 4th edition, 7 vols., 1787,) and "Sceleton Juris civilis," ("Skeleton of Civil Law," 4th edition, 1767.) Died in 1781.

See ERNESTI, "Hommeliæ Memoria," 1783, and RÖSSIG, "Vita Hommeli," 1782, both of which may be found in the 7th vol. of Hommel's "Rhapsodia," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hommelius. See HOMMEL.

Hompesch, von, fon hom'pësh, (FERDINAND,) the last grand master of the Knights of Malta, was born at Dusseldorf in 1744; died in 1803.

Honain, (or **Honein**.) ho-nān', (**Abou-Yezeed** or **Abu- (Abou-) Yezid**, ā'boō yeh-zeed'), otherwise called **Honain-Ben-Ishāk**, (hēn is'hāk'), an Arabian physician, born at Heerah, (Hirah,) in Mesopotamia, lived mostly at Bagdād. Died about 875 A.D. He translated into Arabic the works of Hippocrates, Galen, Euclid, etc.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary;" HAJI-KHALFA, "Lexicon Bibliographicum."

Hondekoeter, hon'deh-koo'ter, (GILES,) a noted Dutch landscape-painter, born at Utrecht in 1583, was the son of the Marquis of Westerloo. He often added to his landscapes highly-finished figures of birds.

Hondekoeter, (GYSBRECHT,) a son of the preceding, and a painter of poultry, was born in 1613; died in 1653.

Hondekoeter, (MELCHIOR,) an excellent painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1636. He studied with his father and his uncle, John B. Weenix.

He painted poultry, pea-fowls, and other birds, with a skill that has never been surpassed. The backgrounds of his pictures are adorned with beautiful landscapes. Among his works is "The Entrance of the Animals into the Ark." Died in 1695.

See JAKOB CAMPO WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Hondius, hon'de-us, or **Hondt**, hont, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Rotterdam in 1638. He painted hunting-scenes, animals, and landscapes with success. "He often equals the best masters," says Descamps. Among his works are "The Burning of Troy," and "The Animals entering the Ark." He worked some years in England, where he died about 1692.

Hondius, (HENDRIK,) an engraver of maps and portraits, born at Ghent in 1573. His principal work is a series of portraits of one hundred and forty-four artists, mostly Flemings. He also engraved some pictures by Albert Dürer and Holbein. Died at the Hague in 1610.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs;" STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Hondius or **De Hondt**, deh hont, (HENRY,) called THE YOUNGER, born in London in 1580, was accounted the best engraver of the family. He engraved portraits, landscapes, and history after several Flemish painters. Among his works are portraits of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Died at Amsterdam about 1650.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Hondius or **De Hondt**, (JOSSEOR JODO'CUS,) a skilful Flemish engraver and geographer, born at Wacken about 1550, was the father of the preceding. He had a high reputation as an engraver on copper. He worked in London, and afterwards settled in Amsterdam, where he engraved maps of superior quality, and published new editions of the "Grand Atlas" of Mercator. Died in 1611.

Hondt, hont, (WILLEM,) a Flemish engraver, a brother of Henry the Younger, born at the Hague in 1601.

Hone, ho'neh, (GEORG PAUL,) a German lawyer, born at Nuremberg in 1662, wrote "Iter Juridicum," and other works. Died in 1747.

Hone, (NATHANIEL,) a portrait-painter, born in Dublin about 1730; died in 1784.

Hone, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born at Bath in 1779, resided in London, and failed several times as a bookseller. He wrote "The Political House that Jack Built," a satire, which was illustrated by Cruikshank and ran through fifty editions. He was prosecuted for his Parody on the Liturgy in 1818, and, having ably defended himself, was acquitted. In 1826 he began to issue in weekly numbers his "Every-Day Book," which had a large sale, and was commended by Professor Wilson, Scott, Lamb, and Southey. It was followed by the "Table-Book" and the "Year-Book," which were well received, but did not save the author from insolvency. He was in prison for debt about three years. Died in 1842.

See "The Early Life and Conversion of William Hone," written by himself.

Honestis, (PETRUS DE.) See DAMIANI.

Honeywood, hün'ne-woöd, (SAINT JOHN,) an American poet, born in Massachusetts in 1765; died in 1798.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Honoré de Sainte-Marie, o'no'râ' deh sânt'mã're', [Lat. HONORIUS DE SANCTA MARIA], called, after he entered the cloister, BLAISE VAUXELLE, (võ-sêl'), a learned monk, born at Limoges in 1651; died in 1729.

Ho-no'ri-us I, a native of Campania, was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome in 626 A.D. He is charged with assenting to the heresy of Monothelism. The Council of Constantinople, held in 680, condemned his doctrine on this point. Died in 638.

Honorius II, POPE, previously known as Cardinal Lambert and Bishop of Ostia, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124. Tebalduus was chosen pope at the same time by a number of bishops, but forbore to contest his claim. Honorius died in 1130.

Honorius III, elected Pope in 1216, was a Roman by birth. His proper name was CENCIO SAVELLI. He crowned Frederick II. Emperor of Germany in 1220, in the hope that he would lead a crusade against the Turks. He was more successful in instigating the King of France

to a crusade against the Albigenses. He died in 1227, and was succeeded by Gregory IX.

Honorius IV, POPE, (CARDINAL GIACOMO Savelli,) a native of Rome, was elected in 1285 as successor to Martin IV. Died in 1287.

Ho-no'ri-us, (FLAVIUS,) a Roman emperor, the second son of Theodosius the Great, was born at Constantinople in 384 A.D. At the death of his father, in 395, he inherited the Western Empire, (his elder brother Arcadius having obtained the Eastern,) under the guardianship of Stilicho, a famous general, whose daughter he married. His court was held at Milan, and afterwards at Ravenna. About 402 Alaric the Goth invaded Italy, and was defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia. In 408 Stilicho was put to death by order of Honorius, who was a man of weak and vicious character. From this event may be dated the fall of the Roman power. Rome was taken and pillaged by Alaric in 410, and the empire went rapidly to ruin. He died, without issue, in 423, and was succeeded by Valentinian III.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empeurs."

Honorius de Sancta Maria. See HONORÉ DE SAINTE-MARIE.

Honthelm, von, fon hont'him, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist and Catholic priest, born at Treves in 1701. He became Bishop (*in partibus*) of Myriophis in 1748, and suffragan of the see of Treves. He published under the pseudonym of JUSTINIUS FEBRONIUS a famous book against the usurpations of the popes, entitled "De Statu Ecclesiæ et legitima Potestate Romani Pontificis," (5 vols., 1763,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1790.

Honthorst, hont'horst, or **Hundhorst**, hünt'horst, (GERARD,) a Flemish painter, called also by the Italians GERARDO DELLA NOTTE, ("Gerard of the Night,") because he excelled in nocturnal scenes. He was born at Utrecht in 1592, and was a pupil of A. Bloemaert. He worked in Rome and in England, where he painted portraits of the royal family and gained a high reputation. Among his works is "The Prodigal Son." He was a good colorist, and excelled in design. Died at the Hague in 1660. His brother WILLEM was a successful portrait-painter. Died at Berlin in 1683.

Hood, (ALEXANDER,) Viscount Bridport, an English naval officer, was a younger brother of Lord Samuel Hood, noticed below. After having gained distinction in subordinate stations, he was made rear-admiral in 1780. In 1784 he was second in command under Lord Howe, in the Channel fleet. The next year he took three French ships, and in 1796 succeeded Lord Howe as commander of the fleet. In 1801 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Bridport. Died in 1814.

Hood, (EDWIN PAXTON,) an English dissenting minister, born at Weston about 1820. He was for many years editor of the "Eclectic Review," and of the "Preacher's Lantern," and has written numerous works, among which are "Self-Formation," "William Wordsworth," a biography. "A Life of Swedenborg," "Literature of Labour," and "Scottish Characteristics." Died in 1885.

Hood, hōöd, (JOHN B.,) an American general, born in Bath county, Kentucky, in 1831, graduated at West Point in 1853. He commanded a division of Lee's army at Antietam, September, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. He lost a leg at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, soon after which he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general. In the spring of 1864 he commanded a corps of the army opposed to General Sherman in Northern Georgia. He succeeded General Johnston in July as commander-in-chief of that army, which was then near Atlanta. General Johnston was removed because he had adhered to a cautious and defensive policy. Hood assumed the offensive, and attacked General Sherman on the 22d of July, and again on the 28th, but was repulsed with heavy loss. He was compelled to abandon Atlanta on the 1st of September, 1864. (See SHERMAN, W. T.) After he had damaged the railroad by which Sherman's army was supplied, General Hood invaded Middle Tennessee, attacked General Schofield at Franklin, November 30, and besieged Nash-

ville. He was defeated on the 16th of December, 1864, by General Thomas, at the decisive battle of Nashville, where he lost fifty pieces of cannon, and was relieved of the command in January, 1865.

See "Southern Generals," New York, 1865.

Hood, (ROBIN,) a famous English outlaw, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Richard I. Sherwood Forest was his head-quarters. His exploits are the subject of many popular ballads, which applaud his gallantry to the ladies and his generosity in sharing among the poor the spoils of the rich. He was the chief of a numerous band, who seem to have lived chiefly on the products of the chase.

See W. W. CAMPBELL, "Historical Sketch of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd," New York, 1853; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1847; "North American Review" for January, 1857.

Hood, (SAMUEL,) VISCOUNT, an English admiral, born at Butley in 1724, entered the navy in 1740, and became captain in 1754. In 1780 he was made a rear-admiral, and was second in command in the West Indies. The next year he succeeded Rodney in command of the fleet, with which he fought De Grasse near the mouth of the Chesapeake, but failed to relieve the British army at Yorktown. He took part in the victory over De Grasse in April, 1782, and was rewarded with the title of Baron Hood of Catherington. In 1784, after a close contest with Fox, he was elected to Parliament, and in 1788 appointed a lord of the admiralty. In 1793 he commanded against the French in the Mediterranean and at the siege of Toulon. He was made, in 1796, Viscount Hood of Whitley, and afterwards an admiral. Died in 1816.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals."

Hood, (Sir SAMUEL,) cousin of the preceding, was a vice-admiral in the British navy, and a brave and skilful officer. He took part in the victory of Rodney over De Grasse in 1782, and in the battle of the Nile, (1798.) In 1806 he was returned to Parliament for Westminster, and captured three French ships near Rochefort. He was afterwards appointed to command in the East Indies, where he died in 1814.

Hood, (THOMAS,) a famous English humourist and popular author, born in London in 1798, was the son of a bookseller. He served an apprenticeship to an engraver, but soon exchanged that employment for literary pursuits. In 1821 he became sub-editor of the "London Magazine," by which he gained access to the society of many authors who have since risen to eminence. His "Whims and Oddities" (1826) displayed an abundant vein of inimitable wit and comic power. He issued the "Comic Annual" from 1830 to 1842, which was followed by his "Comic Album," "Whimsicalities," and "Hood's Own." His tales and novels were less successful than his humorous works. Among his most popular poems are the "Song of the Shirt," (which first appeared in "Punch,") the "Bridge of Sighs," and the "Dream of Eugene Aram." He was editor of "The Gem" for one year, and, in the latter years of his life, editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." Like poor Yorick, he was "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." As a punster he is unrivalled. Some of his serious poems are exquisitely tender and pathetic. In 1844 he began to issue "Hood's Magazine," for which he wrote until his last illness. A pension of £100 which had been granted to him was transferred to his widow. Died in 1845.

See "Life of Hood," by his children, 1860; E. P. WHIPPLE, "Essays and Reviews," R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1846; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1827; "London Magazine" for December, 1826; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1867.

Hoof, hōft, (NIKLAAS,) a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1664; died in 1748.

Hoof or **Hoofft**, (PIETER CORNELIS,) an excellent Dutch poet and historian, born in Amsterdam in March, 1581. After leaving college he travelled in France and Italy, and filled several civil offices. He published about 1602 "Granida," a tragi-comedy, which is a master-piece. He wrote other dramas, and erotic poems of great merit, and translated Tacitus into Dutch. His chief prose works are a "Life of Henry IV. of France," (1626,) and a "History of the Netherlands," ("De Nederlandsche Historien," 2 vols., 1642-54,) which is esteemed a model

of grace, purity, and vigour, both in thought and style. He has the honour of rendering his vernacular language more polished and classical than it was before his time. He was a friend of Grotius. "Though deeply religious," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he never ranged himself under the banner of any outward communion." Died in 1647.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" and VAN KAMPEN's article on "Holländische Sprache und Literatur," in the same work; also, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" JAN VAN KRUYFF, "Lofreden of P. C. Hoofft," 1810; JACOB KONING, "Geschiedenis van het Slot te Muiden, en Hooffs Leven op het zelve," 1827; VAN HEUSDE, "Commentatio literaria de Hooffio cum Tacito comparato," 1838; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1854.

Hooge, de, deh hō'geh or hō'hēh, written also **Hoogh**, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of *genre*, born about 1644. Little is known of his history. His colour is good, his design correct, and his manner natural. He represents the effects of light with great skill. Among his works (which command high prices) are a "Supper," an "Interior," and a "Guard-Room." Died in 1708.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hooge or **Hooghe, de**, (ROMEYN,) an eminent Dutch designer and engraver, was born at the Hague about 1640, or, as others say, about 1650. He worked for a long time in Paris, and passed his latter years at the Hague. He had a rich imagination and great facility, but was deficient in correctness. Among his works are "The Entrance of Louis XIV. into Dunkirk," and "The Assassination of De Witt." Died in 1725.

See J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Hoogveen, hō'geh-vān' or hō'hēh-vān', sometimes written **Hoogveen**, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch Hellenist, born at Leyden in 1712, was successively rector of the gymnasiums of Breda, Dort, and Delft, and was an excellent grammarian. He is the author of a valuable treatise on "Greek Particles," ("Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ," 2 vols., 1769,) and "Dictionarium Analogicum Linguæ Græcæ," (Cambridge, 1800.) Died in 1791.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" HARLESS, "Vitæ Philologorum."

Hoogstaad, van, vān hōg'stāt', (GERART,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Brussels, was living in 1661.

Hoogstraaten, van, vān hōg'strā'ten, (DAVID,) a Dutch scholar, a nephew of the following, was born at Rotterdam in 1658, and became a classical professor at Amsterdam. He compiled a Latin-Dutch Dictionary, (1704,) and wrote several elegant Latin poems, "Poemata," (1710.) Died in 1724.

Hoogstraaten, van, (SAMUEL,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1627, was a pupil of Rembrandt, and the master of Houbraken. He painted portraits, landscapes, etc. with success, and wrote a good work on the theory of painting. Died in 1678.

His father, DIRCK, born at Antwerp in 1596, was also a skilful landscape-painter. Died in 1640.

See PILKINGTON's "Dictionary of Painters."

Hoogvliet, hōg'vleet or hoh'vleet, (ARNOLD,) a popular Dutch poet, born at Vlaardingen in 1687, was educated for a merchant, and held the position of cashier in his native place. His reputation is founded on an epic poem, called "Abraham the Patriarch," (1727,) which was received with extraordinary and durable favour. "No book in Dutch literature," says Marron, "has been honoured with a more decided national adoption." ("Biographie Universelle.") He afterwards published a collection of poems on various subjects, which are not unworthy of his name. Died in 1763.

See JAN VAN KRUYFF, "Leven van A. Hoogvliet," 1782; WILLEM TERPSTRA, "Oratio de A. Hoogvlietio Poeta," 1816.

Hoogzaat, hōg'zāt, (JAN,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1664. He decorated the château of Loo for William III. of England. Died in 1712.

Hook, hōök, (JAMES,) an English composer and musician, born at Norwich in 1746. He was employed as organist at Vauxhall Garden, London, for many years, and composed numerous popular ballads, songs, concertos, etc. Died in 1827.

Hook, (JAMES,) LL.D., an English writer, brother of Theodore E. Hook, was born in London about 1771. He was educated for the church, and in 1825 was appointed

Dean of Worcester. His principal works are two novels, called "Pen Owen" and "Percy Mallory." Died in 1828.

Hook, (JAMES CLARKE,) an English historical painter, born about 1820. In the early part of his career he painted subjects from Italian history, among which are "Bianca Capello," and a "Dream of Venice." He afterwards produced "The Defeat of Shylock," (1851,) and other scenes from Shakespeare. He became a Royal Academician in 1859. Among his later works are "The Samphire Gatherer," (1875,) "The Nearest Way to School," (1881,) and "Love lightens Toil," (1883.)

Hook, (THEODORE EDWARD,) born in London in 1788, was the son of James, the musical composer, noticed above. He was an excellent vocalist, an expert mimic, and a prodigy of colloquial power. In 1805 he wrote "The Soldier's Return," an operatic farce which was very successful. He was addicted to punning, to extravagant dissipation, and to audacious practical jokes. His brilliant wit and marvellous faculty of improvisation rendered him an idol of the gay world, and commended him to the favour of the prince-regent, who procured his appointment in 1812 as treasurer to the colony of Mauritius, with a salary of about £2000. In 1818, a large deficit being found in his treasure-chest, he was sent home charged with peculation. The legal inquiry, however, proved nothing against him except a culpable negligence of his official duties. In 1820 he became editor of the "John Bull" newspaper, which was very successful in pecuniary respect and obtained great notoriety. Among his most popular works are "Sayings and Doings," (of which he issued three series,) "Maxwell," a novel, and "Gilbert Gurney," a novel, which contains an autobiography of himself. In 1836 he was editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." Died in 1841.

See R. H. BARHAM, "Life and Writings of Theodore Hook," 1848; "Life of T. Hook," from the "Quarterly Review," London, 1852; R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844.

Hook, (WALTER FARQUHAR,) an English theologian, a nephew of the preceding, was born in London in 1793. He became vicar of Leeds in 1837, and Dean of Chichester in 1859. Among his works are "Hear the Church," (28th edition, 1838,) "Ecclesiastical Biography," (8 vols., 1845-52,) "Church Dictionary," (7th edition, 1854,) and "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," (of which the first volume was published in 1860, the seventh appeared in 1868, and nine others appeared before his death in 1875. He was noted for his zeal and success in the cause of church extension.

See "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1862.

Hooke, hōōk, (NATHANIEL,) a Roman Catholic historian, born about 1690, was an intimate friend of Pope the poet. His principal work is "The Roman History from the Building of Rome to the End of the Commonwealth" (4 vols. 4to, 1733-71,) which was often reprinted, and is commended as a faithful compilation. He was employed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, as editor of her Memoirs, (1742.) Died in 1764.

Hooke, (ROBERT,) M.D., an English philosopher, born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in 1635, and noted for his inventive faculty, mechanical genius, and scientific acquirements. In 1662 he was chosen curator of experiments to the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow, and afterwards secretary. About 1666 he became professor of geometry in Gresham College, and city surveyor of London. Among his multifarious accomplishments was skill in architecture, which he exercised in drawing the plan of Bedlam and other public buildings in London. He wrote many memoirs on various branches of natural science. He had a dispute with Hevelius on the subject of the telescope, and attacked Newton's theory of light and colours. He claimed the invention of the barometer, quadrant, balance-spring for watches, etc. Died in 1702.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WALLER, "Life of R. Hooke;" WOOD, "Gresham Professors."

Hook'er, (HERMAN,) an American Episcopalian divine, born at Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont. He published, among other works, "The Portion of the Soul," etc., (1835,) "The Philosophy of Unbelief in

Morals and Religion," and "Uses of Adversity," (1846.) Died in 1857.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Hook'er, (hōōk'er,) otherwise called **Vōw'ell**, (JOHN,) M.P., an English historian, born at Exeter about 1524, was uncle of Richard Hooker, noticed below. He represented Exeter in Parliament in 1571. He compiled a large part of Holinshed's "Chronicles," (1586,) and wrote a treatise on the order and usage of Parliaments, and a few other works. Died in 1601.

Hook'er, (JOSEPH,) an American general, born in Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1819, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846-47,) and gained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel at Chapultepec. Having resigned his commission about 1853, he lived several years in California. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about May, 1861, served at the battle of Williamsburg, and in the "seven days' battles" near Richmond, June 26-July 1, 1862. He became a major-general in July, and commanded a corps at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, a few days after which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. He commanded a grand division under General Burnside at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and succeeded Burnside as commander of the army of the Potomac in January, 1863. During the battle of Chancellorsville he was stunned by a cannon-ball. He was relieved of the command on the 28th of June, 1863, and was sent to Tennessee with two corps in September of that year. He had command of the Northern department from Sept., 1864, to July, 1865. Died in 1879.

Hooker, (JOSEPH DALTON,) F.R.S., an eminent botanist and traveller, a son of Sir William Jackson Hooker, was born in 1817. He studied medicine, and in 1839 sailed as surgeon on the expedition of Sir James Ross to the Antarctic Ocean. On his return he published "Flora Antarctica," (2 vols., 1841-47) the descriptions and illustrations of which are highly commended. Between 1843 and 1852 he explored the botanical productions of the Himalayas. The results of this arduous enterprise appeared in a very interesting work called "Himalayan Journals," (2 vols., 1851,) and in his "Flora Indica." In 1865 he became director of Kew Gardens. In 1871 he visited Morocco. In 1877 he made an important botanical tour in the United States and in the same year he was created a K.C.S.I. From 1873 to 1878 he was president of the Royal Society. Among his other works are "The Rhododendrons of Sikkim Himalaya," (1851,) a "Flora of New Zealand," (1852-54,) "On the Vegetation of the Carboniferous Period," and "Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas," (1878.)

Hooker, (RICHARD,) an eminent English divine and author, born at Heavystree, near Exeter, in 1553. After graduating at Oxford, he took orders in 1581, and in an unguarded hour married a scolding wife. By the favour of Sandys, Bishop of London, he became Master of the Temple in 1585. Here he was involved in a controversy with Mr. Travers, a Calvinist, who was also a lecturer in the Temple. One of the consequences of this dispute was the production of his great argument for the constitution and discipline of the Anglican Church, entitled "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity." After he began this work, desiring a more retired station than the Temple, he obtained in 1591 the rectory of Boscombe, to which the prebend of Salisbury was added. From 1595 until his death he was rector of Bishopsbourne. His work above-named was published from 1594 to 1597. It is regarded as a great bulwark of the Church, a monument of sound learning, and a noble model of literary excellence. According to Hallam, "the finest as well as the most philosophical writer of the Elizabethan period is Hooker. The first book of his 'Ecclesiastical Polity' is at this day one of the master-pieces of English eloquence. . . . So stately and graceful is the march of his periods, so various the fall of his musical cadences upon the ear, so rich in images, so condensed in sentences, so grave and noble his diction, that I know not whether any later writer has more admirably

displayed the capacities of our language, or produced passages more worthy of comparison with the splendid monuments of antiquity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1600.

See IZAAK WALTON, "Life of Richard Hooker," 1666; "Biographia Britannica;" "Life of Hooker," in Gauden's edition of his works, 1662, and in Keble's edition, Oxford, 4 vols., 1836; "North British Review" for February, 1857.

Hooker, (REV. THOMAS), one of the founders of Connecticut, was born at Marfield, England, in 1586. After preaching in Holland, he emigrated in 1633 to Boston, Massachusetts, and was the first pastor of Cambridge. In 1636, in company with Samuel Stone, he founded the city of Hartford, where he was minister until his death. He was a very influential man in the churches, and wrote many treatises, among which is the "Application of Redemption." Died in 1647.

See E. W. HOOKER, "Life of Thomas Hooker," 1849.

Hooker, (WILLIAM JACKSON), F.R.S., a distinguished English botanist, born at Norwich in 1785. He published in 1811 "A Journal of a Tour in Iceland in 1809," and described, with Dr. Taylor, British mosses in "Muscologia Britannica," (1818.) His "Flora Scotica" appeared in 1821. He produced an excellent "Flora Exotica," (3 vols., 1823-27.) For many years he was professor of botany in the University of Glasgow. Among his greatest works are "Icones Filicum," or "Figures and Descriptions of Ferns," (with Dr. Greville, 2 vols., 1829-31,) "Flora Boreali-Americana," (2 vols., 1829-40,) and a "British Flora," (1830; 6th edition, 1850,) which gives a complete description of British plants, arranged after the natural method. He was appointed about 1840 director of the royal gardens at Kew, which have been greatly improved under his superintendence, and are said to surpass all other gardens in the world in the number and variety of the plants. He was the father of Dr. J. D. Hooker, noticed above. Died in 1865.

Hoolâkoo, **Houlakou**, **Hûlâkû**, hoo'îâ-koo', or **Hoolagoo**, hoo'îâ-goo', sometimes very improperly written **Hulakoo**, a grandson of Jengis Khan, born in 1217, was the first of the Eel-Khans, (Ilkhans or Ilchans,) or Mongol kings of Persia. He was commanded by his elder brother Mangoo (the father of Kooblai Khan) to complete the conquest of Persia, which he accomplished about the year 1255. He exterminated the Ismaeliâns, or *Assassins*, and afterwards directed his forces against Bagdâd, which he took in February, 1258, and delivered up to pillage and massacre. If we may believe the statements of the Moslem historians, nearly 800,000 persons, including Motassem (the last of the Abbasside caliphs) and his eldest son, perished on that occasion. As a warrior, Hoolâkoo was distinguished for his sanguinary cruelty: he was nevertheless a patron of science, and the celebrated Eel-Khânee (or -Khannee) astronomical tables were prepared under his auspices, and derive their name from his title of Eel-Khân, signifying the prince or chief of the tribe. He died in 1265, and was succeeded by his son, Abâkâ Khan.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia," vol. i. chap. x.; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der Ilchane;" D'OHSSON, "Histoire des Mongols."

Hoole, hōol, (REV. CHARLES,) born at Wakefield, England, in 1610, taught school with credit in London, etc., and was afterwards rector of Stock. He wrote a "Latin Grammar," and other school-books. Died in 1666.

Hoole, (ELIJAH), an English Orientalist and Wesleyan minister, born at Manchester about 1798. He served as a missionary in India, and published "Madras, Mysore, and the South of India."

Hoole, (JOHN), an English dramatist and translator, born in London in 1727, was educated in Grub Street. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, and was a clerk in the East India House about forty years. He wrote several tragedies, and translated into bad or insipid verse the great poems of Tasso and Ariosto. In reference to his version of Tasso, (published in 1763,) Sir Walter Scott called Hoole a "noble transmutter of gold into lead." His "Orlando Furioso" appeared in 5 vols., 1773-83. Died in 1803.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Hoole, MRS. See HOFLAND, (BARBARA.)

Hoomâyoon or **Humâyûn**, hōō'mā'yoön', Emperor of Hindostan, of the dynasty of the Great Moguls, was the eldest son of Bâber. He was born at Cabool in 1508, and ascended the throne in 1530. Agra was his capital. He was defeated by the Afghans in 1540. His brothers having rebelled against him, he was driven out of his kingdom, and took refuge at the court of Persia. In 1545 he returned with an army and recovered his throne. He gained decisive victories over the Afghans, under Sekunder Shah, on the Sutlej, in 1554, and at Sirhind in 1555. He died in 1556, and was succeeded by his son, the celebrated Akbâr. He was versed in astronomy, and wrote several poems.

See "Private Memoirs of Houmaïoon," translated from the Persian by MAJOR C. STEWART; FERISHTA, "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," translated by GENERAL BRIGGS; W. ERSKINE, "History of India under Baber and Humayun," 2 vols., 1854; ABOOL-FADHL, "Akbar-Nameh."

Hoop'er, (GEORGE), D.D., an English prelate, born at Grimley in 1640, was educated at Oxford, and was an excellent classical and Oriental scholar. In 1677 he was almoner to Mary, Princess of Orange, and in 1691 became chaplain to William and Mary, and Dean of Canterbury. He obtained the bishopric of Saint Asaph in 1703, from which he was afterwards transferred to that of Bath and Wells. He published numerous religious works. Died in 1727.

See TODD, "Lives of the Deans of Canterbury."

Hooper or **Hoper**, (JOHN), an English reformer and martyr, born in Somersetshire about 1495. While a student at Oxford, he was converted to the Protestant faith. In 1539, to escape the Bloody Statutes of Henry VIII., he retired from England and passed several years at Zurich. At the death of Henry he settled in London, where he became an eminent and eloquent preacher. In 1550 he was made Bishop of Gloucester, and in 1552 received the bishopric of Worcester *in commendam*. Soon after the accession of Mary he was condemned as a heretic, and, refusing to recant, was burned at the stake in 1553. He wrote numerous theological works.

See FOX, "Book of Martyrs;" BURNET, "History of the Reformation."

Hoop'er, (LUCY), an American writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1816, wrote sketches entitled "Scenes from Real Life," (1840,) "The Poetry of Flowers," and other works. She died in 1841, and her "Literary Remains" were published in 1842, with a Memoir.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America;" "Democratic Review" for July, 1842.

Hooper, (ROBERT), a British medical writer, born in the eighteenth century. Among his works are a "Medical Dictionary," (1798; 8th edition, by Dr. Grant, in 1839,) and "Surgeon's Vade-Mecum," (3d edition, enlarged by Dr. Duglison, 1824.)

Hooper, (WILLIAM), an American patriot, was born in Boston in 1742. He graduated at Harvard in 1760, studied law with James Otis, and rose to eminence in his profession in Wilmington, North Carolina. In 1774 he was chosen one of the delegates to the first Continental Congress. Soon after signing the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, he resigned his seat. Died in 1790.

Hoorn van Vlooswyck, hōrn vān vlōs'wîk, (PIETER NIKLAAS), BARON, a Dutch nobleman, born at Amsterdam in 1742, possessed an immense fortune. Having a taste for art, he formed a splendid collection of gems, cameos, mosaics, etc. Died in 1809.

Hoombeek or **Hoornebeck**, hōrn'bāk, (JAN), a Dutch writer on theology, born at Haarlem about 1616, was professor at Utrecht. Died in 1666.

Hoorne, COUNT. See HORN.

Hoorne, van, vān hōr'neh, or **Horne**, (JAN), a Dutch anatomist, was born at Amsterdam in 1621. He became professor of surgery at Leyden about 1650, and gained a high reputation. He published, besides other works on anatomy, a "Brief Introduction to the History of the Human Body," ("Brevis Manuductio ad Historiam Corporis humani," 1660,) a work of much merit. Died in 1670.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" CHARLES DRELLINCOURT, "Oratio de J. van Horne," 1670.

Hope, (ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD), M.P., an author and connoisseur, son of Thomas Hope, noticed

below, was born in London in 1820. Among his works are an essay on "Newspapers and their Writers," (1858), "The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century," "Worship in the Church of England," and some novels, "Strictly tied up," and "The Brandreths." He is a firm supporter of the Church, and has represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament since 1868.

Hope, (SIR HENRY), a British admiral, born in 1787; Died in 1863.

Hope, (JAMES), a British physician of the present century, was physician to Saint George's Hospital, London, and published "Principles and Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy," (1834), and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," (1839.) Died about 1840.

Hope, (JOHN), M.D., F.R.S., a Scottish botanist, born in 1725, was educated at Edinburgh and Paris, and practised in the former city. In 1761 he was appointed king's botanist in Scotland, and superintendent of the royal garden, and in 1786 regius professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh. He commenced a work on botany, which he did not live to finish. Died in 1786.

See ANDREW DUNCAN, "Life of John Hope," 1786.

Hope, (JOHN), Earl of Hopetoun, a British general, born near Linlithgow in 1766, was a younger son of the second Earl of Hopetoun. After passing through the inferior grades, he was made a colonel in 1796, and returned to Parliament. In 1800 he served as adjutant-general under General Abercrombie in Egypt, and in 1802 obtained the rank of major-general. Having been made lieutenant-general in 1808, he took part in the battle of Corunna, in 1809, and at the death of Sir John Moore succeeded him in the command. He was commander-in-chief in Ireland about 1812. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron of Niddry, and at the death of his elder brother, in 1816, inherited his title. Died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hope, (SIR THOMAS), a Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh. He was knighted and appointed king's advocate in 1627, after gaining distinction at the bar. He wrote valuable legal treatises. His father, Henry Hope, was related to the wealthy family of Hope in Amsterdam. Died in 1646.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hope, (THOMAS), an English novelist and miscellaneous writer of rare merit, born about 1770, was a member of the wealthy family of Hope of Amsterdam. After traversing Europe, Asia, and Africa, to gratify his passion for architecture, and retiring from business with an immense fortune, he settled in London, and distinguished himself as a patron of the fine arts. He formed galleries of paintings and statues, and magnificent collections of rare works of art. In 1807 he published a work on "Household Furniture," which produced quite a revolution in upholstery and an improvement in the public taste. Soon after appeared "The Costume of the Ancients," and "Modern Costumes," which evince great antiquarian lore. In 1819 he published, anonymously, "Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek," which was attributed to Byron, and made a vivid sensation by its surprising combination of Oriental romance and classic learning. "Mr. Hope will excuse us," says Sydney Smith, "but we could not help exclaiming, in reading it, 'Is this Mr. Thomas Hope?—is this the man of chairs and tables?—the (Edipus of coal-boxes?—he who meditated on muffineers and planned pokers? Where has he hidden all this eloquence and poetry up to this hour?' The work before us places him in the highest list of eloquent writers and of superior men." Byron said he would have given his two most approved poems to have been the author of "Anastasius." Hope also wrote an "Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man," and a "Historical Essay on Architecture," (1835,) which was received with favour. He married in 1807 Louisa Beresford, a daughter of W. Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam. Died in 1831.

See SYDNEY SMITH'S article in the "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1821, (vol. xxxv.) also for July, 1807; "Quarterly Review," vol. xxiv.

Hope, (THOMAS CHARLES), an eminent teacher of chemistry, born in Edinburgh in 1766, was a son of John

Hope, the botanist, noticed above. He became professor of chemistry at Glasgow in 1787, and discovered a new earth, which he named "Strontites," about 1792. In 1798 he succeeded Dr. Black in the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh, where he lectured until 1843. He was reputed the most popular teacher of chemistry in Great Britain. He wrote several short treatises, one of which is "On the Point of Greatest Density of Water," (1805.) Died in 1844.

Hope, (SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE), M.P., a British naval officer, born at Finchley in 1766. As post-captain, he served with distinction under Lord Howe against the French in 1794. In 1819 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral, and the next year became a lord of the admiralty. He was knighted in 1825. He was a member of the House of Commons for thirty years. Died in 1831.

Hooper. See HOOPER, (JOHN.)

Höpfner or **Hoepfner**, *höpf'ner*, (JOHANN GEORG CHRISTIAN), a German archaeologist, born at Leipsic in 1765. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Greek Mythology," (1795.) Died in 1827.

Hôpital. See L'HÔPITAL.

Höpken or **Hoepken**, *höp'ken*, (ANDERS JOHAN), a Swedish statesman and writer of great merit, born in 1712, became a member of the senate in 1746. He was one of the first who formed the Swedish language on the models of Greece and Rome. His Eulogies on Count Tessin and Ekeblad are greatly admired. Died in 1789.

See E. M. FANT, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. J. von Höpken," 1789; GYLDENSTOLPE, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. J. von Höpken," 1789.

Hop'kinē, (CHARLES), born at Exeter in 1664, was the son of Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins. He was intimate with Dryden and Congreve, wrote several tragedies, and translated Ovid's "Art of Love." Died in 1699.

His brother JOHN, born in 1675, was the author of a collection of poems entitled "Amasia," (3 vols., 1700,) and other poems, among which is "The Triumphs of Peace, or the Glories of Nassau," (1698.) Died after 1700.

Hop'kinē, (EDWARD), Governor of Connecticut, born in London in 1600, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was chosen Governor of Connecticut in 1640, and was re-elected every other year until 1654. Soon after this he returned to England, where he was appointed warden of the fleet and commissioner of the admiralty, and was elected to Parliament. Died in 1657.

Hopkins, (ESEK), an American naval officer, born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1718. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the navy in 1775. He captured a British fort at New Providence, and several vessels of war, in 1775 or 1776. Died in 1802.

Hopkins, (EZEKIEL), an English Calvinistic divine, born at Sandford, Devonshire, in 1633, was a popular preacher, and one of the standard theologians of England. He became Bishop of Raphoe in 1671, and Bishop of Londonderry in 1681. He was driven from this place by the Catholic insurgents in 1688. Among his works (which are admired even by many who are not Calvinists) are a "Treatise on the Vanity of the World," (1663.) "Sermons," (4 vols., 1691-96,) the "Doctrine of the Two Covenants," and "Exposition on the Lord's Prayer," (1692.) His style is remarkable for sententious brevity. Died in 1690.

Hopkins, (JOHN), an English teacher, who graduated at Oxford in 1544, is chiefly noted for his share in the poetical version of David's Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins. He is supposed to have been a clergyman.

Hopkins, (JOHN HENRY), an Episcopal theologian, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1792, came to the United States in 1800. He became rector of a church at Pittsburg in 1824, and was chosen Bishop of Vermont in 1832. Among his numerous works are "The Primitive Creed Examined and Explained," (1834,) a "Scriptural, Ecclesiastical, and Historical View of Slavery," (1864,) in which work he advocates the Southern view of slavery, and "The Law of Ritualism," (1866.) Died in 1868.

Hopkins, (LEMUEL), M.D., born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1750. He practised medicine at Litchfield from 1776 to 1784, and at Hartford until 1801. He wrote "The Hypocrite's Hope," and other poems. He was

associated with Barlow and Trumbull in writing "The Anarchiad," a poem. Died in 1801.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Hopkins, (MARK), a Presbyterian minister and writer, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1802, graduated at Williams College in 1824. He became professor of moral philosophy in that college in 1830, and president of the same in 1836. He published, besides other works, "Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses," (1847.)

Hopkins, (SAMUEL), an American divine, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1721, is called the founder of the Hopkinsian school. He studied theology under Jonathan Edwards, was ordained a minister in 1743, and began in that year to preach at Housatonnoc, now Great Barrington. In 1769 he removed from that place to Newport, Rhode Island. "Dr. Hopkins," says Allen, "was a very humble, pious, and benevolent man. . . . His life was spent chiefly in meditation; his preaching had but little effect." He published a "System of Doctrines contained in Divine Revelation Explained and Defended," (2 vols., 1793.) He also wrote a "Dialogue against Slavery," (1776,) and other works. He forms a prominent character in Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." Died in 1803.

See a "Life of Dr. Hopkins," prefixed to his Works, 3 vols., 1853.

Hopkins, (STEPHEN), an American statesman, born at Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1707, was a farmer in his youth, and afterwards a merchant. He was chief justice of the superior court from 1751 to 1754, and subsequently Governor of Rhode Island. In 1774 he was elected to Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The unsteadiness of his hand indicated by his signature was occasioned not by fear, but by a nervous affection. He continued in Congress until 1779. Died in 1785.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Hopkins, (REV. WILLIAM), a learned antiquary, born at Evesham, England, in 1647, was made prebendary of Worcester in 1675, and vicar of Lindridge in 1686. Died in 1700.

See DR. HICKS, "Life of W. Hopkins."

Hopkins, (WILLIAM), an English Arian writer, born at Monmouth in 1706, became vicar of Bolney in 1731. He wrote a treatise in favour of Arianism, and translated the book of Exodus, (1784.) Died in 1786.

Hopkin-son, (FRANCIS), an eminent author, wit, and patriot, born in Philadelphia in 1737. He graduated at the college of his native city, and chose the profession of the law. Having visited England in 1765, and passed two years there, he returned home, settled at Bordentown, and married Miss Ann Borden. From 1774 to 1777 he published "The Pretty Story," "The Prophecy," and the "Political Catechism," three humorous and popular essays, which contributed to foment the spirit of freedom and to prepare the people for national independence. He represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress of 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed judge of the admiralty of Pennsylvania in 1779, and in 1790 judge of the district court of the United States. Besides the above essays, he wrote the "Battle of the Kegs," a ballad, and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1791.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Hopkinson, (JOSEPH) LL.D., an American jurist, author of "Hail Columbia," and son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1770. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and rose to eminence in his profession in his native city. He was the leading counsel for Dr. Rush in his famous libel suit against William Cobbett in 1799, and was also employed in the trials under the alien and sedition laws before Judge Chase in 1800, and in the impeachment of the latter for alleged misdemeanour in office during these trials, before the United States Senate, in 1805. From 1815 to 1819 he was a representative in Congress, in which he distinguished himself as a speaker, particularly in opposition to the United States Bank, and on

the Seminole war. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which position he held till his death, in 1842.

See "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hop'per, (ISAAC TATEM), a distinguished philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, born near Woodbury, New Jersey, in 1771. He resided many years in Philadelphia, but passed the latter part of his life in New York. He was a man of great energy, courage, and intellectual acuteness, and distinguished for his life-long efforts to promote benevolent and humane objects,—especially negro emancipation. In the controversy which resulted in the separation of the Society of Friends in 1827, he was one of the most zealous adherents of the anti-orthodox party. Died in 1852.

See LYDIA M. CHILD, "Life of I. T. Hopper," 1853; "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hop'per, (THOMAS), an English architect, born at Rochester about 1775. After being employed by the prince-regent on Carleton House, he erected many castles and mansions for the nobility, among which Penrhyn Castle is regarded as one of the best. He possessed superior conversational powers, and associated freely with people of distinction. Died in 1856.

Hoppers, hop'pers, or Hopper, hop'per, (JOACHIM), [Lat. HOPPE'RUS,] a Dutch jurist, born in Friesland in 1523. In 1566 he became privy councillor at Madrid, and chancellor for the affairs of the Netherlands. He was more moderate than the other ministers of Philip II. Among his works is one "On the Legal Art," ("De Juris Arte Libri tres," 1553.) Died in 1576.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," part ii. chap. v., and part iv. chap. iv.

Hop'pin, (AUGUSTUS), an American artist, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1828. He pursued a collegiate course at Brown University, and entered upon the profession of law, but subsequently devoted himself to drawing on wood. He has illustrated "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," the poem of "Nothing to Wear," and numerous other subjects.

Hoppin, (THOMAS F.), an American painter and designer, brother of the preceding, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1816. Among the most important of his designs are the figures on the great window of Trinity Church, New York.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Hopp'ner, (JOHN) R.A., an excellent English portrait-painter, born in London in 1759. He studied in the Royal Academy, and was patronized by the Prince of Wales. For many years he was the most fashionable portrait-painter of London, except Sir Thomas Lawrence. Hoppner was very successful in portraits of women. His colouring is natural and powerful, and his tones are mellow and deep. His works have a charming air of facility and negligence. Died in 1810.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters," etc.

Hop'ton, (ARTHUR), a learned English mathematician, born in Somersetshire in 1588, was intimate with Selden. He wrote "Speculum Topographicum," (1611,) and a few other works. Died in 1614.

Hopton, (SIR RALPH), an English royalist officer, who fought for Charles I. in the civil war. He obtained some success in Cornwall in 1643. In 1646 he commanded about 8000 men at the battle of Torrington, where he was defeated by Fairfax. Died about 1652.

Hopton, (SUSANNA), an English authoress, born in 1627, wrote "Hexameron, or Meditations on the Six Days of Creation." Died in 1709.

Horace, hör'ass, [Lat. HORA'TIUS; Fr. HORACE, o'rass'; Ger. HORAZ, ho-räts'; It. ORAZIO, o-rät'se-o,] or, more fully, Quintus Hora'tius Fla'cus, an excellent and popular Latin poet, born at Venusia, (now Venosa,) in Italy, in December, 65 B.C. His father was a freedman, who gained a competence as a *coactor*, (collector of indirect taxes or of the proceeds of auctions,) and purchased a farm near Venusia, on the bank of the Aufidus, (Ofanto.) At an early age he was sent to Rome, and became a pupil of the noted teacher Orbilius Pupillus, with whom he learned grammar and the Greek language.

About his eighteenth year, he went to prosecute his studies in the groves of the Academy at Athens,—then the principal seat of learning and philosophy,—where he remained until the death of Julius Cæsar (in 44 B.C.) involved the empire in a civil war. As Brutus passed through Athens, Horace, with patriotic ardour, joined his army, was made a military tribune, took command of a legion, and witnessed the fatal defeat of the cause at Philippi, where he threw away his shield. (Carmina, ii. 7.) His estate having been confiscated, he went to Rome, where he supported himself a short time by acting as clerk in the treasury. His early poems having excited the interest of Virgil and Varius, they recommended him to Mæcenas, in whom he found a liberal patron and intimate friend. Thenceforth his life was eminently prosperous, and serenely passed in congenial studies and patrician society. Preferring independence to the tempting prizes of ambition, he refused the office of private secretary to Augustus, who treated him with particular favour. He had a true relish for rural pleasures and the charms of nature, which he often enjoyed at his Sabine farm or his villa in Tibur. Died in November, 8 B.C. He was never married. He was of short stature, and had dark eyes and hair. His character, as deduced from his writings, is well balanced, and unites in a high degree good sense, good nature, urbanity, and elegant taste. His poems, consisting of odes, satires, and epistles, may all be contained in one small volume. His chief merits are a calm philosophy, a graceful diction, an admirable sense of propriety, and a keen insight into human nature, which have attracted an admiration growing from age to age, and have rendered him, next to Virgil, the most illustrious poet of ancient Rome. "It is mainly," says "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868, "to this large and many-sided nature of the man himself that Horace owes his unrivalled popularity,—a popularity which has indeed both widened and deepened in its degree in proportion to the increase of modern civilization." His "Epistles" are among the few poems which represent the most perfect and original form of Latin verse. There is no very good English translation of Horace's entire works: that of Francis (4 vols., 1747) is perhaps the best. Lord Lytton's translation of the Odes (1869) is highly praised.

See SUTONIUS, "Vita Horatii;" MASSON, "Vita Horatii," 1708; HENRY H. MILMAN, "Life of Q. Horatius Flaccus," 1854; VAN OMMERN, "Horaz als Mensch und Bürger von Rom," 1802; C. FRANCKE, "Fasti Horatiani," 1839; WALKENAEER, "Histoire de la Vie et des Poésies d'Horace," 2 vols., 1840; J. MURRAY, "Original Views of the Passages in the Life and Writings of Horace," 1851; J. (or F.) JACOB, "Horaz und seine Freunde," 1852; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" see, also, the excellent article on Horatius in SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," by the late DEAN H. H. MILMAN, (author of the "Life of Q. Horatius Flaccus,") "Horace and his Translators," in the "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1858; "Horace and Tasso," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850.

Horæ, ho'ree, [Gr. ὥραι; Fr. HEURES, UR, or HORES, OR,] the Hours or Seasons, which the ancients imagined to have charge of the gates of heaven or doors of Olympus. They appear to have been originally personifications of the order of nature and of the seasons. They were also regarded as goddesses of justice, peace, and order. Milton associates them with the Graces:

"while universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal Spring."

Paradise Lost, book iv.

Ho-ra-pol'lo or **Ho'rus A-pol'lo**, [Gr. Ὡραπόλλων; Fr. HORAPOLLON, o'ra'po'llón,'] the celebrated author of a Greek treatise on the Egyptian hieroglyphics. His name and the epoch in which he lived have been the subject of much discussion. Recent critics favour the opinion that he lived at Alexandria about the fifth century.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" A. S. COREY, "The Hieroglyphics of Horapollon," 1840; GOULANIOF, "Essai sur les Hiéroglyphes d'Horapollon," 1827.

Horapollon. See HORAPOLLON.

Horatius. See HORACE.

Horatius, ho-rā'she-us, (in the plural, **Horatii**, ho-rā'she-ī,) a hero of the early Roman legends, who with his two brothers fought against the three Curiatii for the supremacy of Rome over Alba. His brothers fell in the first onset. By a feigned flight he separated his antagonists, and slew them one after the other.

Horatius Cocles. See COCLES.

Hörberg or **Hoerberg**, hōr'bērg, (PEHR,) an eminent Swedish painter, born in Småland in 1746. He practised his art with success at Olstorp, chiefly on religious subjects, and received the title of historical painter to the king. Died in 1816.

See his "Autobiography," (in Swedish,) published in 1817, and translated into German by SCHILDNER, 1819; C. MÜLBECH, "Leben und Kunst des Malers P. Hoerberg," 1819; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hor'be-ry, (MATTHEW,) D.D., an English divine, born in Lincolnshire in 1707, was educated at Oxford. He became canon of Lichfield, vicar of Hanbury, and rector of Standlake. His sermons were published in several volumes, (1745-74,) and were pronounced excellent by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1773.

Horebout, ho'reh-bōwt', (GERARD or GUÉRARD,) a Flemish painter of high reputation, was born at Ghent. He removed to England, and became first painter to Henry VIII.

Hores. See HORÆ.

Horfelin, de, dà or-fā-len', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter of history and portraits, born at Saragossa in 1597; died in 1660.

Horleman or **Hårleman**, hor'leh-mån', (CARL,) BARON, a Swedish architect, born at Stockholm in 1700, designed the cathedral of Calmar, and completed the royal palace at Stockholm. He was ranked among the greatest architects of Sweden. Died in 1753.

Hor'man, (WILLIAM,) of Eton College, an English botanist, born at Salisbury. He published "Herbarum Synonyma." Died in 1535.

Hormayr, von, fon hor'mīr, (JOSEPH,) a German historian, born at Innsbruck in 1731. He fomented a revolt in the Tyrol against the French in 1809, and was appointed historiographer of Austria in 1815. He became councillor for the foreign department of Bavaria in 1828, and minister from Bavaria to Hanover in 1832. Among his works are a "History of Tyrol," (1808,) "The Austrian Plutarch, or Lives of all the Austrian Princes," (20 vols., 1807-20,) "General History of Modern Times, 1787 to 1815," (1817-19, 3 vols.,) and "Vienna, its History and Curiosities," (9 vols., 1823-25.) Died in 1848.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Hor-mis'das [Persian, HORMOOZ] I, King of Persia, son of Shahpoor (or Sapor) I., began to reign in 271 A.D. After an uneventful reign of fourteen months, he died in 272, and was succeeded by his son, Bahram I.

See FIRDOUSEE, "Shah Namah;" MIRKHOND, "Histoire des Sassanides."

Hormisdas II, King of Persia, of the Sassanide dynasty, was the son of Narses, whom he succeeded in 303 A.D. He died in 311, leaving the throne to his infant son, Shahpoor II.

Hormisdas III, a son of Vezdejerd III., became King of Persia in 457 A.D. He was defeated and deposed by his brother Fyrooz about 460.

Hormisdas IV, King of Persia, a son of Chosroes (Khosroo) I., began to reign in 579 A.D. He waged war against Tiberius, Emperor of the East, by whose army he was defeated in several battles. Provoked by his tyranny, his subjects revolted against him, and he was deposed and put to death in 591 A.D.

See ABOOLFARAJ, "Historia Dynastiarum;" MIRKHOND, "Histoire des Sassanides," 1793; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hor-mis'das, a native of Frusino, Italy, was elected pope in 514 A.D., as successor to Symmachus. He used his influence against the Eutychians and against Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 523.

Hormuzd. See ORMUZD.

Horn, horn, (ARVID BERNARD,) COUNT, a Swedish statesman, born in 1664. His influence secured the elevation of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel to the throne in 1720. He became the head of the party of "Bonnets," which was in power until 1738. Died in 1742.

See GUSTAV HORN, "A. B. Horn," 1832; THOMÆUS, "Svensk Plutarch."

Horn or **Horne**, (CHARLES EDWARD,) born in London in 1786, was noted as a composer of music. He was the author of "The Deep, Deep Sea," and other popular songs. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1850.

Horn, horn, (FRANZ CHRISTOPH,) a German critic, born at Brunswick in 1781. He published several novels, a "Critical History of German Poetry and Eloquence," (4 vols., 1822-29,) and "The Dramatic Works of Shakespeare," ("Shakespeare's Schauspiele," 5 vols., 1823-31.) Died in 1837.

See "Franz Horn: biographisches Denkmal," Leipsic, 1839.

Horn, horn, (FREDRICK,) Count of Aminne, a Swedish general in the French service, born at Husby in 1725. As aide-de-camp of Marshal D'Estrées, he had an important part in the victory of Hastenbeck, (1757.) He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the Swedish army in 1778. Died in 1796.

His son, COUNT HORN, was an accomplice in the assassination of Gustavus III. in 1792, for which he was banished for life. Died in 1823.

Horn, [Lat. HORNIUS,] (GEORG,) a German historian, born at Grussen in 1620. He became professor of history at Leyden about 1648, and wrote, in Latin, works on history and geography, among which are an "Ecclesiastical and Political History," (1665,) and "Noah's Ark, or a History of the World," (1666.) Died in 1670.

See JOHANN ADAM FLESSA, "Dissertatio de Vita G. Hornii," 1738.

Horn, (GUSTAF,) COUNT OF, an able Swedish general, born in Upland in 1592. Having served with credit in Poland and Livonia, he was appointed a senator about 1624. At the battle of Leipsic, in 1631, he commanded the left wing, and contributed to the victory. After Gustavus Adolphus was killed at Lützen, Horn gained some advantages over the enemy, but was taken prisoner at Nordlingen in 1634. Restored to liberty in 1642, he was made commander-in-chief of the Swedish army in the war against Denmark, in which he was successful. The queen rewarded him (about 1652) with the office of Constable of Sweden and the title of count. Died in 1657.

See EMPORAGIUS, "Likhpredikan öfver G. C. Horn," 1660; FLORANDER, "Encomium Militiæ Hornianæ," 1648; J. F. AF LUND-BLAD, "Svensk Plutarch," 1823; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namn-kunniga Svenska Män."

Horn, (UFFO DANIEL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Tratenau, in Bohemia, in 1817.

Horn or Hoon, de, degh hörn, also written **Hoorne** and **Hornes,** (PHILIPPE DE MONTMORENCY-NIVELLE,) COUNT, a Flemish noble, born in 1522, was the son of Joseph de Nivelle and Anne of Egmont. After the death of his father, his mother married Count de Horn, whose name and vast fortune he inherited. He distinguished himself at the battles of Saint-Quentin and Gravelines, and served Philip II. of Spain many years as admiral of the Low Countries, president of the council of state, governor of Gueldres, etc. Arrested by the Duke of Alva, with Count Egmont, on a charge of treason, he was unjustly condemned and executed in 1568.

See MOTLEV, "Rise of the Dutch Republic;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.

Horn'blōw-er, (JOSEPH C.,) an American jurist, born at Belleville, New Jersey, in 1777. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey from 1832 to 1846. He decided in 1856 that Congress had no right to pass a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Died at Newark in June, 1864.

Horne, horn, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English bishop and author, born at Otham, in Kent, in 1730, was a good Hebrew scholar. He was chosen vice-chancellor of Oxford in 1776, Dean of Canterbury in 1781, and Bishop of Norwich in 1790. He wrote against the philosophy of Newton, and published treatises in favour of John Hutcheson, and other works on theology. His "Commentary on the Book of Psalms" (2 vols., 1771) is esteemed an excellent performance, and has often been reprinted. He was a friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Died in 1792.

See WILLIAM JONES, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. G. Horne," 1795.

Horne, (RICHARD HENGIST,) an English poet and dramatist, born in London about 1802. He produced, besides other dramas, a tragedy entitled "Gregory the Seventh," (1840.) His reputation is founded on "Orion, an Epic Poem," (1843,) which was announced at the price of one farthing, as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which epic poetry had fallen. After three editions had been sold, the price was raised to one

shilling, and finally to five shillings. Among his other works are "The New Spirit of the Age," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Ballads and Romances," (1846.) In 1852 he removed to Australia. Died in 1884.

Horne, (THOMAS HARTWELL,) D.D., an eminent English author, born in 1780, was educated in London. He passed eight years in the labour of a barrister's clerk, and acquired some knowledge of law, while his leisure was diligently improved in literary studies. In 1818 he published his principal work, the "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," (3 vols., 1818; 10th edition, enlarged, 1856,) which is considered the most complete and valuable work on that subject, and was soon adopted as a class-book in all the universities and colleges of England and in some of those in the United States. Having no sectarian tendency, it is appreciated by Christians generally, and has conduced greatly to the diffusion of sound biblical literature. In 1819 Horne was ordained by the Bishop of London, and obtained a prebend in Saint Paul's Cathedral, besides other livings. Among his other numerous publications are "Deism Refuted," (1819,) and a "Manual of Biblical Bibliography," (1839.) Died in January, 1862.

See "Reminiscences of Thomas H. Horne," London, 1862.

Horne Tooke. See TOOKE.

Horne, van, (JAN.) See HOORNE.

Horneck, hor'nĕk, (ANTHONY,) D.D., was born at Bacharach, in Germany, in 1641, removed to England about 1660, and became prebendary of Exeter, Westminster, and Wells. He wrote many devout religious works, among which are "The Great Law of Consideration," (1677; 11th edition, 1729,) and "The Happy Ascetic," (1681.) His writings were commended by Doddridge as "exceedingly pathetic and elegant." Died in 1696.

See his Life, by BISHOP KIDDER.

Horneck, von, for hor'nĕk, (OTTOKAR,) called also OTTOKAR von Steiermark, (st'ĕr-mark'), one of the earliest who wrote in the German language, was the author of a "History of the Great Empires of the World to the Death of Frederick II.," (1280,) and a chronicle in rhyme. It has been published in Petz's "Austrian Historians," and is valued for its interesting account of the manners and customs of that age.

See T. JACOBI, "Dissertatio de Ottocari Chronico Austriaco," 1839.

Horneman, hor'nĕh-mān', (JENS WILKEN,) a Danish botanist, born at Marstal in 1770, became professor of botany at Copenhagen in 1808. He continued the "Flora Danica," a magnificent work, which other naturalists commenced, and which appeared in 14 vols. folio, (1806-40.) He wrote "Economic Botany for Denmark," (1798,) and other works. Died in 1841.

See his Autobiography; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Hornemann, hor'nĕh-mān', (FRIEDRICH CONRAD,) a German traveller, born at Hildesheim in 1772, attempted in 1797 to explore Northern and Central Africa. He left Moorzook with a caravan bound for Bornoo in April, 1800, after which date he was never heard from.

Hor'ner, (FRANCIS,) an eminent British statesman and lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1778, was educated in the university of that city, and studied law with his friend Henry Brougham. Having removed to London in 1803, he was welcomed by the leading Whigs, such as Fox, Mackintosh, and Romilly, who hastened to enlist his eminent abilities in the public service. In 1806 he was returned to Parliament for Saint Ives. The death of Fox having produced a change of ministry and a dissolution of the House, Horner was returned for Wendover in 1807. He acquired great influence in Parliament by his integrity, wisdom, liberality, and knowledge of political economy. In 1810 he was a member of the Bullion committee and author of a part of the "Bullion Report," and made an able speech on that question. In 1813-14 he was recognized as one of the leaders of his party, and in 1816 he made a speech on Catholic claims, which was his last speech in the House. Compelled by ill health to retire from business, he set out on a journey to the south of Europe, and died, greatly lamented, at Pisa, in 1817. He was one of the originators of the "Edinburgh

Review," for which he wrote numerous articles. "He died at the age of thirty-eight," says Lord Cockburn, "possessed of greater public influence than any other private man." "No eminent speaker of Parliament," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "owed so much of his success to his moral character. His high place was therefore honourable to his audience and to his country."

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of F. Horner," published by his brother, LEONARD HORNER, in 1843; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1843; "London Quarterly Review" for May, 1843.

Horner, (LEONARD,) F.R.S., a British geologist, and younger brother of the preceding, took a prominent part in the organization of the London University, of which he was appointed warden in 1827. About 1833 he became inspector of factories, in which capacity he contributed largely to the moral and physical improvement of the operatives. He wrote articles on the "Mineral Kingdom" for the "Penny Magazine," "On the Employment of Children in Factories," (1840,) and other short works. Died in 1864.

Horner, (WILLIAM E.,) an American anatomist, born in Virginia about 1790, became in 1816 demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 succeeded Dr. Physick as professor of anatomy in that institution. Died in 1853. (See WISTAR, CASPAR.)

See GROSS, "American Medical Biography," 1861; CARSON, "History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania," 1869.

Hornius. See HORN, (GEORG.)

Horrebow or **Horreboe**, hor'reh-bo, (CHRISTOFFER,) a Danish astronomer, born at Copenhagen in 1718. He succeeded his father as professor of astronomy about 1750, and published, besides other works, a Latin treatise "On the Annual Parallax of the Fixed Stars," (1747.) Died in 1776.

See KRAFT OG NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Horrebow, (NIKOLAUS,) a Danish author, born at Copenhagen in 1712, became a judge of the supreme court. In 1750 he was sent by government to explore Iceland, of which he wrote a description, said to be very correct. Died in 1750.

See KRAFT OG NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon."

Horrebow or **Horreboe**, (PEDER,) an eminent Danish astronomer, the father of Christoffer, noticed above, was born in Jutland in 1679. He became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen in 1710. He determined the parallax of the sun more exactly in his "Clavis Astronomiæ," a treatise on physical astronomy, in which he favours the theory of Descartes. He wrote other works, among which is "Copernicus Triumphans, sive de Parallaxi Orbis Anni," (1727.) Died in 1764.

See KRAFT OG NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon;" NYERUP, "Universitaets Annalen."

Horrebow, (PEDER,) a son of the preceding, born in 1728, observed the transit of Venus in 1761, and wrote an account of it. Died in 1812.

Horrocks or **Horrox**, (JEREMIAH,) a distinguished English astronomer, born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, in 1619, was educated at Cambridge, took orders, and became curate of Hoole. He was the author of the true theory of lunar motion, and was the first who observed the transit of Venus, (in 1639,) which he had successfully foretold, and of which he wrote an account, entitled "Venus sub Sole visa." His other works on astronomy were published by Dr. Wallis in 1672. "His investigations," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1843, "are all stamped with the clear indications of a genius of the first order; and he doubtless would have achieved far greater discoveries had not his privations and successes, his toils and triumphs, been together cut short by his premature death, in 1641."

See A. B. WHATTON, "Memoir of the Life and Labours of J. Horrox," 1859.

Horsburgh, hors'bür-eh, or **Horsbury**, hors'ber-e, (JAMES,) F.R.S., a Scottish hydrographer, born at Elie in 1762, was for some years captain of a merchant-ship navigating the East Indian seas. In 1809 he was appointed hydrographer of the East India Company. He was author of a valuable work entitled "Directions for

Sailing to and from the East Indies, China," etc., (1809.) Died in 1836.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement:) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Horsefield, (Rev. THOMAS W.,) an English antiquary, published the "History and Antiquities of Sussex." Died in 1837.

Horsfield or **Horsefield**, (THOMAS,) M.D., F.R.S., an eminent naturalist and traveller, born in Pennsylvania in 1773. He explored the natural history of Java for many years, and returned to England about 1820. He published "Zoological Researches in Java," etc., (1821-24.) The plants which he collected were described in an excellent work entitled "Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores," (1838-52, with fifty coloured engravings,) in which he was aided by Robert Brown and J. J. Bennett. He also wrote several smaller works. Died in London in 1859.

Horsley, (CHARLES,) an English composer, born at Kensington in 1821. He composed oratorios entitled "David" and "Joseph," (1852.)

Horsley, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent British antiquary, born in Mid-Lothian in 1685, became pastor of a dissenting church at Morpeth. He wrote an excellent work entitled "The Roman Antiquities of Britain," ("Britannia Romana," 1732.) Died in 1731.

Horsley, (JOHN CALLCOTT,) an English historical painter, born in London in 1817. His cartoon of "Saint Augustine Preaching" (1843) received one of the prizes of £200 from the Commission of Fine Arts. He was one of the artists commissioned to adorn the House of Lords, in which he painted a fresco of the "Spirit of Religion," (1845.) Among his master-pieces are "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," (1851,) "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham," (1853,) a "Scene from Don Quixote," (1855,) "Attack and Defence," "The Healing Mercies of Christ," (for St. Thomas's Hospital,) and "A Merry Chase in Haddon Hall," (1882.) In 1882 he was elected Treasurer of the Royal Academy.

Horsley, (SAMUEL,) LL.D., an eminent English bishop and writer, born in London in 1733, was educated at Cambridge. In 1759 he obtained the rectory of Newington Butts, and, after receiving other preferments, became Bishop of Saint David's in 1788, of Rochester in 1793, and of Saint Asaph in 1802. To superior talents he joined profound learning, both classical and scientific. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1767, and secretary of the same in 1773. In 1783 he gained distinction by a controversy with Dr. Priestley on Unitarianism, in which it is usually conceded that Horsley had the advantage. He published in 1796 an excellent treatise "On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," and "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah." Among his numerous publications are sermons, treatises on mathematics, and several admired performances in biblical criticism. Died in 1806.

Horsman, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer and politician, born in 1807. He represented Stroud in Parliament from 1853 to 1868. He was one of those who were called "Adullamites," who voted against the Reform Bill in 1866, although elected as Liberals. At the time of his death in 1876 he was member for Liskeard.

Horst, horst, [Lat. HOR'STIUS,] (GREGOR,) a German physician, was born at Torgau, in Saxony, in 1578. He became professor at Ulm in 1622, and was surnamed THE GERMAN ÆSCULAPIUS. Among his chief works are "On Diseases and their Causes," ("De Morbis eorumque Causis," 1612,) and "Anatomy of the Human Body;" (1617.) Died in 1636.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ERSCH UND GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" FREHER, "Theatrum Eruditorum."

Horst, van der, vån der horst, (NIKOLAAS,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Antwerp, was a pupil of Rubens. His works are highly prized. Died in 1646.

Horstius. See HORST.

Horstius, hor'ste-us, (JACOBUS,) a Dutch religious writer, originally named MERLER, was born at Horst about 1597. He wrote, in elegant Latin, "Paradise of the Christian Soul," ("Paradisus Animæ Christianæ," 1630.) Died in 1644.

Horstius, hor'ste-ús, (JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Torgau in 1537; died in 1600.

Hort or **Horte**, (JOSIAH,) an English theologian, educated at a dissenting academy with Dr. Watts, who expressed a high opinion of him. He became Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh in 1727, and Archbishop of Tuam in 1742. A collection of his sermons was published. He died at an advanced age in 1751.

Horteméis, hor'teh-méis' or hor'tmél', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French engraver, born at Paris about 1688.

Horteméis, (MARIE MADELEINE,) an able engraver, born in Paris about 1688, was the wife of the celebrated engraver Nicolas Cochin. Died in 1777.

Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais, or 'tónss' uh'zhá'ne' deh bö'ár'ná', Queen of Holland, and mother of the emperor Napoleon III., was born in Paris in 1783. She was the daughter of Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher, afterwards Empress of France. Her personal charms and amiable character rendered her a favourite with Napoleon and the ornament of his court. Against her own inclination, and through the influence of her mother, she became in 1802 the wife of Louis Bonaparte, with whom she did not live happily. It is said that she wept abundantly at the performance of the ceremony. In 1806 her consort Louis was made King of Holland. On this occasion Hortense said she would have preferred the throne of Naples. "I would have rekindled," said she, "the flame of the fine arts in Italy." She disliked the Dutch fogs, and deemed sunshine and Parisian society indispensable blessings.

Hortense was the mother of three sons, whom by the edicts of 1804 and 1805 the emperor had preferred as successors to his crown: 1. NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES, who died in 1807; 2. NAPOLEON LOUIS, who died at Pésaro in 1831; 3. CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, the present Emperor of France. In 1810 Louis abdicated his throne, and was separated from his wife, who, with her sons, returned to Paris. At the restoration of 1814 she was created Duchess of Saint-Leu, through the favour of some of the allied powers. Louis XVIII., after an interview with her, declared he had never seen a woman who united so much grace and dignity. After sharing the brief and brilliant triumphs of the Hundred Days, she was compelled to fly from France. The authorities of Geneva refused her an asylum; but she received a hospitable offer from the canton of Thurgau, where she purchased the castle of Arenenberg in 1817. For many years she passed the summer at this place and the winter at Rome. When Louis Napoleon was exiled to the United States, in 1836, she wished to go with him, but had not sufficient strength to bear the voyage; and she died in 1837, in the arms of her son, who, learning her illness, had returned home. We should not omit to mention that she excelled in music, and composed the popular air of "Partant pour la Syrie," one of the favourite national songs of France.

See LASCELLES WRAXALL, "Memoirs of Queen Hortense;" COMTE DE LAGARDE, "Esquisse biographique sur la Reine Hortense," 1853; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1838.

Hortensius. See DESJARDINS.

Hor-tén'si-us, (LAMBERT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Montfort about 1500. He wrote "On the German War," ("De Bello Germanico," 1560,) and annotations on Virgil's "Æneid," (1567.) Died about 1575.

Hortensius, hor-ten'she-us, (QUINTUS,) an eminent Roman orator, born of an equestrian family in 114 B.C. At an early age he acquired celebrity in the Forum, where, a few years afterwards, he maintained a spirited and generous rivalry with Cicero, who applauds his eloquence and calls him his friend. After serving in the army of Sulla in Asia, he became successively quæstor, ædile, prætor, and, in 69 B.C., consul. In the previous year he was counsel for Verres, when Cicero made his memorable speech for the prosecution. His orations and other works are all lost. His eloquence is said to have been ornate, flowery, Oriental in exuberance, and enlivened with sententious and brilliant passages. He had a retentive memory, a sonorous voice, and a graceful gesture. Died in 50 B.C.

See ONOMASTICON TULLIANUM; PLINY, "Natural History," books ix., x., xxxiv.; QUINTILIAN, books iv., x., xi., xii.; LINSÉN, "Dissertatio de Hortensio Oratore," Abo, 1822.

Horto, ab, âb or 'to, or **de la Huerta**, dà lâ wêr'tá, (GARCIA,) called also **Garcia da Orta**, a Portuguese botanist, went to India as physician to the viceroy, and wrote "On the Plants and Drugs of India," (1563.)

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Hort'ôn, (THOMAS,) D.D., born in London about 1600, was professor of divinity in Gresham College, and published a number of sermons. Died in 1673.

Ho'rus, [Gr. Ὡρος, probably related etymologically to the Sanscrit *Sûrya*, Lat. *Sol*, and Sp. *Sur*,] the Egyptian god of the Sun, was regarded as the son of Isis and Osiris. (See OSIRIS and HARPOCRATES.) For the etymology of Horus, see SÛRYA.

Horus Apollo. See HIRAPOLLO.

Horush. See BARBAROSA.

Horváth, hor'vát, (MICHAEL,) a Hungarian historian, born at Szentes in 1809. He became Bishop of Csanad in 1848, and minister of public instruction in 1849. After the defeat of the patriotic cause he went into exile in 1849. He wrote a valuable "History of the Magyars," (4 vols., 1842-46.)

Hos'ack, (DAVID,) LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent American physician, born in New York City in 1769. After graduating in Philadelphia in 1791, and prosecuting his studies in Edinburgh and London, he returned to New York, and became professor of botany and materia medica in Columbia College in 1795. He taught clinical medicine and obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons nearly twenty years, between 1807 and 1826. For many years he was one of the most successful practitioners and most influential citizens of New York. From 1820 to 1828 he was president of the New York Historical Society. His first wife was the sister of Thomas Eddy, and his second the widow of Henry A. Costar. He wrote a treatise on Vision, published by the Royal Society of London, (1794,) "Memoirs of De Witt Clinton," (1829,) a "System of Practical Nosology," (1829,) "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic," (1838,) several volumes of medical essays, and other works. Died in 1835.

See J. W. FRANCIS, "Memoir of Dr. Hosack;" GROSS, "American Medical Biography," 1861; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Höschel or **Hoeschel**, hös'shel, [Lat. HOESCHELIUS,] (DAVID,) a distinguished German Hellenist, born at Augsburg in 1556. He was professor of Greek and keeper of the public library at Augsburg. He edited numerous Greek works, among which are the Homilies of Saint Basil and Saint Chrysostom, and the book of "Origen against Celsus," (1605.) His "Catalogue of the Greek Manuscripts in the Augsburg Library" (1595) is highly esteemed. Died in 1617.

See BRUCKER, "De Meritis in Rem literariam D. Hoeschelii," 1738; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" J. A. FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Ho-se'a or **O-se'a**, [Heb. הוֹשֵׁעַ; Fr. OSÉE, o'zá,] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, of whom little is known, except that he lived in the "days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah." It is inferred that his prophetic career extended from about 785 to 725 B.C. His language is remarkably obscure. "He is the most difficult and perplexed of all the prophets," says Lowth. He is quoted in Matthew ii. 15, ix. 13, Romans ix. 25, (where his name is written *Osee*,) and Revelation vi. 16.

Ho-she'a or **Ho-se'a**, [Heb. הוֹשֵׁעַ,] the last King of Israel, began to reign about 730 B.C., after he had assassinated King Pekah. (See II. Kings xv. 30 and xvii. 1 to 7.) After a reign of nine years, his capital, Samaria, was taken by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, who carried Hoshea with his subjects as captives to Halah, Habor, and the cities of the Medes. Since this event the fate of the ten tribes has been involved in mystery.

Ho'si-us, (STANISLAS,) an eminent cardinal, born at Cracow, in Poland, in 1504. After holding responsible civil offices, he entered the Church, and was made successively Bishop of Culm and of Warmia. He was a violent opponent of heretics and Protestants. In 1561 he received a cardinal's hat from Pius IV., who sent him as legate to the Council of Trent. He wrote the "Con-

fession of the Catholic Faith," (1551), and other works. Died in 1579.

See RESCIUS, "Vita Hosii," Rome, 1537; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie."

Hos'king, (WILLIAM,) an English architect and writer on architecture, born in Devonshire in 1800. He became a resident of London in his youth, and acquired distinction by a "Treatise on Architecture and Building," republished from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," (1839.) About 1840 he was chosen professor of civil engineering and architecture at King's College, London. He wrote "Guide to the Regulation of Buildings as a Means of Securing the Health of Towns," (1848.)

Hos'kins or Hos'kyns, (JOHN,) Sr., an English writer and lawyer, born in Herefordshire in 1566. He was noted for skill in Latin and English poetry, and wrote epigrams, law treatises, etc. According to Wood, it was Hoskins who "polished Ben Jonson the poet," and revised Sir Walter Raleigh's History before it went to press. Died in 1638.

Hoskins, (JOHN,) an English portrait-painter, patronized by Charles I. Died in 1664.

Hos'mer, (HARRIET,) an American sculptor, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1831, studied in Rome, where she fixed her residence. Among her works are "Medusa," "Beatrice Cenci," and an admired statue of "Zenobia in Chains," ("Zenobia Captiva.")

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Hosmer, (WILLIAM,) an American divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. He was editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," published at Auburn, New York, and of the "Northern Independent," a religious anti-slavery journal. He wrote, besides other works, "Christian Beneficence," etc., (1855.)

Hosmer, (WILLIAM HENRY CUYLER,) an American poet, born at Avon, in the Genesee valley, New York, in 1814, studied in Geneva College, and practised law in his native town. He spent much time among the Indians. In 1854 he took up his residence in New York. He wrote, besides other works, "Indian Traditions and Legends of the Senecas," etc., (1850.) A complete edition of his Poetical Works, in 2 vols., was published in 1854.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Hos-pin'i-an, [Ger. pron. hos-pe-ne-ân'; Fr. HOSPINIEN, hos'pe-ne-ân'; Lat. HOSPINIANUS,] (RUDOLF,) an eminent Swiss Protestant theologian, born at Altorf in 1547. He became the minister of a church near Zurich, and wrote a number of learned works, in Latin, among which are "On the Origin and Progress of Ceremonies, Rites, and Holydays (Festis) among Christians," (1585,) "History of Sacraments," ("Historia Sacramentaria," 1598,) and a "History of the Jesuits," (1619.) Died in 1626.

See JOHN H. HEIDEGGER, "Historia Vita Rodolphi Hospiniani," 1681; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hospinianus. See HOSPINIEN.

Hospinien. See HOSPINIEN.

Hospital. See L'HÔPITAL.

Hossch. See HOSCHUIUS.

Hosschuius, hos'ke-ûs, or **Hossch**, hosk, (SIDONTIUS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Merckhem in 1596, published in 1635 a collection of Latin elegies, which were much admired. Died in 1653.

Höst or Hoest, hóst, (GEORG,) a Danish traveller, born in Jutland in 1734, became secretary for foreign affairs, etc. He wrote an "Account of the Kingdoms of Morocco and Fez," (1779.)

Höst or Hoest, (JENS KRAGH,) a Danish historian, son of the preceding, was born at Saint Thomas, in the Antilles, in 1772. He was the author of "Politics and History," (5 vols., 1816,) "Johann Friedrich Struensee and his Ministry," (3 vols., 1824,) and other works. Died near Copenhagen in 1844.

See J. K. HOEST, "Erindringer;" ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexikon."

Host, host, (NIKOLAUS THOMAS,) an Austrian, born in 1763, was first physician to the Emperor of Austria, and published "Flora Austriaca," (2 vols., 1827.) Died in 1834.

Hoste, hôt, (JEAN,) a French geometer, born at Nancy, became professor of mathematics at Pont-à-Mousson. He published several treatises on geometry. Died in 1631.

Hoste, L', lot, (PAUL,) a French Jesuit, born at Pont-de-Vesle in 1652, was professor of mathematics in Toulon. He wrote a treatise on the "Construction of Ships and Naval Tactics," (1697.) Died in 1700.

Hos-til'i-an, [Fr. HOSTILIEN, os'te'le-ân',] or, more fully, Cai'us Va'lens Mes'sius Quin'tius Hostilia'nus, second son of the Roman emperor Decius. At the death of his father, 251 A.D., he was acknowledged by some as a partner in the empire with Gallus; but he died a few months after, in 252.

Hostilien. See HOSTILIAN.

Hos-til'i-us, (TULLUS,) the third King of Rome, and the successor of Numa, reigned about 650 B.C. Among the principal events of his reign, which is semi-fabulous, was the war against Alba, terminated in favour of Rome by the victory of Horatius over the Curiatii.

Hostrup, hos'trúp, (CHRISTOFFER,) a Danish dramatist, born in 1819, produced many successful comedies, among which are "The Neighbours," ("Gjenboerne,") and "The Intrigues."

Hostus, hos'tûs, (MATTHÄUS,) a German antiquary, born in 1509; died in 1587.

Ho'tham, (HENRY,) an English vice-admiral, born in 1776. In 1815 he commanded the Channel fleet, was charged after the battle of Waterloo to blockade the west coast of France, and received Napoleon as a prisoner on board his flag-ship, the Bellerophon. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty in 1818. Died in 1833.

Hotho, ho'to, (HEINRICH GUSTAV,) a German writer on art, born in Berlin in 1802. He became professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin in 1829, and was considered one of the chief representatives of the school of Hegel. He wrote a "History of Painting in Germany and the Low Countries," (2 vols., 1840-43.) Died 1873.

Hotman, hot'môn', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, a brother of François, noticed below, was born about 1525; died in 1596.

Hotman or Hottomann, [Lat. HOTOMAN'NUS and HOTTOMAN'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French jurist and Protestant, born in Paris in 1524, was a friend of Calvin. He was deeply versed in jurisprudence, literature, and antiquities. He became professor of law at Strasburg about 1550, and at Valence in 1561. By concealment he escaped the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572,) after which he retired to Geneva and Bâle. He was appointed councillor of state by Henry IV. about 1580. He performed an important part in the scientific revolution which was produced in jurisprudence in the sixteenth century. His famous work on public French law, entitled "Treatise on the Government of the Kings of Gaul," ("Franco-Gallia, sive Tractatus de Regimine Regum Gallia," 1573,) had an immense influence. He wrote, in elegant Latin, many other works, among which are a "Commentary on Legal Words," ("Commentarius de Verbis Juris," 1558,) and "Celebrated Questions," ("Quæstiones illustres," 1573.) Died at Bâle in 1590. His son JEAN (1552-1636) was a diplomatist and writer.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" NEVELET, "Vita Hottomanni," prefixed to Hotman's Works, about 1600; DAREST, "Essai sur F. Hotman," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hotmann or Hottomann. See HOTMAN.

Hotmannus or Hottomannus. See HOTMAN.

Hottinger, hot'ting-er, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an eminent Swiss Orientalist and Protestant divine, born at Zurich in 1620. After studying in his native city, at Geneva, and Leyden, and becoming one of the best Oriental scholars of his time, he was chosen in 1648 professor of theology and Oriental languages at Zurich. In 1655 he accepted the chair of Oriental languages at Heidelberg, where he remained until 1661, when he was elected rector of the University of Zurich. The University of Leyden persuaded him to accept their chair of theology; but before he arrived at that scene of labour he was accidentally drowned, in 1667. Among the numerous monuments of his vast erudition, the following are, perhaps, the prin-

cipal: "Oriental History," ("Historia Orientalis," 1651), "Ecclesiastical History of the New Testament," (9 vols., 1651-67,) and "Etymologicum Orientale," a lexicon of seven languages, (1661.)

See J. H. HEIDEGGER, "Historia Vitæ J. H. Hottingeri," 1667; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" G. H. HAHN, "Untersuchung ob des gelehrten Hottinger's wirkliche Lebensfahr," etc., 1742; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Hottinger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss theologian, a son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1652. From 1698 until his death he was professor of theology in his native city. He wrote, besides other works, an "Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland," in German, (4 vols., 1708-29.) Died in 1735.

Hottinger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss professor and philologist, born at Zurich in 1750. He taught Greek and Latin in his native city, and published several good editions and translations of classic authors. Died in 1819.

Hottinger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born in 1783 at Zurich, where he became professor of history, and published, besides other works, a "History of the Schism in the Swiss Church," in German, (2 vols., 1827.) Died in 1859.

Hotze, von, fon hot'seh, (DAVID,) an Austrian general, born near Zurich about 1740. He commanded the army which was opposed to Massena in Switzerland in 1799. He was killed in a battle near Zurich, in September, 1799.

Houard, oo'är',* (DAVID,) a French jurist, born at Dieppe in 1725; died in 1802.

Houbigant, too'be'gôn',* (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1686, was a member of the Oratory, and an excellent biblical scholar. After teaching rhetoric at Marseilles and philosophy at Soissons, he became deaf about 1722, and thenceforth devoted himself to study and writing. He gave especial attention to Hebrew, with a view to correct the text of the Bible. The principal fruit of his labours is an edition of the Hebrew Bible, with Critical Notes and a Latin Version, (4 vols., 1753,) which is highly commended. Died in Paris in 1783.

See J. F. ADRY, "Notice sur la Vie de C. F. Houbigant," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Houbraken, hōw'brāk'en, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch painter, engraver, and critic, born at Dort in 1660. He painted history and portraits with success at Amsterdam, and wrote (in Dutch) "The Lives of Dutch and Flemish Painters," with portraits, (3 vols., 1718,) a work of much merit. Died in 1719.

See JAKOB CAMPO WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Houbraken, (JACOB,) son of the preceding, was born at Dort in 1698. He worked many years at Amsterdam, was almost unrivalled as an engraver, and executed several hundred portraits, among which are a collection of "Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," (London, 1748.) He also engraved the "Sacrifice of Manoah," after Rembrandt, and the portraits in his father's "Lives of the Dutch and Flemish Painters." Died in 1780.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Houchard, oo'shär',* (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Forbach in 1740. He served in the army before the Revolution, in which he espoused the popular party. In 1792 he succeeded Custine in the command of the armies of the Moselle and of the North. In August, 1793, he gained a victory at Hondschoote, and forced the British to raise the siege of Dunkirk; but he was arrested by the dominant faction, and executed, in 1793, on the charge that he had permitted the enemy to escape after the battle just mentioned.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Houdard. See MOTTE, LA.

Houdard de la Motte. See MOTTE, LA.

Houdetot, oo'deh-to',* (ÉLISABETH FRANÇOISE SOPHIE DE LA LIVE DE BELLEGARDE,) COUNTESS, a French lady, born about 1730, was the wife of General

Houdetot, the sister-in-law of Madame Épinay, and a favourite of Rousseau, to whose passion and indiscretion she chiefly owes the publicity of her name. Her *liaison* with M. Saint-Lambert was well known. Died in 1813.

Houdon, oo'dōn',* (JEAN ANTOINE,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Versailles in 1741. About 1760 he won the grand prize for sculpture at the Academy, and went to Rome with a pension. After remaining there ten years, during which he executed an admired statue of Saint Bruno, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the Royal Academy in 1775. About 1785 he received from Dr. Franklin a commission to execute the marble statue of Washington which adorns the State-House at Richmond, Virginia. He came to Philadelphia to obtain the model of this work. His reputation was increased by his statues of Voltaire and Cicero, and his busts of Rousseau, Buffon, Franklin, D'Alembert, Napoleon, Ney, etc. His heads of young girls are highly successful in the expression of modesty and innocence. Houdon was a member of the Institute. His personal character was amiable and estimable. Died in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Houdry, oo'dre',* (VINCENT,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1631, was employed as preacher in the chief cities of France. He published sermons, and a compilation entitled "Bibliothèque des Prédicateurs," (23 vols., 1712 et seq.) Died in 1729.

Houel, hoo'el',* (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS LAURENT,) a French landscape-painter and engraver, born at Rouen in 1735. In a journey through Italy, Sicily, etc., he collected materials for an interesting work, entitled "A Picturesque Tour through Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari Islands," (4 vols., 1782-87, with 264 engravings.) Died in 1813.

Hough, hūf, (JOHN,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Middlesex in 1651, was elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1687, in opposition to the illegal dictation of James II. The king then sent a mandate to the Fellows to elect Parker, a Catholic. In this contest Hough firmly maintained his rights and those of the college, and the king's agents broke open the door in order to place Parker in the president's chair. In 1688 Hough was reinstated, and in 1690 was made Bishop of Oxford. Translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry in 1699, he refused the Archbishopric of Canterbury in 1715, and became Bishop of Worcester in 1717. He was eminent for piety and learning. Died in 1743.

See JOHN WILMOT, "Life of Rev. John Hough," 1812; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. viii.

Houghton, hō'ton, (DOUGLAS,) M.D., a naturalist, born at Troy, in New York, about 1810. He was appointed State geologist for Michigan in 1837, and was drowned in Eagle River in 1845.

Houghton, LORD. See MILNES, (RICHARD MONKTON.)

Houghton, hō'ton, MAJOR, an English traveller, who was sent by the African Company to explore the source of the Niger. He started in 1790, ascended the Gambia many hundred miles, and afterwards proceeded by land. It is supposed that he died near Jarra, in 1791; but his papers were never recovered.

Houlakou or **Houlagou**. See HOOLÁKOO.

Houlières, des. See DESHOULIÈRES.

Houllier, hool'e-à', [Lat. HOLLERIIUS,] (JACQUES,) an eminent French physician, born at Étampes, obtained a large practice in Paris, and was chosen Dean of the Faculty in 1546. He wrote able commentaries on Hippocrates, (1579,) and other works. Died in 1562.

Houmayoun or **Houmaïoon**. See HOOMÁYOON.

Houseman, (C.) See HUYSMAN.

Houssaye. See AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE.

Houssaye, hoo'sà', (ARSÈNE,) a successful French *littérateur* and poet, born near Laon in 1815. He produced "La Couronne des Bluets," (1836,) and many other novels. His "History of Flemish and Dutch Painting" (1846) was received with favour. In 1844 he

* There is perhaps no question in French pronunciation attended with more difficulty than that respecting the aspiration of the letter *h*. The best French authorities differ in regard to the initial *h* of many names. Some respectable authorities assert that the *h* should never

be sounded in any case; others maintain that in certain words and names it should be slightly sounded, while in others it is entirely mute. Respecting this subject, see the remarks on French pronunciation in the Introduction.

published a "Gallery of Portraits of the Eighteenth Century," (1st series, 2 vols.,) which was completed in 5 vols. about 1850. From 1849 to 1856 he was director of the Théâtre Français. He also wrote able critiques on art, and published a volume of poems, "Poesies complètes," (1849,) and "Le Roi Voltaire," (1858.) He was chosen inspector-general of the works of art and *Musées* in 1856.

See BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française contemporaine;" CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie d' A. Houssaye," 1848; CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume;" ALFRED DE MUSSET, "A. Houssaye," etc., 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1851.

Houston, hū'stŏn, ? (GEORGE SMITH,) an American Democratic politician, born in Tennessee in 1811. He studied law, which he practised at Huntsville, Alabama, and was elected a member of Congress in 1841. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the House of Representatives during two terms, 1851-55.

Houston, hū'stŏn, (SAM,*) an American general, born near Lexington, Virginia, in 1793, was taken to Tennessee in his childhood. He studied law, which he practised at Nashville, was elected a member of Congress in 1823, and Governor of Tennessee in 1827. In 1829 he resigned his office, and, renouncing civilized society, passed several years with the Cherokee Indians, who lived west of Arkansas. About the end of 1832 he emigrated to Texas, where he took an active part in the ensuing revolt against the Mexican government. Having been chosen commander-in-chief of the Texan army, he defeated and captured Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. He was elected President of Texas in July, 1836, and re-elected for a term of three years in 1841. After the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1845,) he was chosen a United States Senator, and at the end of his term in 1853 was elected for a second term. He made an able speech against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in March, 1854, about which time he joined the American (Know-Nothing) party. He was chosen Governor of Texas in 1859. On the breaking out of the civil war he favoured the Union, but was overborne by a large majority of the people. Died in 1862.

See "Sam Houston and his Republic," by CHARLES E. LESTER, 1855.

Hous'tŏn, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English surgeon and naturalist, born about 1695, studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden, in 1728-29, and made there, with Van Swieten, experiments respecting the respiration of animals. About 1732 he made a voyage for scientific purposes to the West Indies, where he died in 1733, after collecting and describing many rare plants. The results of his botanical labours were published by Sir Joseph Banks.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Houteville or **Houtteville**, hoot'vèl', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French priest of the Oratory, born in Paris in 1686. He published, in 1722, "The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts," which attracted much attention and hostile criticism. In 1723 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy in 1742, and died in the same year.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Houtman, hōwt'mân, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch navigator, born at Gouda, was the pioneer or founder of the commerce between Holland and the East Indies. As agent of a company, he made the first voyage in 1595, and returned home in 1597. In 1598 he renewed the enterprise with two ships, and landed at Acheen, in Sumatra, where he was arrested with some of his men, and kept a prisoner several years, until his death. Died about 1605.

See RAYNAL, "Histoire philosophique des deux Indes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Houtman, (FREDERIK,) a navigator, born about 1570, was a brother of the preceding, whom he accompanied in his voyage to the East Indies in 1598. He was afterwards Governor of Amboyna, and published a "Malay Dictionary," (1603.) Died about 1613.

Houtteville. See HOUTEVILLE.

Hove, van, vān ho'veh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch historian and Latin poet, born about 1505; died in 1568.

* So called by himself.

Hoveden, hūv'den or hōv'den, de, (ROGER,) an English historian, born at York, lived about 1170-1200. He was professor of theology at Oxford, and filled responsible offices at the court of Henry II. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of England from 731 to 1202," which is commended by Leland, Selden, and others for its fidelity.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Hovel. See HEVELIUS.

Hovey, hūv'e, (ALVAH,) an American divine and author, born in Chenango county, New York, about 1820. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1843, and about 1850 became a professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton. His principal work is the "Life and Times of Backus," (1857.)

Hovey, (ALVAN P.,) an American officer, who entered the service as major of an Indiana regiment in 1861, and became a brigadier-general about April, 1862. He commanded a division and contributed to the victory at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863.

Hovey, (CHARLES EDWARD,) an American officer, born at Hartford, Vermont, in 1827, removed to Illinois, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Hōw, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born in London in 1619, became a captain in the royal army in the civil war, and afterwards practised medicine in his native city. He is said to have been the author of the first English Flora, ("Phytologia Britannica," 1650,) which contains twelve hundred and twenty plants. Died in 1656.

How, (WILLIAM WALSHAW,) Bishop of Bedford, was born in 1823. He was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Bedford in 1879, and is the author of sermons and books of devotion.

Howard, (ANNE,) daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, was married to Richard, Viscount Irwin. She wrote a "Poetical Essay on Pope's Characters of Women," and other poems. Died in 1760.

Howard, (CHARLES,) Lord Effingham, or Lord Howard of Effingham, an English admiral, born in 1536, was the son of William, Lord Effingham, and grandson of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk. After important civil and military services, he was appointed in 1585 lord high admiral by Queen Elizabeth, and successfully opposed the Invincible Armada in 1588. In 1596 he was associated with the Earl of Essex in the victorious expedition against Cadiz, and was rewarded with the title of Earl of Nottingham. About three years later, when another Spanish invasion was expected, the sole command of the army and navy for a short time was committed to him, with the title of lieutenant-general of England. He retained his honours and offices under James I. Died in 1624.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Howard, (CHARLES,) Earl of Carlisle, born about 1630, was employed in the reign of Charles II. in diplomatic missions to Muscovy, Sweden, and Denmark, of which an account was published in 1669. Died in 1686.

Howard, (CHARLES,) tenth Duke of Norfolk, (previously Hon. CHARLES HOWARD, of Greystock Castle, Cumberland,) succeeded to the dukedom in 1777. He published "Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims, chiefly Religious and Political," (1768,) and "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family." Died in 1786.

Howard, (CHARLES,) eleventh Duke of Norfolk, an English nobleman, born in 1746, was the son of the tenth Duke. In 1780, being then styled the Earl of Surrey, he exchanged the Catholic faith for that of the Anglican Church. Representing Carlisle in Parliament, he acted with the opposition during the ministries of Lord North and Lord Shelburne. At the death of his father, in 1786, he became Duke of Norfolk. As a member of the House of Lords, he opposed the measures of Pitt. Died in 1815.

Howard, (Hon. EDWARD,) an English writer, a son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, lived about 1650. He wrote several unsuccessful dramas, and "The British Princes; a Heroic Poem," in which occur these lines, often quoted in ridicule:

"A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won."

Pope, in the "Dunciad," alludes to him in these terms :

"And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
With fool of quality completes the choir."

Howard, (EDWARD,) a popular English novelist, was a lieutenant in the royal navy. He published "The Old Commodore," (1837), "Ratlin the Reefers," (1838), "Outward-Bound," etc. Died in 1842.

Howard, (FRANK,) an able English designer and writer on art, a son of Henry Howard the painter. He published "The Spirit of the Plays of Shakspeare, exhibited in Outline Plates," (5 vols., 1827-33,) and the "Science of Drawing," (1840.) Died in 1866.

Howard, (FREDERICK,) fifth Earl of Carlisle, an English poet and statesman, born in 1748, was the son of Henry, and grandson of the third Earl, noticed above. He succeeded to the family title in 1758. In 1778 he was one of the commissioners sent to persuade the people of the United States to submit to the British rule. He acted with the Whig party until the French Revolution, after which he supported the ministry. He published a volume of Poems, and several tragedies, one of which, called "The Father's Revenge," was commended by Dr. Johnson. His mother, Isabella Byron, daughter to the fifth Lord Byron, was first-cousin to the father of the poet Byron. Died in 1825.

Howard, (GEORGE EDMUND,) a British poet and architect, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He published in 1782 several volumes of miscellaneous works, the most important of which treat on the exchequer, revenue, and trade of Ireland. Died in 1786.

Howard, (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,) Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Morpeth, a statesman and author, born in 1802, was a grandson of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle. He was styled Lord Morpeth before the death of his father, which occurred about 1848. Under the Whig ministry which was dissolved in 1841 he was secretary for Ireland. He visited the United States between 1842 and 1846, and, after his return, imparted to the public some observations on that country in a lecture. In 1854 he published a "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," which is a work of merit. He was lieutenant of Ireland about three years, (1855-58,) and was reappointed to that office by Palmerston in June, 1859. He had the reputation of a liberal statesman and benevolent man. Died in 1864.

Howard, (HENRY,) Earl of Surrey, a celebrated English poet, born about 1516, was the son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Stafford. He excelled in the accomplishments of a scholar, courtier, and soldier, and cultivated as well as patronized the fine arts. About 1535 he married Lady Frances Vere. In 1544 he accompanied Henry VIII. in his invasion of France, was made a field-marshal, and was appointed governor of Boulogne after it was captured by the English. Soon after this he became the object of the king's suspicion. He was recalled in 1546, arrested with his father, condemned, and executed in 1547. He left two sons and three daughters. (With respect to Surrey's guilt or innocence, see Froude's "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxiii.)

Surrey is the first who used blank verse in our language, and is considered the first English classical poet. He did much to improve the style of versification. One of his principal productions is a translation into blank verse of the second book of the "Æneid," which is admired for its fidelity and poetic diction. He also wrote numerous sonnets and songs. There is some doubt of the reality of his romantic passion for Geraldine, who is the subject of his most admired effusions. She was a child of thirteen, named Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, who afterwards became the wife of the Earl of Lincoln.

See HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" "Edinburgh Review," vol. xlii.

Howard, (HENRY,) Earl of Northampton, second son of the preceding, was born at Norfolk about 1539. He was a person of much learning, but of bad principles. He became a privy councillor at the accession of James I., who made him Earl of Northampton. In 1608 he was appointed lord privy seal. He was suspected of

complicity in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and in the disgraceful conduct of his relative, the Countess of Essex. Died in 1614.

See GARDINER'S "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i. chap. ii. pp. 63 and 64; also, chaps. x. and xii.

Howard, (HENRY,) born in 1757, was the son of Philip Howard of Corby Castle, England, and a descendant of the noble Earl of Surrey. He published "Indication of Memorials, etc. of the Howard Family," (1834,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Howard, (HENRY,) an English painter, born in 1769, entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1788. In 1790 he won two of the highest premiums,—a gold medal for the best historical painting, and a silver medal for the best drawing from life. After a visit to Rome, he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy in 1808, and secretary of that body in 1811. His favourite subjects are classical and poetical, and are treated with elegant taste. Among his best works are "The Birth of Venus," "The Solar System," "The Circling Hours," and "The Story of Pandora." Died in 1847.

Howard, (SIR JOHN,) was a son of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. He was a partisan of the house of York during the wars of the Roses. He was created Duke of Norfolk in 1483, and was killed with Richard III. at Bosworth in 1485.

Howard, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a celebrated English philanthropist, born at Hackney, near London, in 1726. He was the son of a London tradesman, who died in his minority and left him an independent fortune. Having made a tour on the continent, he returned home and took lodgings with a widow named Loidore, by whom he was kindly nursed when his health required such attention, and whom he married out of mere gratitude in 1752, although she was more than twenty years his senior. After their marriage she lived only three or four years. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, in the desire to relieve the miseries caused by the great earthquake of 1755, but during the passage was taken by a French privateer, and detained in prison long enough to excite his lasting sympathy with prisoners and to impress him with the necessity of a reform in their treatment. After he was released he returned home, and married in 1758 Henrietta Leeds, with whom he lived happily at Cardington until her death in 1765. He had by this marriage one son, whose vicious habits produced first disease and then incurable insanity. Having been appointed sheriff of the county of Bedford in 1773, he witnessed with pain the abuses and cruelties to which prisoners were usually subjected. After visiting most of the county jails of England, and collecting much information respecting them, he induced the House of Commons in 1774 to begin a reform in prison discipline, to which his life thenceforth was constantly, heroically, and successfully devoted. In 1777 he published a valuable volume on "The State of the Prisons in England," etc. From 1778 until his death he was almost continually employed in traversing all parts of Europe, visiting prisons and hospitals, relieving the sick, and, as Burke expresses it, "taking the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt." He died of fever in 1790, at Cherson, on the Black Sea. His habits were simple, temperate, and self-denying. Having been educated among Protestant dissenters, he continued in their fellowship through life.

See "Life of Howard," by W. HEFORTH DIXON, 1849; another Life, by JOHN FIELD, 1850; AIKIN, "Life of John Howard," 1792; J. B. BROWN, "Memoirs of the Life of John Howard," 1818; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1850.

How'ard, (JOHN EAGER,) an officer, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1752. He commanded a regiment which distinguished itself by its brilliant bayonet-charge at Cowpens, January, 1781, and its gallantry at Guilford Court-House, March, 1781, and Eutaw Springs, in September of that year. He was chosen Governor of Maryland in 1788, and was a United States Senator from 1796 to 1803. Died in 1827.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Howard, (LUKE,) an English meteorologist, born about 1770, published an "Essay on Clouds," (1802,) and other works on meteorology. Died in 1864.

Howard, (OLIVER OTIS,) an American general, born at Leeds, Kennebec county, Maine, in November, 1830. He was educated at Bowdoin College and at the Military Academy of West Point, where he graduated in 1854. He became first lieutenant of ordnance in 1857, and colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers in May, 1861. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and at Fredericksburg, December, 1862. In November, 1862, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and in April, 1863, obtained command of the eleventh army corps, which he led at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. He served with distinction at the battle of Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga, November 25, 1863. In his report of this campaign General Sherman commends him as "exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of the soldier." General Howard commanded the fourth corps of the army which, under General Sherman, fought its way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, May-September, 1864. He was appointed, July 27, commander of the army of the Tennessee in place of McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta. In the memorable march of Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea, Howard led the right wing, and was the second or third in command. (See **SHERMAN**, WILLIAM T.) In May, 1865, he was appointed chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. He has the reputation of being a model Christian soldier. He is a brigadier-general of the regular army by a commission dated December, 1864.

Howard, (PHILIP,) of Corby Castle, England, was a descendant of the eminent poet the Earl of Surrey, and father of Henry, noticed above, (1757-1842.) He wrote the "Scriptural History of the Earth and of Mankind," (1797.) Died in 1810.

Howard, (SIR ROBERT,) M.P., an English poet, born in 1626, was a brother of the Hon. Edward Howard, noticed above. He was a royalist in the civil war, and, after the restoration, was appointed auditor of the exchequer. His most successful dramas were "The Committee" and "The Indian Queen." He was the original hero of "The Rehearsal," in which he is called Bilboa. "The poetry of the Berkshire Howards," says Macaulay, "was the jest of three generations of satirists." The poet Dryden married Howard's sister. Died in 1698.

See **MACAULAY**, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xiv.; **CROBER**, "Lives of the Poets."

Howard, (SAMUEL,) an English musical composer, who flourished about 1750, produced several popular ballads. Died in 1783.

Howard, (THOMAS,) second Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Surrey, was a son of John, first Duke. He fought for Richard III. at Bosworth, where his father was killed, in 1485. He commanded the English army which gained a great victory over the Scotch at Flodden in 1513, and received the title of Duke of Norfolk for this service, before which he was styled Earl of Surrey. He died in 1524, aged about seventy, and was succeeded by his son Thomas.

Howard, (THOMAS,) third Duke of Norfolk, a son of the preceding, and an eminent English statesman and general, was born about 1473. In 1513 he was chosen high admiral of England, and, in co-operation with his father, defeated the Scotch at the battle of Flodden. For this service he was made Earl of Surrey, while his father was made Duke of Norfolk. In 1523 he became lord high treasurer, and in 1524, at the death of his father, inherited his title. His devotion to the Church of Rome made him hostile to Anne Boleyn, though she was his own niece. After Henry VIII. had married Catherine Howard, the duke, who was her uncle, had much influence in the royal councils, and used it for the persecution of the Protestants. In 1547 he was arrested on a charge of treason, and ordered for execution; but before the fatal day came the king died. Norfolk was released from prison in 1553, and died the next year. His son, the Earl of Surrey, was executed in 1547.

See **FROUDE**, "History of the Reign of Henry VIII.," particularly vols. iii. and iv.; **HUME**'s and **LINGARD**'s Histories of England.

Howard, (THOMAS,) fourth Duke of Norfolk, was a grandson of the preceding. He was the only peer who at that time possessed the highest title of nobility; and, as there were no princes of the blood, his rank, together with his great wealth and abilities, rendered him the first subject in England. He is represented as generous, prudent, and moderate, and sincerely attached to the Protestant religion. In 1559 Elizabeth appointed him her lieutenant in the northern counties. By aspiring to become the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, he gave offence to Elizabeth, and was committed to the Tower in 1569. Having been released, he renewed his suit, received a promise of marriage from the captive queen, and joined a conspiracy for her liberation. For this he was condemned and executed in 1572.

See **HUME**, "History of England;" **FROUDE**, "History of England," vols. ix. and x.

Howard, (THOMAS,) Earl of Arundel, a branch of the ancient and noble family of Howard, was employed in foreign embassies by Charles I. In 1639 he was appointed commander of an army raised to subdue the Scotch; but peace was made before any important action occurred. He formed an extensive collection of Grecian antiquities and productions of ancient artists, parts of which were presented by one of his heirs to the University of Oxford, under the name of the Arundelian marbles. His grandson Henry became sixth Duke of Norfolk. The earl wrote several relations of his embassies and voyages. Died in 1646.

Howden, (JOHN FRANCIS CARADOC,) BARON, a British general, born in 1762, was the son of John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin. He entered the army in 1777. In 1801 he was one of Abercrombie's staff, and was engaged in several battles in Egypt. He afterwards commanded the British army in India, and in Portugal in 1808. In 1831 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Howden. Died in 1839.

Howden, (JOHN HOBART CARADOC,) BARON, an English diplomatist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1799. He served in the army, and gained the rank of major-general. He was sent as ambassador to Madrid in 1850.

Howe, (ALBION P.), an American general, born in Maine about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a brigadier-general in April, 1862, served at Antietam, September 17, and commanded a division at the battles of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863.

Howe, (CHARLES,) born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1661, was employed as a diplomatist by James II. He wrote "Devout Meditations," of which the poet Young says, "A greater demonstration of a sound head and a sincere heart I never saw." Died in 1745.

Howe, (ELIAS,) an eminent American inventor, born at Spencer, Massachusetts, about 1819. While employed as a machinist he made many experiments for the invention of a sewing-machine, and about 1844 entered into a partnership with Mr. George Fisher of Cambridge, who agreed to give him pecuniary assistance on condition of becoming proprietor of half the patent. In April, 1845, he finished a machine, which in essential points is esteemed by competent judges equal to any that have succeeded it. He obtained a patent in 1846. His invention not meeting in the United States with the success which he had anticipated, he resolved to visit England. He resided several years in London in great destitution, and returned in 1849, without having succeeded in making known the merits of his invention. Meanwhile the sewing-machine had been brought into general notice and favour, various improvements having been added by Mr. Singer, with whom, as an infringer of his patent, Mr. Howe had a law-suit, which was decided in his favour in 1854. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Howe raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment, in which he served as a private until ill health obliged him to resign. He died in 1867.

See the "History of the Sewing-Machine," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1867, by **JAMES PARTON**.

Howe, (JOHN,) an eminent English dissenting minister and author, born at Loughborough, May 17, 1630, was educated at Cambridge. Soon after he was ordained he was appointed domestic chaplain to Cromwell, then

Protector, at whose death he was retained in the same office by Richard Cromwell. After the latter was deposed, Howe preached at Great Torrington, until he was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662. In 1675 he became minister of a Puritan congregation in London, where he continued to labour (except during a few years of absence) until his death. He was eminent for piety, for wisdom, for profound learning, and for classical scholarship. As an author he is highly applauded for his originality, sublimity, and evangelical spirit. Among his principal works are "The Living Temple," (1674-1702,) "The Blessedness of the Righteous," "The Redeemer's Tears," (1684,) and "The Vanity of this Mortal Life." Robert Hall said, "I have learned more from John Howe than from any other author I ever read." "Nothing in the language," says William Jay, "can equal, as a whole, Howe's 'Living Temple.'" He is accounted the most philosophical thinker among the Puritan divines. Died in 1705. His complete works were published in 8 vols., 1810-22.

See EDMUND CALAMY, "Life of John Howe," 1724; H. ROGERS, "Life of John Howe," 1836; THOMAS TAYLOR, "Memoir of John Howe," 1835; SAMUEL DUNN, "Life of John Howe," 1836; "Biographia Britannica;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chaps. vii. and viii.; R. SOUTHEY, article on Howe, in "Quarterly Review" for October, 1813, (vol. x.) "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Howe, (JOHN), M.P., a noted English politician and versifier, was returned to the Convention Parliament for Cirencester in 1689, and was several times re-elected. He was conspicuous in the House for his volubility, asperity, and audacity of speech. Having turned Tory, he became in the reign of Anne a member of the privy council, and paymaster of the army. He wrote a "Panegyric on William III.," and several short poems. Died in 1721.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chaps. xi. and xiv.

Howe, (JOSIAH), an English poet and clergyman, became a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1637, and preached before Charles I. at Oxford in 1644. He wrote some epigrammatic verses prefixed to the works of Beaumont and Fletcher. Died in 1701.

Howe, (JULIA WARD), an American poetess, daughter of Samuel Ward, a banker in New York, was born in 1819. She was educated with great care, and in 1843 was married to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, with whom she has twice visited Europe, making on each occasion an extensive tour. Some of her poems possess merit of a very high order. Among the principal are "Passion-Flowers," published in 1854, and "Words for the Hour." She is the author of the deservedly popular song entitled "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Howe, (RICHARD), EARL, a distinguished English admiral, born in 1725, was the second son of Lord Emanuel Scrope Howe. He entered the navy about the age of fourteen, and obtained the rank of captain about 1747. He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war against the French. At the death of his elder brother, in 1758, he inherited the title of viscount. In 1763 and 1764 he occupied a seat at the board of admiralty, and in 1770 he became a rear-admiral of the blue, and commanded the Mediterranean fleet. From 1776 to 1778 he commanded on the coast of the United States, where he maintained his credit by skilful operations against the French fleet under D'Estaing. He was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue in 1782, and in the next year acted as first lord of the admiralty. In 1788 he was created Earl Howe. On June 1, 1794, he gained a decisive victory over the French fleet, of which he captured seven ships of the line. Died in 1799. He was regarded as the first sea-officer of his time.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" GEORGE MASON, "Life of Richard, Earl Howe;" JOHN BARROW, "Life of Lord Richard Howe," 1838.

Howe, (Dr. SAMUEL GRIDLEY), an eminent American philanthropist, born in Boston in 1801. He graduated at Brown University in 1821, and entered upon the study of medicine in his native city. In 1824 he went to Greece, and fought valiantly in the war of independence. When famine threatened that country in 1827, he came to the United States and procured large contributions of provisions, clothing, and money, which he distributed

among the Greek patriots. On his return to his native city, in 1831, he entered with ardour into a plan for establishing in that city a school for the blind; and he visited Europe, to procure information, teachers, etc. The next year (1832) he opened the institution, (Perkins Institution for the Blind,) of which he became the principal. His success in the case of Laura Bridgeman, a deaf blind mute, whom he taught to read from raised letters and instructed in religion, morality, etc., attracted great attention. (See BRIDGEMAN, LAURA.) Dr. Howe has also devoted much attention to the education of idiots, for whom a school has been established in South Boston. Besides his other labours, he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the anti-slavery cause. He is the author of a "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution," (1828,) a "Reader for the Blind," and of various essays and reports on the education of the blind and the idiotic, and other subjects. Died in 1876.

Howe, (Sir WILLIAM), an English general, was a younger brother of Admiral Richard Howe, noticed above. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Nottingham, professing to disapprove of the policy of the ministers in relation to the Americans. In 1775 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to subdue the colonies, though deficient in nearly all the qualities which constitute a great general. His constituents censured him for accepting the command. His first exploit after this promotion was the battle of Bunker Hill, (1775,) in which he lost one-third of his men present in the action. In August, 1776, he gained the battle of Long Island and took New York City. He obtained an advantage over the Americans at Brandywine in September, 1777, in consequence of which Philadelphia was occupied by his army. At his own request, he was recalled in 1778, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton. Died in 1814.

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. ix. chaps. v., vi., x., xiv., xxiii., xxv.

Höw'el THE GOOD, or **Hy'wel Dda**, a Cambrian prince of the tenth century, noted as a legislator, succeeded his father Cadell as King of Wales. After visiting Rome about 926, he framed a code of laws, which continued in force a long time.

Höw'el or **Höw'ell, (LAURENCE),** a learned English nonjuring divine, graduated at Cambridge in 1688. He wrote a "Synopsis of the Canons of the Latin Church," and other works on theology. For his pamphlet on the "Schism in the Church of England" he was convicted of sedition in 1716, and confined in Newgate until his death, in 1720.

Höw'ell, (JAMES), a British author, born in Carmarthenshire about 1595. Soon after leaving college he went to London, and, as agent of a glass-manufactory, made a tour on the continent, where he learned several languages. He was returned to Parliament in 1627, and exercised his versatile talents in several civil offices until 1643, when he was imprisoned, for reasons not positively known. He was released about 1649, and at the restoration became historiographer-royal, being the first who had that honour. He wrote "Dodona's Grove, or the Vocal Forest," a poem, (1640,) and various prose works. His "Familiar Letters" (1645) are very entertaining, and passed through ten editions before 1750. Died in 1666.

Howell, (WILLIAM), an English writer. He wrote a "History of the World from the Earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire." Died in 1683.

Howells, (WILLIAM), a popular English preacher, born in 1778. Died in 1832.

Howells, (WILLIAM DEAN), an American writer and novelist, born in Ohio in 1837. He was at first a printer and a journalist. From 1861 to 1865 he was American consul at Venice. Between 1871 and 1881, he edited the "Atlantic Monthly." Among his works are "Venetian Life," "Their Wedding Journey," "Counterfeit Presentment," "Choice Biography," &c.

Howitt, (ANNA MARY), an artist and writer, a daughter of William and Mary Howitt, was born about 1830. She has produced a work of merit called "The Art-Student in Munich," (2 vols., 1853,) and "The School of Life," (Boston, 1855,) which is highly com-

mended. She was recently married to a son of the poet Alaric Watts.

Howitt, (MARY), a popular English authoress and moralist, born at Uttoxeter about 1804. Her maiden name was BORTHAM. She was educated as a member of the Society of Friends, and was married to William Howitt in 1823. They published jointly "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems," (1823), "The Desolation of Eyam, and other Poems," (1827), "The Book of the Seasons," (1831), and "The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," (1852), the most complete work on that subject in English. Mary Howitt is sole author of numerous instructive books, among which are "Hope on, Hope ever," (3d edition, 1844), "Hymns and Fire-side Verses," (1839), "Sowing and Reaping," (1840), and "Sketches of Natural History," (8th edition, 1853.) She has translated many works of Frederika Bremer, and several stories of Hans Christian Andersen. "Her language," says Professor Wilson, "is chaste and simple, her feelings tender and pure, and her observation of nature accurate and intense." ("Blackwood's Magazine," vol. xxiv.)

Howitt, (RICHARD), a poet and physician, a brother of William Howitt. He published in 1830 "Antediluvian Sketches, and other Poems," which was noticed favourably by the reviewers. "Richard too," says Professor Wilson, "has a true poetical feeling and no small poetical power." He settled in Melbourne, Australia, and wrote "Impressions of Australia Felix," (1845.)

Howitt, (WILLIAM), an eminent English author, born at Heanor, in Derbyshire, in 1795, was educated as a member of the Society of Friends. His first published work was "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems," (1823,) partly written by his wife. Their other joint productions have been noticed in the article on MARY HOWITT. He wrote a "History of Priestcraft," (1834,) which was very successful, and often reprinted, "Rural Life of England," (1837,) and "Colonization and Christianity," (1839.) In 1840 William and Mary Howitt removed to Heidelberg, where they passed several years. His "Rural and Domestic Life in Germany" (1842) was received with favour both by the English and Germans. He published "Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Poets Illustrated," (2 vols., 1847.) He described his adventures and labours in Australia (where he passed about two years) in his "Land, Labour, and Gold," (2 vols., 1855.) Among his important works are "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, Battle-Fields," etc., (1839-41,) and a "History of England," (1861.) The last few years of his life were much occupied with investigating the questions of spiritualism. He died in 1879.

See PROFESSOR WILSON, "Noctes Ambrosianæ," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1831.

Howley, (WILLIAM), an English prelate, born at Ropley, in Hampshire, in 1765. He became Bishop of London in 1813, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1828. He published several sermons. Died in 1848.

Howson, (JOHN), an English theologian, born in London in 1556. After having occupied the see of Oxford, he became Bishop of Durham in 1628. He wrote and preached numerous discourses against the Roman Catholics, which were printed. Died in 1631.

Howson, (JOHN SAUL), an English divine, born about 1815. He published, with W. J. Conybeare, "The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," (2 vols., 1850-52.) and is the author of numerous other works. In 1867 he was appointed to the deanery of Chester. Died in 1885.

Höyer, hō'yer, (ANDREAS), a Danish historian and jurist, born at Karlum, published a "Life of Frederick IV.," (1732,) and other works. Died in 1739.

Hoyer, ho'yer, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), a German military officer and writer, born at Dresden in 1767, published a "Dictionary of Artillery." Died in 1848.

Hoy'er, [Fr. pron. hwā'yā'], (MICHEL), a Flemish priest and Latin poet, born in 1593; died in 1650.

Hoyle, hoi, (EDMUND), an Englishman, born in 1672, wrote popular treatises on Whist and other games. Died in 1769.

Hoyt, (EPAPHRAS), a historical and military writer, born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1765. He published

"Cavalry Discipline," (1797,) and "Antiquarian Researches," (1824.) He was a major-general of militia. Died in 1850.

Hoyt, (RALPH), an American Episcopal clergyman and poet, born in New York in 1810. He published "The Chant of Life, and other Poems," (1844.)

Hoz, de la, dà lã òth, (JUAN), a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Madrid about 1620, wrote an admirable comedy, "El Castigo de la Miseria." Died after 1689.

Hozier, d'. See D'HOZIER.

Hrimfaxi. See NÖRVL.

Hrotsvitha, hrots'vee'tã, also written **Hrosuitha, Hroswitha, and Roswitha,** a celebrated German poetess of the tenth century, born in Lower Saxony, was educated in the convent of Gandersheim. She wrote Latin poems, which are valuable monuments of the literature of that time, and six dramas, (in Latin,) that rank among the best productions of the kind in the middle ages. Among her poems was one in hexameters, containing the history of Otto I., only half of which is extant.

See GUSTAV FREYTAG, "Dissertatio de Hrosuitha," 1839; DAUBER, "Die Nonne von Gandersheim," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hrungnir, hrung'nir, in the Norse mythology, a giant, who, on his horse Gullfaxi, ("Goldmane,") visited Asgard, and, having become intoxicated, defied the gods, and threatened to carry Valhalla to Jötunheim, (the "habitation of the giants.") He was slain by Thor, who gave Gullfaxi to his own son Jarnsaxa. Some explain the foregoing myth by supposing Hrungnir (whose name they derive from *hruga*, to "heap up") to be a lofty mountain piled up to the sky, thus appearing to menace heaven itself. Its summit being smitten and rent by the lightning, is compared by the Norse poets to the head of a giant whose skull Thor ("thunder") broke with his terrible hammer.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 69-71, 174.

Hrym, hreem, sometimes written **Rymer,** in the Northern mythology, the leader of the Frost-giants (Hrimthursar) in the great battle against the gods at Ragnarök. The name is clearly another form of *Hrim*, "frost," and cognate with the Latin *rima* ("hoarfrost"), and the Sanscrit *himã*, (Gr. *χιμα*), "frost," or "winter."

Hua, hū'ã, (EUSTACHE ANTOINE,) a French lawyer, born at Mantes in 1759, was a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. He became in 1818 attorney-general in the court of cassation. Died in 1836.

Huabalde. See HUBALD.

Huarte, oo-ar'tã, (JUAN DE DIOS,) a Spanish physician and philosopher, born in Navarre about 1535. He published about 1580 a remarkable book, entitled "Examen de Ingenios para las Scienziyas," which was often reprinted and translated. The English version was called "Trial of Wits." It contains some new truths, with many bold paradoxes. Died about 1600.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Huascar, hwã's'kar, an Inca of Peru, a son of Huayna Capac, whom he succeeded in 1525, was defeated in battle and dethroned by his brother Atahualpa in 1532. (See ATAHUALPA.)

Huayna Capac, hwī'nã kã-pãk', Inca of Peru, ascended the throne in 1493. He extended his dominions by conquest, and enriched them by the arts of peace. Died in 1525.

Hu'bãld, written also Huabalde, Hucbald, and Hugnald, [Lat. HUBAL'DUS], a Flemish monk of Saint-Amand, born about 840 A.D., wrote a treatise on music, and Latin verses in praise of baldness, in which every word begins with C; for example,

"Carmina Clarionæ Calvis Cantate Camænæ."

Died in 930.

Hub'bard, (WILLIAM), a historian, born in England in 1621, was ordained minister at Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1656. He died in 1704, leaving in manuscript a "History of New England," which was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1815.

Hube, hoo'bëh, (R.), a Polish jurist, born at Warsaw in 1803, published "Principles of Penal Law," (1830,) and other works. He was appointed councillor of state at Saint Petersburg in 1843, after which he was employed in the compilation of a new penal and civil code.

Huber, hoo'ber, (FRANCIS,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1750. The taste for nature and the habit of observation which he derived from his father were confirmed by the lectures of Saussure. At the age of fifteen his sight began to fail, and was before long quite lost. Soon after the occurrence of this privation he married Mdlle. Lullin, and was blessed with domestic happiness. Pursuing his researches into the economy and habits of bees, by the aid of his servant, he made many interesting discoveries, and in 1792 published "New Observations on Bees," which excited a great sensation. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of other similar institutions. He also wrote a "Memoir on the Origin of Wax," and a few other treatises. Died in 1830 or 1831.

See AUGUSTIN PYRAME DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ecrits de F. Huber," 1832; "Monthly Review," in the Appendix of vol. lxxxii., 1817.

Huber, (JOHANN,) an artist, born in Geneva in 1722, was intimate with Voltaire, of whose domestic life he drew several pictures. He was noted for skill in cutting profiles in paper or parchment, and wrote "Observations on the Flight of Birds of Prey," (1784.) Died in 1790.

Huber, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent Swiss anatomist, born at Bâle in 1707, was a pupil of Haller, whom he assisted in his "Swiss Flora." He was chosen professor of anatomy at Göttingen about 1737, and became professor and court physician at Cassel in 1742. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His principal work is a "Treatise on the Spinal Marrow," (1739.) Died in 1778.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Huber, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) an eminent Swiss painter, born at Bâle in 1668, studied several years in Italy. He worked mostly in his native place. He painted portraits and history with rapidity and success. On account of his brilliant colouring, he was surnamed THE SWISS TINTORET. Died in 1748.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Huber, kü'bai'r' or hoo'ber, (LOUIS FERDINAND,) a distinguished *littérateur*, son of Michael, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1764. In 1794 he married Theresa, the widow of John George Forster and daughter of the eminent philologist Heyne. He became in 1798 editor of the "Allgemeine Zeitung" at Stuttgart. He wrote several dramas, and a collection of popular tales. Died in 1804.

Huber, (MARIE,) a Swiss authoress and Protestant theologian, remarkable for her peculiar religious views, which appear to have been a mixture of rationalism and mysticism, was born at Geneva in 1695. She wrote, besides other religious and moral works, "Letters on the Religion essential to Man, as distinguished from that which is Conventional," (*accessoire*,) (1738,) in which she uses a very subtle dialectic, and "The Insane (or Foolish) World preferred to the Wise," ("Le Monde fol préféré au Monde sage," 2 vols., 1731-44.) Died at Lyons in 1753.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Huber, (MICHAEL,) a German translator, born at Frontenhausen, in Bavaria, in 1727. He lived many years in Paris, and became professor of French at Leipzig in 1766. He made good French translations of many German works, among which were Gessner's poems and Winckelmann's "History of Ancient Art," (3 vols., 1781.) Died in 1804.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Huber, (PETER, or PIERRE,) son of Francis, noticed above, published a "History of the Habits of Indigenous Ants," "Observations on Drones," and other zoological treatises. Died in 1841.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812, and October, 1815.

Huber, (THERESE,) a German novelist, born at Göttingen in 1764, was a daughter of C. G. Heyne, the philologist. She was married to John George Forster, an eminent author, in 1784, and to Ludwig F. Huber (noticed above) in 1794. Died at Augsburg in 1829.

Huber, (VICTOR AIMÉ,) a historian and critic, son of Louis Ferdinand, noticed above, was born at Stuttgart in 1800. He popularized Spanish literature in Germany

by his "History of the Cid" (1829) and his "Sketches of Spain," (4 vols., 1828-35.) For many years he was professor of languages and history at Marburg and Berlin.

Huber, hü'ber, [Lat. HUBERUS,] (ULRICH,) a Dutch jurist, born at Dokkum in 1636. In 1665 he was chosen professor of law at Franeker. He published many able treatises on civil law, among which are "De Jure Civitatis," (1672,) and "Praelectiones ad Pandectas," (1686.) From the former Rousseau derived many of the ideas or principles of his "Contrat Social." Died in 1694.

See VITRINGA, "Oratio in Excessum U. Huberi," 1694; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Hubert, kü'bai'r', (FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1744; died in 1809.

Hubert, (MATHIEU,) an eloquent French preacher, born near Mayenne in 1640. He taught belles-lettres in various colleges, preached in Paris and the provinces, and died in 1717. His Sermons were published in 5 vols., (1725.)

Huberus. See HUBER, (ULRICH.)

Hübner or **Huebner**, hüp'ner, (JOHANN,) a German geographer and teacher, born at or near Zittau in 1668. His "Questions on Ancient and Modern Geography" (1693) was often reprinted. Died in 1731.

Hübner or **Huebner**, (RUDOLF JULIUS BENNO,) a skilful German historical painter, born at Oels, in Silesia, in 1806, was a pupil of Schadow. He settled at Dresden in 1839, and became a professor in the Academy of Arts in that city in 1841. His works are admired for grace of expression and beauty of colour. Among his masterpieces are "Boaz and Ruth," "Christ and the Evangelists," "The Golden Age," and "Felicity and Sleep."

Hübner, von, fon hüp'ner, (JOSEPH ALEXANDER,) an Austrian diplomatist, born in Vienna in 1811, was ambassador to the French court, and signed the treaty of peace at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

Hübsch or **Huebsch**, hüpsh, (HEINRICH,) a German architect, born at Weinheim, Baden, in 1795.

Huc, hük, (Abbé ÉVARISTE RÉGIS,) a French Catholic missionary and traveller, born at Toulouse in 1813. He went to China in 1839, learned the Chinese language, and laboured as a missionary. About the end of 1845 he visited Lassa, the capital of Thibet, where he was permitted to remain only a few weeks. Having returned to France in 1852, he published his very curious and amusing "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China," ("Souvenirs d'un Voyage dans la Tartarie," etc., 2 vols., 1852,) which obtained a wide popularity, and was translated into English by W. Hazlitt, Jr. He afterwards published "The Chinese Empire," (2 vols., 1854,) and "Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet," (3 vols., 1857.) Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1857; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1855.

Hucbald. See HUBALD.

Huch. See EPINUS.

Huchtenburgh, van, vãn hük'ten-bürg', written also **Hugtenburg**, (JAKOB,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem in 1639, was a pupil of Berghe. He went in his youth to Rome, where he worked with success until his death, in 1669.

Huchtenburgh, **Hugtenburg**, or **Huchtenburg**, van, (JAN,) an excellent Dutch painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1646. He studied in Italy and Paris with Van der Meulen, acquired a high reputation for battle-pieces, and was employed by Prince Eugene to paint those actions in which he and Marlborough commanded. He was also a skilful engraver. Died in 1733.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hud'dart, (JOSEPH,) F.R.S., an English navigator and hydrographer, born at Altonby in 1741, was for many years a captain in the service of the East India Company. He was a skilful nautical surveyor, and published some valuable charts. Died in 1816.

Hudde, hüd'deh, (JAN,) born at Amsterdam about 1636, was councillor, treasurer, and burgomaster of his native city. He was well versed in mathematics, on which he wrote some able treatises. Died in 1704.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Hud's-des-ford, (GEORGE,) a humorous English poet, who lived about 1800. He wrote several burlesque poems, "Topsy-Turvy," (1790.) "Salmagundi," (1793,) and "Imperial Mushroom," (1805.)

Huddesford or Hud's-des-ford, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English antiquary, was principal of Trinity College, Oxford, and wrote the lives of Leland, Hearne, and Anthony Wood. Died in 1772.

Huddleston, (Sir JOHN WALTER,) an English lawyer, born in Dublin in 1817. He was called to the bar in 1839, took silk in 1857, and was promoted to the bench in 1875. In 1872 he married Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

Huddleston, (ROBERT,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1776, published a new edition of Toland's "History of the Druids," (1814.) Died in 1826.

Hud'son, (HENRY or HENDRIK,) an eminent English navigator, of whose early life nothing is known. In 1607 he commanded a vessel sent by some London merchants to discover a direct route to India by way of the North pole or Northern Ocean. Having advanced beyond 80° north latitude, he was prevented by the ice from making farther progress, and returned. He made several other unsuccessful attempts in that direction. In the service of the Dutch East India Company, he discovered in 1609 the river of New York which bears his name. He renewed the enterprise in April, 1610, and discovered and explored Hudson Bay, in which he passed the winter and suffered much for want of provisions. As he was returning in 1611, his crew mutinied, and, forcing the captain with eight men into a small boat, abandoned them to their fate. They were never heard of afterwards.

Hüd'son, (HENRY NORMAN,) an Episcopal clergyman, born in Cornwall, Vermont, in 1814, published "Lectures on Shakspeare," (2 vols., 1848,) and edited the Works of Shakspeare, (11 vols., 1850-57.)

Hudson, (JOHN,) D.D., a learned English critic, born in Cumberland in 1662, was for many years a tutor in Oxford University, and from 1701 until his death librarian of the Bodleian Library. He published excellent editions of Thucydides, Longinus, Josephus, "Æsop's Fables," etc. Died in 1719.

Hudson, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born in Devonshire in 1701. He was a pupil of Richardson, after whose death he was the most fashionable or successful artist in that line in London until he was surpassed by his own pupil, Joshua Reynolds, about 1754. Among his works is a portrait of Handel. Died in 1779.

Hudson, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an eminent English botanist, born in Westmoreland in 1730, resided in London as an apothecary. He was one of the first in England that adopted the Linnæan system, and in 1762 published an "English Flora," ("Flora Anglica,") which procured him admission into the Royal Society. Died in 1793.

Hue, *hü*, (FRANÇOIS,) born at Fontainebleau, France, in 1757, became a valet to the dauphin. In the reign of terror he served the royal family at the risk of his life, and was imprisoned. He wrote "The Last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI.," (1806.) Died in 1819.

Huebner. See HÜBNER.

Huebsch. See HÜBSCH.

Huegel. See HÜGEL.

Huel, *hü'ël'*, (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French philosopher, born at Mattaincourt in 1690; died in 1769.

Huellmann. See HÜLLMANN.

Huerta. See HORTO.

Huerta, de la, dà là wër'tà, (VINCENTE GARCIA,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Zafrá in 1729, was the leader of the national school of poetry, in opposition to the partisans of the French models. He produced in 1778 the tragedy of "Rachel," ("Raquel,") which was performed with great applause in Madrid and in Italy. He wrote other poems, ("Obras poéticas,") 2 vols., 1778,) and was the editor of the "Spanish Theatre," ("Teatro Español,") a selection from the best Spanish dramatists, with notes, (17 vols., 1788.) Died in 1797.

See BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole."

Huet, *hü'ët'*, (PAUL,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1804, gained medals of the first class in 1848 and 1855.

Huet, (PIERRE DANIEL,) an eminent French critic and scholar, born at Caen in February, 1630, was educated at Paris. In 1652, in company with Bochart, he visited the court of Christina of Sweden, which then offered rare attractions to the learned; but he soon returned to Caen, and passed many years in various studies. He was appointed in 1670 sub-preceptor of the dauphin, and was the principal editor of the well-known series of the Latin classics "ad usum Delphini," ("for the use of the dauphin.") In 1674 he became a member of the French Academy, and in 1685 Bishop of Avranches. He wrote numerous able critical and religious works, (in Latin and French,) among which the best-known is his "Demonstratio Evangelica," (1679.) This was for a long time a standard work on the Evidences of Christianity. Died in 1721.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Huet;" SAINT-MAURICE, "Éloge de D. Huet," 1850; HUET'S Autobiographic Memoirs, entitled "Commentarius de Rebus ad eum pertinentibus," 1718, (translated into English by JOHN AIKIN, 2 vols., 1810;) "Huetiana," Paris, 1722; BRÜCKER, "History of Philosophy;" ABBÉ FLOTTES, "Étude sur Daniel Huet," 1857; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for August, 1810.

Huet de Froberville, *hü'ä' deh fro'bër'vel'*, (CLAUDE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born at Romorantin in 1752; died in 1838.

Huette, *hü'ët'*, (LOUIS,) a French optician, born at Rennes in 1756; died in 1805.

Hufeland, *hoo'feh-lánt'*, (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) an excellent German physician and medical writer, was born at Langensalza (Prussian Saxony) in 1762. He became professor at Jena in 1793, and afterwards physician to the King of Prussia. In 1809 he obtained the chair of special pathology and therapeutics at Berlin. He produced in 1796 a celebrated work on the "Art of Prolonging Life," ("Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern,") often reprinted and translated. Among his other works are a "System of Practical Medicine," (2 vols., 1800-05,) and "Enchiridion Medicum," (1836; 9th edition, 1851.) Died in 1836.

See F. L. AUGUSTIN, "Hufelands Leben und Wirken für Wissenschaft, Staat und Menschheit," 1837; STOURDJA, "Hufeland, Esquisse de sa Vie et de sa Mort," 1837.

Hufeland, (GOTTLIEB,) a German jurist, born at Dantzic in 1760, was professor of law at Halle, where he died in 1817. He wrote a "Manual of the Law of Nature."

Hüfnagel. See HÖFNAEGEL.

Hug, *höög*, (JOHANN LEONHARD,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Constance in 1763. His "Introduction to the Books of the New Testament" is highly esteemed, and has been translated into French and English. Died in 1846.

Hugbald. See HUBALD.

Hügel or Huegel, *von hin hüg'el*, (KARL ALEXANDER ANSELM,) BARON, a German traveller and naturalist, was born at Ratisbon in 1796. He performed a scientific exploration of Greece, Egypt, India, and other parts of Asia, about 1831-36, and brought home large collections of objects of natural history, coins, etc. He published "Cashmere and the Dominion of the Sikhs," (4 vols., 1842,) "The Basin of Cabool," ("Das Becken von Kabul,") 2 vols., 1852, and other works. Died, 1870.

Hugenius. See HUYGENS.

Huger, *ü'jee'*, (BENJAMIN,) an American general, born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825. He led a division of the army that fought against the Union at Fair Oaks, May 31, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

Huger, (FRANCIS KINLOCK,) an officer, born in South Carolina in 1764. He joined Dr. Eric Bollman in an attempt to release La Fayette from the dungeon of Olmutz; but they failed, and were imprisoned. He served as a colonel in the war of 1812. Died in 1855.

Huger, (ISAAC,) an uncle of the preceding, was born about 1725. He served as a brigadier-general in the Revolution, and rendered distinguished service at the sieges of Savannah and Charleston. In the battle of Guilford Court-House he commanded the right wing of the American army. Died in 1782.

Hug'ford, (IGNAZIO,) an artist, born of English parents at Florence in 1703, was a noted connoisseur and a skilful painter. Died in 1778.

Hūg'gīnīs, (WILLIAM, F.R.S., an English astronomer of the present age, especially distinguished for his observations and discoveries made with the spectroscope on the sun and stars. He was secretary and afterwards president of the Royal A-stronomical Society.

Hugh, [Fr. HUGUES,] a French prelate, eminent for talents and piety, was chosen Archbishop of Besançon in 1031. Died in 1066.

Hugh (Hughes) I, Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Henry, and grandson of Duke Robert, whom he succeeded in 1075. In 1078 he retired into a convent, resigning his dukedom to his brother Eudes. Died in 1093.

Hugh (Hughes) II, Duke of Burgundy, nephew of the preceding, succeeded in 1102 his father Eudes, who went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Died in 1142.

Hugh (Hughes) III, Duke of Burgundy, succeeded his father, Eudes II., in 1162. About 1190 he followed Philip Augustus of France in a crusade, and when that king turned back, Hugues took command of the French. He died at Tyre in 1192, and left his dukedom to his son, Eudes III.

Hugh (Hughes) IV, son of Eudes III., born in 1212, inherited the dukedom in 1218: He died in 1272, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

Hugh (Hughes) V, Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert II., inherited the title in 1308, and died prematurely in 1315, leaving the dukedom to his brother, Eudes IV.

Hugh (Hughes) DE CLUNY, (dēh klū'ne'), a French monk, born at Semur about 1024, became Abbot of Cluny in 1048. He was consulted on important questions by several kings and popes. Died in 1109.

Hugh (Hughes) D'AMIENS, (dā'mē-āN'), a French prelate and writer, reputed one of the most learned theologians of his time, was chosen Archbishop of Rouen in 1130. Died in 1164.

See "Gallia Christiana," tome ii.

Hugh (Hughes) DE FLAVIGNY, (dēh flā'vèn'ye'), a French monk, born in 1065, was chosen Abbot of Flavigny in 1097. He wrote the "Chronicle of Verdun," which contains valuable historical data.

Hugh (Hughes) DE FLEURY (dēh flū're') or DE SAINTE-MARIE, (dēh sânt'mā're'), a French monk, who was eminent for his knowledge. He asserted the divine right of kings in an able treatise "On Royal Power and Sacerdotal Dignity," and wrote a general History. Died about 1125.

Hugh OF PROVENCE, King of Italy, was a son of Theobald, (or Thibault,) Count of Provence. Favoured by the pope, John X., and by many Lombard chiefs, he obtained the crown of Italy in 926 A.D., but was expelled by Berenger in 947, and died the same year.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedia."

Hugh (Hughes) DE SAINT-CHEP, (dēh sânt'shair'), a learned French monk and cardinal, was born near Vienne. His most important work was a concordance of the Bible, said to be the first ever compiled. He used the Latin in this work. Died in 1263.

Hugh (Hughes) DE SAINT-VICTOR, (dēh sânt'vek'tor'), a monk, born near Ypres, entered the monastery of Saint-Victor, in Paris, in 1118. He wrote theological works which had a high reputation. Died in 1140.

Hugh Capet. See CAPET.

Hugh the Great, [Fr. HUGUES LE GRAND, hūg leh grōn,] Duke of France and Count of Paris, a powerful noble, was the son of Robert, Count of Paris, and the father of Hugh Capet. He married a sister of Otho, King of Germany, and waged war against Louis d'Outre-Mer. Died in 956.

Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, third son of Henry I., King of France, born in 1057, was noted for chivalrous courage. He departed in 1096 on a crusade, and distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch. He was killed in battle in 1102.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Hughes, hūz, (Rev. GRIFFITH,) an English minister of Saint Lacy's parish, Barbadoes, published in 1750 a "Natural History of Barbadoes."

Hughes, (JABEZ,) an English writer, born in 1685, was a brother of John Hughes, the poet, noticed below. He published translations from Claudian, Lucan, Suetonius, and Cervantes. Died in 1731.

Hughes, (JOHN,) an English poet and essayist, born at Marlborough in 1677, was educated in London, where he mostly resided. He filled, besides other civil posts, that of secretary to the commissioners of the peace. His character and talents secured him the friendship of Addison, Pope, and Congreve. He contributed numerous well-written essays to the "Spectator," "Tatler," and "Guardian," and once had a fair reputation as a poet. His best poem is "The Siege of Damascus," a tragedy, which was first performed on the last night of the author's life, and was very successful. He made good translations from Fontenelle and Vertot. Swift having classed him in the ranks of mediocrity, Pope answered, "What he wanted in genius he made up as an honest man." Addison had so good an opinion of his ability that he requested him to write the fifth act of "Cato," which, however, he declined. Died in 1720.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" "Biographia Britannica."

Hughes, hūz, (JOHN,) an eminent Roman Catholic prelate, born in Ireland in 1798. He came to America in 1817, and preached several years in Philadelphia. He became Bishop of New York about 1840, and was raised to the rank of archbishop in 1850. He published several sermons and lectures. He was a man of great ability, and was particularly distinguished for his skill in dialectics. Died in 1864.

See JOHN R. G. HASSARD, "Life of John Hughes," 1866.

Hughes, (JOHN,) an English writer and artist, was the father of Thomas Hughes, M.P. He published in 1822 an "Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone," (with good etchings by himself,) which was praised by Sir Walter Scott. He also wrote some poetical pieces.

Hughes, (THOMAS,) an English author, social economist, and barrister, born in Berkshire in October, 1823. His father was John Hughes, noticed above, whom Christopher North calls "Bullar of Brazemose." He acquired celebrity by a work of fiction entitled "Tom Brown's School-Days," (1857,) which quickly passed through several editions. This story is continued in his "Tom Brown at Oxford." He is a warm friend of the working-classes, and represented Lambeth in Parliament, to which he was elected in 1865 by the Liberals. He also represented Frome 1868-74. He became a queen's counsel in 1869, and a county court judge in 1882. Among his later works are "Memoir of a Brother," and "A Memoir of Daniel Macmillan," (1882).

Hughes, (THOMAS SMART,) an English historian, graduated at Cambridge as M.A. in 1811. He became prebendary of Peterborough in 1827, and rector of Hardwick in 1832. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Accession of Victoria, 1760-1837," (7 vols., 1836,) a continuation of Hume and Smollett. Died in 1847.

Hugi, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a Swiss naturalist, born in 1795. Among his works is a "Treatise on Glaciers."

Hugo, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French monk, born at Saint-Mihiel in 1667, became Abbé of Estizal. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Saint Norbert," (1707,) and a "History of Moses," (1709). Died in 1739.

Hugo, (FRANÇOIS VICTOR,) a son of Victor Marie, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1828. He produced a version of Shakspeare's Sonnets, (1857-).

Hugo, hoo'go, (GUSTAV,) a German jurist, distinguished for his profound knowledge of Roman law, was born at Lorrach, in Baden, in 1764. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of law in that city in 1792. His principal work, a "Manual of a Course of Civil Law," consisting of seven volumes, with different titles, ranks among the standard productions of modern jurisprudence. Died at Göttingen in 1844.

See H. EYSENHARDT, "Zur Erinnerung an G. Hugo," 1845.

Hu'go, (HERMAN,) a learned Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1588, became chaplain to General Spinola. He was the author of a treatise on the invention of letters, "De prima Scribendi Origine," (1617,) and a few other works. Died in 1629.

Hugo, (J. ABEL,) a French *littérateur*, brother of Victor Hugo, was born about 1798. Among his works are "Picturesque France," (3 vols., 1833,) and "Military

France," a history of the French armies from 1792 to 1833, (5 vols., 1834.) Died in 1855.

Hugo, (JOSEPH LÉOPOLD SIGISBERT,) a French general and count, born at Nancy in 1774. After serving Joseph Bonaparte as marshal of the palace at Naples, he fought for him in Spain as general of brigade from 1809 to 1813, gained several victories, and was raised to the rank of general of division. In 1823 he published "Memoirs of General Hugo." Died in 1828.

See JULES NOLLET-FABERT, "Le Général J. L. S. Hugo," 8vo, 1853: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hugo, hū'gō', (VICTOR MARIE,) VICOMTE, a celebrated French lyric poet and novelist, a son of the preceding, was born at Besançon in 1802. His mother, Sophie Trébuchet, was a Vendean royalist, with whose political sentiments he sympathized in his youth. His first poem, "On the Advantages of Study," (1817), obtained an honourable mention from the Académie Française. He received prizes for several royalist odes in 1818, and married Mdlle. Foucher in 1822. In the same year he published the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads," which quickly raised him to the first rank among the French poets of his time. He produced "Cromwell," a drama, (1827,) and a volume of odes, entitled "Les Orientales," (1828,) remarkable for richness of imagination. The literati of France having ranged themselves in two hostile schools, styled the Classic and the Romantic, Victor Hugo became the recognized chief of the latter, formed mostly of young men. Of his dramas, "Hernani" (first acted in 1830) and "Marion Delorme" (1831) proved brilliant successes. Among his most successful and popular works are "Notre Dame de Paris," a romance, (1831), "Le Roi s'amuse," a drama, (1832,) "Les Misérables," a novel, (1862,) "The Toilers of the Sea," (1865,) and poems entitled "The Leaves of Autumn," ("Les Feuilles d'Automne,") which, says a French critic in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "contain beauties of the first order." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1841, and raised to the rank of a peer in 1845. He gave his cordial adhesion to the republic of 1848, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly by the voters of Paris. He opposed Cavaignac, and in 1849 joined the party of advanced democrats, of whom he became a leader and distinguished orator. For his opposition to the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was banished. He retired to the island of Guernsey, where he resided for many years. Returning to France on the fall of the Empire, he was elected to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, but resigned early in 1871 and retired to Brussels. He was soon afterwards expelled from Belgium, and returned to France. During his exile he published several works, including a historical work entitled "Napoléon le Petit," ("Napoleon the Little," 1852,) and poetical "Contemplations," which are much admired. Of his later publications, "L'Homme qui rit" is perhaps the most important. He died in Paris in May, 1885.

SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," 1846; CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie de V. Hugo," 1848; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1843, and October, 1862.

Hu-go-li'nus, (or hoo-go-le'nus,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Bologna; died about 1233.

Hugtenburg. See HUCHTENBURG.

Hugues Capet. See CAPET.

Huijgens. See HUYGENS.

Huillard-Bréholles, ü-e'lä'r' brä'ol', (J. L. ALPHONSE,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1817, published, with M. E. Ruelle, a "History of the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1843.)

Hulaku or Hulakoo. See HOOLAKOO.

Huldericus. See HULDRICH.

Huldreich, hool't'rik, [Lat. HULDERICUS,] (JOHANN JACOB,) a Swiss divine, born at Zurich in 1683, was a professor of law in the university of that town. He published a few religious works, and "Miscellanea Tigurina," (3 vols., 1722.) Died in 1731.

See ZIMMERMANN, "Vita Huldérici," 1732.

Hulin or Hüllin, hü'län', (PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French general, born in Paris in 1758. He became general of brigade in 1804, commandant at Vienna in 1805, and in 1807 general of division. He had the chief

command at Paris when the conspirator Malet made his daring attempt in 1812, and was shot in the face by Malet. He was banished in 1815. Died in 1841.

Hull, (EDWARD,) an English geologist, born about 1810. In 1867 he was appointed director of the geological survey of Ireland. He has published numerous important works on geological subjects.

Hull, (ISAAC,) an American commodore, born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1775. He distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli, and at the commencement of the war of 1812 was in command of the frigate Constitution. In July of the same year, while cruising off New York, he fell in with a British squadron, which pursued him in hot chase for three days and nights, but which, by his skill in seamanship, he managed to escape. On August 19 following, he captured, after a close action of thirty minutes, the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres, with the loss of only fourteen in killed and wounded, while that of the Guerriere was seventy-nine. This was the first naval action after the declaration of war; and in acknowledgment of Captain Hull's distinguished services Congress presented him with a gold medal. He subsequently commanded the United States squadron in the Pacific and in the Mediterranean. Died in Philadelphia in 1843.

Hull, (THOMAS,) an English actor and poet, born in London in 1728, composed and altered numerous plays. His most popular poem is "Richard Plantagenet," a legendary tale, (1774.) Died in 1808.

Hull, (WILLIAM,) an officer in the American Revolution, born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1753. He joined the Revolutionary army at Cambridge at the head of a company of volunteers in 1775. He took part in many of the battles of the war, and for his gallant services in conducting the expedition against Morrisiana he was honoured with a vote of thanks by Congress. After the war he became a major-general in the Massachusetts militia, and in 1805 was appointed by Jefferson Governor of the Territory of Michigan. On the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, he was appointed to the command of the Northwestern army; and in August of the same year he surrendered with 2000 troops to the British under General Brock, at Detroit. For this act he was tried by court-martial, in 1814, and sentenced to be shot. President Madison remitted the sentence in consideration of General Hull's age and services. He published a defence of himself before the court-martial, (1814.) Died in 1825.

Hullah, (JOHN PYKE,) an English composer and popular teacher of music, was born in 1812. He composed the music of Dickens's comic opera "The Village Coquettes," (1836.) About 1840 he introduced a new system of instruction in vocal music, which was very successful. He became professor of vocal music in King's College, London, in 1844, and held that office until 1874. In 1872 he was appointed musical inspector for the United Kingdom. In 1882 he was granted a civil list pension of £150 a year. Died in February, 1884.

Hüll'man'del, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) an excellent lithographer, born in London in 1789. He made several improvements in the art of lithography, and invented the process of lithotint. He published, in 1824, "The Art of Drawing on Stone." Died in 1850.

Hüllmann or Huellmann, hü'l'män, (KARL DIETRICH,) a German historian and antiquary, born at Erdborn in 1765, became a professor at Bonn. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Origin of Ranks or Orders (Stände) in Germany," (3 vols., 1808,) and a "History of the Commerce of the Greeks," (1839.) Died in 1846.

Hull'ock, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in the county of Durham about 1764, practised in London with success, and was made one of the barons in the exchequer court in 1823. Died in 1829.

Hülls, (JONATHAN,) an English mechanic and inventor, obtained in 1736 a patent for a "machine for carrying ships out of, or into, any harbour against wind and tide." This machine was to be moved by steam-power, but failed because he did not use the proper means to transfer the motion from the piston to the axle.

Hulot, hū'lo', (HENRI,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1732, translated into French fifty books of Justinian's Pandects, (7 vols., 1803.) Died in 1775.

Hulse, hūl'ss, (Rev. JOHN,) born at Middlewich, England, in 1708, founded the Hulsean Lecture of the University of Cambridge, in which he had graduated. Died in 1790.

Hulsemann, hōōl'seh-mān', (JOHANN,) a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Essen in 1602, was professor of divinity at Leipsic. Died in 1661.

Hulsius, hūl'se-us, (ANTOON,) a Protestant scholar and theologian, born in 1615, became professor of divinity and Oriental languages at Leyden. Died in 1685.

Hulsius, (HENDRIK,) a theological writer, son of the preceding, was born at Breda in 1654; died in 1723.

Hulst, van der, vān der hūl'st, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1652, was successful in painting flowers, fruits, etc. He studied or worked in Rome. Died in 1708.

Hulthel, van, vān hūl'tem, (CHARLES JOSEPH FMANUEL,) a Belgian bibliomaniac, born at Ghent in 1764. He made a vast collection of books, manuscripts, etc., which were purchased by the Belgian government for 279,400 francs. Died in 1832. A catalogue of his library was published in 6 vols., 1836.

Hultz, hōōl'ts, (JOHANN,) a German architect, of whom little is known. The completion of the great tower of the cathedral of Cologne is ascribed to him. It was finished in the first half of the fifteenth century.

Humann, hū'mān', (JEAN GEORGES,) a French financier, born at Strasburg in 1780, became minister of finance in 1832; died in 1842.

Humbert, a French Dominican monk and writer, born at Romans about 1200; died in 1277.

Humbert, CARDINAL, an eminent French Benedictine monk, born in Burgundy; died about 1063.

Humbert, (JEAN,) a Swiss Orientalist, born at Geneva in 1792, published an "Arabian Anthology," with French versions, (1819.) Died in 1851.

Humbert, (JOSEPH AMABLE,) a French general, born of humble parents at Rouvray, in Lorraine, about 1760. He served under Hoche against the Vendean royalists. In 1798, as general of division, he commanded the army of about 1500 men which invaded Ireland, where, after gaining a victory over General Lake, he was forced to surrender to Lord Cornwallis. By aspiring to the hand of Pauline, widow of Leclerc and sister of Bonaparte, he offended the First Consul. He consulted his safety by emigrating to the United States, where he lived in obscurity. Died at New Orleans in 1823.

Humbert IV., King of Italy, eldest son of the late king Victor Emmanuel, was born in 1844. He was sent as envoy extraordinary to Paris in 1866, and held a command in the war of that year against Austria, displaying remarkable bravery at the battle of Custoza. He married in 1868 the Princess Marguerite of Savoy. He succeeded to the throne in January 1878. Towards the end of 1878 an unsuccessful attempt was made by a man named Passanante to assassinate him.

Humboldt, von, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ALEXANDER,) BARON, an illustrious German savant and traveller, born in Berlin in Sept. 1769. He was a son of Major von Humboldt, who served as adjutant or aide-de-camp to the Duke of Brunswick in the Seven Years' war. In 1786 he entered the University of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, where he studied natural science and political economy. He became a pupil of Heyne, Blumenbach, and Eichhorn, at Göttingen, in 1788. In 1790 he travelled in France, Holland, and England, and published a treatise "On the Basalts of the Rhine." He studied mineralogy under Werner at Freiberg in 1791, and was appointed director-general of the mines of Anspach and Baireuth in 1792. He published in 1792 a work on subterranean plants, "Specimen Floræ subterraneæ Fribergensis." At an early age he cherished a passion to visit far-distant and unexplored regions of the globe. With this view he resigned his office about 1796, and passed some time at Jena, where he formed friendships with Goethe and Schiller. His reputation was extended by a treatise "On the Irritability of Muscles and Nervous Fibres," (1797.) Several

of his projects for undertaking a voyage of discovery were frustrated by the wars that followed the French Revolution. At length, in June, 1799, he joined Aimé Bonpland in a voyage to South America. They spent about four years in the exploration of the northern part of South America, especially those portions which are drained by the Orinoco and the Rio Negro. They ascended the Magdalena as far as they could by water, and penetrated by land to Quito. In June, 1802, they ascended Chimborazo to a point nineteen thousand feet or more above the level of the sea, the highest point of the Andes ever reached by man. They passed nearly a year in the exploration of Mexico, visited the United States, and returned to Europe in July, 1804, with rich collections of plants, animals, and minerals. Humboldt became a resident of Paris, where he remained about twenty years, the greater part of which he spent in digesting and publishing the results of his observations. In this task he was assisted by Bonpland, Cuvier, Oltmanns, Arago, Kunth, and others. Between 1807 and 1817 they published, in French, a "Journey to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent," (3 vols.,) "Astronomical Observations and Measurements by the Barometer," (2 vols., 1808-10,) a "View of the Cordilleras, and Monuments of the Indigenous Peoples of America," (1810,) a "Collection of Observations on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy," (2 vols.,) a "Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," (2 vols., 1811,) and "General Physics and Geology." He made an important contribution to botanical geography by his Latin work "On the Geographical Distribution of Plants according to the Temperature and Altitude," (1817.) His botanical collections were classed and described by S. Kunth in a work entitled "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Peregrinatione ad Plagam æquinoctialem Orbis novi collegerunt A. Bonpland et A. de Humboldt," (7 vols., 1815-25.) An English translation of his "Personal Narrative of Travels" was made by Helen Maria Williams, (5 vols., 1814-21.) In 1810 he was chosen a member of the French Institute in place of Cavendish. He removed to Berlin in 1826, and received, with the title of councillor, many marks of royal favour. At the request of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and at his expense, Humboldt, Ehrenberg, and Rose made in 1829 a scientific exploration of Asiatic Russia. Among the results of this extensive expedition was an excellent work by Humboldt, entitled "Central Asia: Researches on the Chains of Mountains and the Comparative Climatology," (3 vols., 1843.) He was sent to Paris on several political missions by the King of Prussia between 1830 and 1848. He published a "Critical Examination of the Geography of the New Continent," (5 vols., 1835-38.) When he was more than seventy-four years old, he composed his celebrated work entitled "Kosmos; Entwurf einer physischen Weltbeschreibung," ("Cosmos; Essay of a Physical Description of the Universe,") the first volume of which appeared in 1845, and the fourth in 1858. "The first volume," says the author, "contains a general view of nature, from the remotest nebulae and revolving double stars to the terrestrial phenomena of the geographical distribution of plants, of animals, and of races of men,—preceded by some preliminary considerations on the different degrees of enjoyment offered by the study of nature and the knowledge of her laws, and on the limits and method of a scientific exposition of the physical description of the universe." "The author of the remarkable book before us," says the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848, "is assuredly the person in all Europe best fitted to undertake and accomplish such a work. Science has produced no man of more rich and varied attainments, more versatile in genius, more indefatigable in application to all kinds of learning, more energetic in action, or more ardent in inquiry, and, we may add, more entirely devoted to her cause in every period of a long life. At every epoch of that life, from a comparatively early age, he has been constantly before the public, realizing the ideal conception of a perfect traveller; a character which calls for almost as great a variety of excellences as those which go to realize Cicero's idea of a perfect orator. . . . Above all things is necessary a genial and kindly temperament, which excites no

enmities, but, on the contrary, finds or makes friends everywhere. No man in the ranks of science is more distinguished for this last characteristic than Baron von Humboldt. We believe that he has not an enemy." The "Kosmos" has been translated into French by H. Faye and Ch. Galusky, (1848-57,) and into English by Mrs. Sabine. He received from the French government the title of grand officer of the legion of honour, and was a member of all the principal Academies of the world. Among his other works is "Aspects of Nature," ("Ansichten der Natur," 1808; 3d edition, 2 vols., 1849.) He died in Berlin, May 6, 1859, in his ninetieth year.

See JULIETTE BAUER, "Lives of the Brothers Humboldt," London, 1852; H. KLENCKE or KLETKE, "A. von Humboldt; ein biographisches Denkmal," 1852; Review of the "Kosmos" in the "London Quarterly Review," vol. lxxvii.; R. H. STODDARD, "Life of Alexander von Humboldt," New York, 1859; AGASSIZ, "Eulogy on Humboldt" in the "Living Age" for October 2, 1869; PRUYS VAN DER HOEVEN, "A. von Humboldt, Interpres Nature," 1845; "London Quarterly Review" for January and July, 1816, October, 1817, April, 1819, July, 1821, December, 1845, and January, 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Humboldt, von, (KARL WILHELM), BARON, a celebrated German philologist and statesman, born at Potsdam on the 22d of June, 1767, was a brother of the preceding. His early education was directed by Joachim Campe, a distinguished philanthropist. About 1788 he entered the University of Göttingen, where he studied philology under G. Heyne. Among the intimate friends of his youth was George Forster, the traveller. In July, 1789, he visited Paris, and hailed with enthusiasm the advent of the new régime. He afterwards studied at Jena, and there formed an intimate and lasting friendship with the poet Schiller, who encouraged and directed him in his literary pursuits. Humboldt became also the friend and literary counsellor of Goethe. About 1791 he married Caroline von Dachenröden. Among his early works was an excellent "Essay on the Greeks," (1792.) In 1799 he produced an admirable critical essay on Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," which established his reputation as a critic. He was appointed minister to Rome by the King of Prussia about 1802, and soon after that date produced a poem entitled "Rome," ("Rom.") He returned to Prussia in 1808, and was appointed minister of public instruction about the end of that year. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the University of Berlin. About 1810 he resigned his office, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna. While thus employed in the public service, he devoted his leisure time to the study of languages, in many of which he was profoundly versed. He acquired distinction as a diplomatist, and induced Austria to join the coalition against Napoleon in August, 1813. He represented Prussia at the Conference of Châtillon and the Congress of Vienna, 1814. Talleyrand's opinion of him is said to have been expressed in these words: "Europe does not possess three statesmen of such power," ("L'Europe n'a pas trois hommes d'état de cette force.") He was sent as ambassador to London about 1816, and was appointed minister and privy councillor at Berlin in 1819. He advocated a liberal constitution, and, when he found that the king was determined to adopt a reactionary policy, he resigned his office about the end of 1819, after which he took no part in political affairs. He composed numerous poems, the most of which remained in manuscript until his death, and many treatises on language, philology, etc. Among his principal works are an "Essay on the New French Constitution," (1792,) a metrical translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, (1816,) which is highly commended, "Researches on the Aborigines of Spain by Means of the Basque Language," (1821,) and a "Memoir on Comparative Linguistic." He was one of the greatest philosophers and critics of his time, and has been called the creator of comparative philology. The interesting correspondence between Schiller and Wilhelm von Humboldt was published in 1830. In the latter part of his life he devoted his attention to the study of the languages of barbarous tribes of America and Asia. He died at Tegel, near Berlin, April 8, 1835, leaving unfinished an extensive and excellent work, entitled "On the Kawi Language in the Island of Java," ("Ueber die Kawi Sprache auf der Insel Java,") which was published in

1836. His works were collected and edited by his brother Alexander, under the title of "Wilhelm von Humboldts Gesammelte Werke," (4 vols., 1841-52.)

See GUSTAV SCHLESIER, "Wilhelm von Humboldts Leben;" KLENCKE, "W. von Humboldts Leben," (translated into English by JULIETTE BAUER in 1852.)

Hume, (Rev. ABRAHAM), an English antiquary, born about 1815. He became incumbent of a parish in Liverpool about 1846, and distinguished himself as a promoter of education. He has written "The Learned Societies and Printing-Clubs of the United Kingdom," (1847,) some pamphlets bearing on the ecclesiastical history of Liverpool, and several archaeological works. In 1867 he went on a missionary tour in South America. He was appointed an honorary canon of Chester in 1874.

Hume, (ALEXANDER), a Scottish poet and minister, born about 1560, preached at Logie. He published a volume of "Hymns or Sacred Songs," which were admired, especially the "Day Estival." Died in 1609.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume or Home, (DAVID), of Godscroft, a Scottish minister and writer, supposed to have been born about 1560. He preached some years in France. He wrote some Latin poems, "Apologia Basilica," ("Apology or Defence of the King," 1626,) and "The History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus," (1644.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume, (DAVID), an eminent English historian and philosopher, born in Edinburgh on the 26th of April, 1711. He was a younger son of Joseph Hume or Home, who, though related to the Earl of Home, was not wealthy. In his Autobiography he says, "My studious disposition, my sobriety, and my industry gave my family a notion that the law was a proper profession for me; but I found an insurmountable aversion to everything but the pursuits of philosophy and general learning; and, while they fancied I was poring upon Voet and Vinnius, Cicero and Virgil were the authors which I was secretly devouring." For the sake of economy, he went to France in 1734 or 1735, and spent about two years at Rheims and La Flèche, where he wrote his "Treatise on Human Nature." This was published in London in 1738, but was treated with discouraging neglect. He says himself, "It fell from the press without reaching such distinction as even to excite a murmur among the zealots." Mackintosh calls this work "the first systematic attack on all the principles of knowledge and belief, and the most formidable, if universal skepticism could ever be more than a mere exercise of ingenuity." He passed several ensuing years in Scotland in his favourite studies, and issued in 1742 the first part of his "Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary," which was moderately successful. These contain new, ingenious, and suggestive ideas on commerce, political economy, and other subjects.

In 1746 he was appointed secretary to General Saint Clair, with whom he passed two years on the continent. Returning to his brother's residence in Scotland, he composed an "Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," and the second part of his Essays, which appeared in 1752, with the title of "Political Discourses." The latter of these was received with favour abroad and at home, while the other was scarcely noticed. About this time he commenced his most celebrated work, the "History of England," the first volume of which (comprising the reigns of James I. and Charles I.) was published in 1754. He describes its reception in these terms: "I was assailed by one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation: English, Scotch, and Irish, Whig and Tory, churchman and sectary, free-thinker and religionist, patriot and courtier, united their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford; and after the first ebullitions of their fury were over, what was still more mortifying, the book seemed to sink into oblivion. Mr. Millar told me that in a twelvemonth he sold only forty-five copies of it." The subsequent volumes, however, were better appreciated, and the whole work became very popular and raised the author to affluence. The last volume was published in 1761. His style is generally admired, as graceful, natural, and perspicuous. But the value of his history

is materially lessened by his partiality and inaccuracy. He was, as a skeptic, prejudiced against religion, and in civil government was inclined to favour prerogative. He is not profoundly versed in the philosophy of history, or in the progressive development of the British constitution. "He was far too indolent," says Alison, "to acquire the vast stores of facts indispensable for correct generalization on the varied theatre of human affairs." Macaulay compares him to "an accomplished advocate, whose insidious candour only increases the effect of his vast mass of sophistry."

Respecting his merits as a political economist, Lord Brougham says, "Of the 'Political Discourses' it would be difficult to speak in terms of too great commendation. They combine almost every excellence which can belong to such a performance. The great merit, however, of these discourses is their originality." In 1763 Hume accepted the office of secretary to the Earl of Hertford, ambassador to Paris, and having returned in 1766, much delighted by the caresses of the Parisians, he was employed two years as under-secretary of state. In 1769 he retired from office, and, with an income of £1000 a year, took up his residence in Edinburgh, where he died in August, 1776. Besides the works above named, he wrote the "Natural History of Religion," (1755,) and "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," (1783.) He was never married. His personal character appears to have been amiable and respectable on the score of morality. "The Life of Mr. Hume," says Mackintosh, "written by himself, is remarkable above most, if not all, writings of that sort for hitting the degree of interest between coldness and egotism which becomes a modest man in speaking of his private history. Few writers, whose opinions were so obnoxious, have more perfectly escaped every personal imputation."

See HUME's "Autobiography," 1777; DAVID DALRYMPLE, "Life of D. Hume," 1787; JOHN HILL BURTON, "Life and Correspondence of D. Hume," 2 vols., 1846; T. E. RITCHIE, "Account of the Life and Writings of D. Hume," 1807; MACKINTOSH, "Progress of Ethical Philosophy," 1 vol. 8vo.; BRENNER, "Das Genie des Herrn Hume," etc., 1774; BROUGHAM, "Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.," R. PRATT, "Apology for the Life of D. Hume," 1777; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv, chap. xix.; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1847; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1846, and June, 1846; "Historical Sketches of the Times of George II.," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1869; "Westminster Review" for September, 1846; also, an elaborate article on Hume in ALLIBONE's "Dictionary of Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume, (DAVID), an able Scottish lawyer, born in 1756, was a nephew of the preceding. He was professor of Scottish law in the University of Edinburgh, and a baron of the court of exchequer. He wrote a valuable legal text-book, entitled "Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes," (1797.) Died in 1838.

Hume, (GRIZEL), a Scottish heroine, born in 1665, was a daughter of Sir Patrick, noticed below. She endured much hardship in efforts to conceal her father from his pursuers, and attended him in exile. In 1690 she was married to Mr. Baillie. She wrote poetry which is admired. Died in 1746.

See a Memoir of her life, by her daughter, LADY MURRAY.

Hume, (HUGH CAMPBELL), third Earl of Marchmont, born in 1708, was a grandson of Patrick, the first Earl. He acted a prominent part in Parliament as an opponent of Walpole, and was keeper of the great seal of Scotland from 1764 to 1794. Died in 1794, without male issue.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume, (JAMES DEACON), an English financier, born at Newington in 1774, obtained in 1790 a clerkship in the London custom-house. Having given proof of ability and energy in responsible positions, he was employed in 1823 in the arduous task of simplifying and reducing to order the multitude of discordant statutes by which the transactions of the custom-house were complicated and perplexed. For this important service he received from government a present of five thousand pounds, and in 1829 he was appointed assistant secretary of the board of trade. He resigned in 1840, and died in 1842.

See BADHAM, "Life of J. D. Hume."

Hume, (JOSEPH), M.P., a British statesman of the Radical party, was born at Montrose, Scotland, in 1777.

Having studied surgery, he entered as surgeon the service of the East India Company in 1797. He learned the native languages of India, and, by combining the functions of interpreter and paymaster with those of army-surgeon, he acquired a handsome competence, and returned home in 1808. By a careful study of the national resources and the condition of the people, he prepared himself for the task of a legislator and reformer, and entered Parliament in 1812. From 1818 to 1830 he represented Montrose in Parliament, where he gained great distinction by his industry and independence and by his important services to the working-classes. He was for many years pre-eminent in the House as a financial reformer and a sturdy opponent of monopolies and high taxes. He declined political preferment on several occasions, and continued to serve in the House of Commons until his death, in 1855.

See HARRIET MARTINEAU, "History of Thirty Years' Peace;" "Biographical Sketches," by the same, London, 1869.

Hume, (Sir PATRICK), Earl of Marchmont, a Scottish patriot, was born in 1641. He was persecuted in the reign of Charles II., and escaped to Holland in 1684. Having returned in 1688, he was made lord chancellor in 1696, and Earl of Marchmont. Died in 1724.

See MACAULAY, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume, (PATRICK), a Scottish critic, who taught school in London. He published in 1695 "Annotations on Milton's Paradise Lost," which was the first attempt to illustrate that author, and was commended by Bishop Newton. His critical labours have been appropriated by later commentators. According to "Blackwood's Magazine," Hume is "the father of that style of comparative criticism which has been so much employed during these later days in illustrating the works of our great poet."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Humières, d', dü'me-air', (LOUIS de Crevant—deh kreh-vôn'), DUC, a French general and courtier of Louis XIV., was created marshal in 1668, and commanded the right wing at the victory of Cassel, in 1677. He commanded the army in Flanders which was defeated by Waldeck in 1689. Died in 1694.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Hummel, hööm'mel, (JOHANN ERDMANN), a German painter, born at Cassel about 1770. He worked in Berlin, and became in 1809 professor of perspective, etc. in the Royal Academy of that city. Died in 1827.

Hummel, hööm'mel, (JOHANN NEPOMUK), an excellent composer and pianist, born at Presburg, Hungary, in 1778. About the age of eight he became a pupil of Mozart in Vienna, and at the age of sixteen he was accounted one of the most skillful performers in Germany. He entered the service of Prince Esterhazy in 1803, and became chapel-master to the King of Würtemberg in 1816. He was chapel-master to the Duke of Weimar from 1818 until his death, during which period he performed with applause in London, Paris, and Saint Petersburg. Among his best works are concertos and sonatas for the piano. Died in 1837.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hummelius, hööm-mä'le-üs, or Hummel, (JOHANN), a German mathematician, born at Memmingen in 1518, was professor at Leipsic. Died in 1562.

Humphrey, hüm'fre,* (HEMAN), D.D., an American divine, born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1779. He graduated at Yale in 1805. He was six years minister in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He became president of Amherst College in 1823, and was succeeded in that office by Dr. Edward Hitchcock in 1845, when he removed to Pittsfield. He wrote several valuable works, among which are a "Tour in France, Great Britain, and Belgium," (2 vols., 1838), "Domestic Education," (1840,) and "Letters to a Son in the Ministry," (1845.) Died in 1859.

* This name is pronounced differently in different parts of the United States: some families writing their names HUMPHREY or HUMPHREYS always omit the initial *h* in pronunciation.

Humphrey, hūm'frē, (LAWRENCE,) an English Calvinistic divine, born at Newport-Pagnel about 1527. In 1555 he retired to Zurich to escape persecution, and returned after the death of Queen Mary. He became professor of divinity in Oxford in 1560, and Dean of Winchester in 1580. He published several able theological works. Died about 1590.

Humphrey or **Humphry**, (OZIAS,) R.A., an English portrait-painter, born at Honiton in 1743, settled in London in 1763. He painted a miniature for the queen, was received into the Royal Academy, and rose to eminence in his branch of art. Died in 1810.

Humphreys, hūm'frēz,* (ANDREW A.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1812. He became a brigadier-general about April, 1862, and commanded a division at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. He commanded a corps in the battles near Petersburg, February-April, 1865.

Humphreys, (DAVID,) an American poet, born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1753. He entered the army about 1776, and became in 1780 a colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington. In 1784 he went to Europe with Jefferson, as secretary of legation. He aided Barlow and other poets in "The Anarchiad," and wrote other works, among which are a "Poem on the Happiness of America," and an "Address to the Armies of the United States," (1772.) He was sent as minister to Portugal in 1790, and to Spain in 1797. Died in 1818.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Humphreys, hūm'frēz, (HENRY NOEL,) a British antiquary and numismatist, born at Birmingham in 1810. He published "The Coins of England," (1847,) "Ten Centuries of Art," (1851,) and other works. Died 1879.

Humphreys, (JAMES,) an English lawyer, born in Montgomeryshire, published a valuable work on "English Laws of Real Property," (1820.) Died in 1830.

Humphreys or **Humphrey**, (PELHAM,) an English composer and musician, born in 1647. He composed anthems and songs. Died in 1674.

Humphry, OLD. See MOGRIDGE.

Hunald, [Lat. HUNALDUS,] Duke of Aquitaine, succeeded his father Eudes in 735 A.D., and defended his domain against Charles Martel and his sons. He was defeated by Charlemagne about 769, and was killed in 774, at the siege of Pavia, being the last prince of the Merovingian race.

Hunauld, hū'nō', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a learned French physician, born at Châteaubriant in 1701, resided in Paris. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1730 he became professor of anatomy in the Jardin des Plantes. He wrote dissertations on osteology, etc. Died in 1742.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Hund, hōōnt, (WIGULÆUS,) a German genealogist, born in 1514, became aulic councillor at Munich in 1540. Died in 1588.

See J. T. KÖHLER, "Leben und Schriften Hunds," 1750.

Hundeshagen, hōōn'des-hā'gēn, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German writer on forests, was born at Hanau in 1783. Among his works is an "Encyclopædia of the Science of Forests," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1834.

Hundeshagen, (KARL BERNHARD,) a theologian, son of the preceding, was born in Hesse-Cassel in 1810. He became professor at Heidelberg in 1847, and published "German Protestantism; its Past and Present," (1846.)

Hundhorst. See HONTHORST.

Hundt, hōōnt, (MAGNUS,) a German naturalist and writer, born at Magdeburg in 1449. He taught physics in the University of Leipsic. Died in 1519.

Hun'ē-ric or **Hun'ne-ric**, [Gr. Ὀνώριχος,] second King of the Vandals of Africa, was the eldest son of Genseric, whom he succeeded in 447 A.D.; but he did not inherit his father's abilities. He married the daughter of the emperor Valentinian III. His reign was extremely cruel and tyrannical. As an Arian, he persecuted the Catholics in particular. He died in 484, and left three sons, of whom Hilderic was the eldest; but

Gondamond, a nephew of Huneric, was proclaimed his successor.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hu-ni'a-dēs or **Hun'ya-dēs**, [Hun. HUNYADY hoon'yōdy; Fr. HUNIADÉ, hū'ne-ād',] (JOAN'NES CORVINUS,) a brave Hungarian general, who about 1448 was chosen Vaivode of Transylvania. Soon after Ladislaus, King of Poland, was killed at the battle of Varna by the Turks, (1444,) Huniades was made captain-general of his army and Governor of Hungary. His chief exploit was the successful defence of Belgrade against Mahomet II., in 1456. He died of wounds received in this action. His son, Matthias Corvinus, was elected King of Hungary.

See MAJLÁTH, "History of the Magyars;" PRAY, "Annales Regum Hungariæ;" G. BESSENYEI, "Hunyadi János," etc., 1788; G. FEJÉR, "Genus, Incunabula et Virtus J. Corvini de Hunyad," etc., Buda, 1844.

Hun'nis, (WILLIAM,) chapel-master to Queen Elizabeth, wrote several volumes of psalms and hymns, (published from 1550 to 1588.)

Hunnius, hoon'ne-ūs, (ÆGIDIUS,) a Lutheran theologian, noted for intolerance, was born at Winnenden, in Württemberg, in 1550. He was professor at Wittenberg, and wrote, besides other works, "Calvinus Judaizans," (1593.) Died in 1603.

See HUTTER, "Threnologia de Vita Hunnij," 1603; JOHANN GEORG NEUMANN, "Programma de Vita Hunnij," 1704; S. GESNER, "Leichenpredigt auf A. Hunnius nebst dessen Lebenslauf," 1603.

Hunnius, (NIKOLAUS,) an able Lutheran theologian, son of the preceding, was born at Marburg in 1585. He was superintendent of all the churches of Lubeck from 1623 to 1643. He wrote against Popery, Calvinism, and Socinianism. Died in 1643.

See L. HELLER, "N. Hunnius, sein Leben und Wirken," 1843.

Hunold, hoo'nolt, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, who wrote under the pseudonym of MENANTES, born near Arnstadt in 1680. His works include romances, tales, and poems. Died in 1721.

Hunt, (ALFRED WILLIAM,) an English artist, born in Liverpool in 1830. Among his works are "Llyn Idwal," "Summer Days for me," and "The Rainbow."

Hünt, (FREDERICK KNIGHT,) an English editor, born in Buckinghamshire in 1814. After writing for the "Illustrated London News," etc., he was chief editor of the London "Daily News" from 1851 until his death. He wrote "The Book of Art," and "The Fourth Estate; or, Contributions to the History of Newspapers," etc., (1850.) Died in 1854.

Hunt, (FREEMAN,) an editor, born in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1804. He became in 1839 the editor and owner of the "Merchants' Magazine," issued monthly in New York. He published, besides other works, "Lives of American Merchants," (2 vols., 1856.) Died in 1858.

Hunt, (GEORGE WARD,) an English politician, born in 1825. He was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Northampton in 1857, as a Conservative. He was re-elected, and gained distinction by a bill to counteract the cattle-plague of 1866. He became chancellor of the exchequer about March 1, 1868, and resigned in December of that year. On the accession to power of Lord Beaconsfield's government in 1874 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty. Died in 1877.

Hunt, (HENRY,) M.P., an English Radical, born in Wiltshire in 1773, acquired popularity with his party by his intrepid audacity and by his inflammatory harangues. He often presided at the meetings against the corn-laws. In 1820 he was arrested at Manchester, while addressing a political meeting, and punished with a fine and several years' imprisonment. He was returned to Parliament for Preston in 1831, defeating the Earl of Derby, his opponent, and witnessed the triumph of the Reform bill, for which he had toiled and suffered. Died in 1835.

Hunt, (ISAAC,) a native of the West Indies, was educated in Philadelphia. He took the royalist side in the Revolution, removed to England, and became a preacher at Paddington about 1780. He published "The Rights of Englishmen." He was the father of Leigh Hunt.

Hunt, (JAMES HENRY LEIGH,) a popular English poet and *littérateur*, born at Southgate, near London, in 1784, was the son of Isaac Hunt, noticed above, and

* See note on page 1227.

Mary Shewell, of Philadelphia. He left school at the age of fifteen, and acted as clerk in the War Office until 1803, when he formed a partnership with his brother John to issue "The Examiner," a journal of liberal politics, which attained under his editorship a high reputation for literary merit. In 1812 the brothers were condemned to pay each a fine of five hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned two years, for a satirical article in which the prince-regent was styled an "Adonis of fifty." While in prison, he wrote "Rimini," (1816), one of his most admired poems, "The Descent of Liberty," and "The Feast of the Poets." At this period he was intimate with Byron, Moore, Shelley, and Keats. From 1818 to 1822 he edited "The Indicator," a series of periodical essays, admired for their humour, easy style, and brilliant fancy. In 1822 he was associated with Byron and Shelley as an editor of "The Liberal," a political and literary journal; and for this object he resided with Byron in Pisa and Genoa. But Shelley was drowned, Byron and Hunt became estranged, and after the issue of four numbers "The Liberal" was discontinued. Hunt returned to England about 1824, and published "Recollections of Byron," (1828), which gave great offence to Byron's friends. He was editor of "The Companion" and the "London Journal," and wrote for several periodicals. Among the multifarious productions of his versatile genius are a popular poem entitled "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," (1835), "Stories from the Italian Poets," "Men, Women, and Books," (1847), "Imagination and Fancy," and his "Autobiography," (3 vols., 1850.) A pension of two hundred pounds was granted him in 1847. Died August 28, 1859. Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, speaks of Hunt as "the most vivid of poets and most cordial of critics." ("Recreations of Christopher North.")

See his "Autobiography," 1850; HAZLITT, "Spirit of the Age," and his "Table-Talk;" LORD JEFFREY, critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1816, (vol. xxvi.); E. P. WHIPPLE, "Essays and Reviews;" W. GIFFORD, critique in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816, (vol. xiv.); "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES. For a full account of the writings of Leigh Hunt, see a "List of the Writings of William Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt," by ALEXANDER IRELAND, London, 1868; "North British Review" for November, 1850, and November, 1860; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1816.

Hunt, (JEREMIAH), an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1678, preached for many years at Pinner's Hall. Died in 1744.

Hunt, (LEIGH.) See HUNT, (JAMES HENRY LEIGH.)

Hunt, (RICHARD MORRIS), a distinguished American architect, born in Brattleborough, Vermont, October 31, 1829. He was several years in the Boston High School. In 1842 he went to Europe, and studied architecture in Paris and Geneva. He subsequently visited various parts of Europe, and also Asia Minor and Egypt, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the architecture of different countries. After his return to Paris, he was appointed inspector at the Louvre; in 1867 he was a member of the jury on architecture at the Exposition Universelle. He has since resided in New York.

Hunt, (ROBERT), an English author and philosopher, born at Devonport in 1807. His youth was passed in poverty, from which he was relieved by William Allen, the chemist, who procured him a situation in London. In 1832 he opened a druggist's shop in Penzance, having previously been a diligent student of chemistry and other sciences. He published his discoveries of the chemical action of the solar rays in an interesting work entitled "Researches on Light," (1844), and in 1849 he gave to the world "The Poetry of Science." His "Panthea; or, The Spirit of Nature," (1849), is designated by a writer in the "North British Review" as "a work of a very peculiar character, in which philosophy and poetry are finely blended, and where great truths and noble sentiments are expressed in language full of beauty and eloquence." Among his other productions are "Elementary Physics," (1851), and "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain," (1855.) He has a high reputation as a lecturer on science, and has edited three editions of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufacturers, and Mines."

Hunt, (THOMAS), D.D., an English scholar, born in 1696, became in 1747 professor of Hebrew in Oxford

University. He wrote "Observations on the Book of Proverbs." Died in 1774.

Hunt, (THOMAS STERRY), a distinguished American chemist and geologist, born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1826. He studied medicine for some time in his native town, and afterwards became assistant chemist to Professor Silliman at Yale College. About 1847 he became connected with the geological survey of Canada, and professor of chemistry at Quebec. Besides his contributions to the London "Philosophical Magazine" and the Transactions of the Royal Society, French Academy of Sciences, etc., he has published above seventy papers in the "American Journal of Science." While acting as a juror to the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855, Mr. Hunt had conferred on him the cross of the legion of honour by Napoleon III.; and in 1859 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of London.

Hunt, (THORNTON), an English journalist, the eldest son of Leigh Hunt, was born in 1810. He wrote, besides other works, "The Foster-Brother," a romance, (1845.)

Hunt, (WILLIAM HENRY), an English painter in water-colours, born in London in 1790. His subjects are simple and homely, such as a "Peasant Boy" in various moods and phases, a "Farm-House Beauty," flowers, fruits, and other objects of still life. His works are admirable for colouring and perfection of finish. "I have seen," says Ruskin, "frequent instances of very grand ideality in treatment of the most commonplace still life by our own Hunt." ("Modern Painters.") Died in 1864.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1865.

Hunt, (WILLIAM HOLMAN), an eminent historical painter, one of the chief founders of the pre-Raphaelite school of England, was born in London about 1827. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1846. About 1850 he and several other artists assumed the name of "Pre-Raphaelite Brethren," proposing to restore the art of painting from the degenerate style of Raphael and his coevals. His works are very minutely finished, and are close imitations of nature. Among his master-pieces are "Our English Coasts," (1853), "The Awakening Conscience," (1854), and "The Light of the World," (1854), a symbolic figure of the Saviour and "The Shadow of Death," this last the result of four years' residence and work in Palestine. "Hunt's 'Light of the World,'" says Ruskin, "is, I believe, the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power which the world has yet produced." ("Modern Painters.")

Hunt, (WILLIAM MORRIS), an American artist, born at Brattleborough, Vermont, about 1825. His works are chiefly portraits and genre pictures.

Hunter, (ALEXANDER), F.R.S., a Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1729, practised at Beverley and York. He was the principal founder of a lunatic-asylum at York. He wrote, besides professional treatises, "Georgical Essays," (a work on rural economy,) and edited Evelyn's "Sylva." Died in 1809.

Hunter, (ANNE), wife of the great surgeon John Hunter, and sister of Sir Everard Home, was born in Scotland in 1742. She wrote "My Mother bids me braid my Hair," and other songs, set to music by Haydn. Her poems, published in 1802, were praised by "Blackwood's Magazine." Died in 1821.

Hunter, (CHRISTOPHER), an English physician and antiquary, born in Durham in 1675; died in 1757.

Hunter, (DAVID), an American general, born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1802, graduated at West Point in 1822. He became a colonel in May, 1861, served in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, was appointed a major-general of volunteers about August, and took command of the army and department of Missouri in November, 1861. About the 1st of April, 1862, he was appointed commander of the army at Port Royal, or Hilton Head. In May ensuing he issued an order that the "persons heretofore held as slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are declared forever free." This order was annulled by the President as premature. He defeated General W. E. Jones at Piedmont, Virginia, June 5, 1864, after which he attacked Lynchburg (June 18) without success. He retreated westward by way of the Kanawha River, and was superseded by General Sheridan in August, 1864.

Hunter, (HENRY), D.D., a Scottish divine and author, born at Culross in 1741, was a man of superior talents. From 1771 until his death he was pastor of a Scottish church in London. He was the author of a popular work styled "Sacred Biography," (1783-1802), and translated Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy," Saint-Pierre's "Studies of Nature," and other French works. His translation of Lavater, finely illustrated, sold for forty guineas a copy. Died in 1802.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hunter, (HUMPHREY), a patriot of the American Revolution, born in Ireland in 1755. About 1760 his widowed mother emigrated with her family to Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1776, and rendered distinguished service at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was ordained in 1789, and from 1805 till his death, in 1827, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Steele Creek, North Carolina.

Hunter, (JOHN), an eminent British anatomist and surgeon, born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, in 1728, was the youngest of ten children. After receiving a very defective education, he worked a few years with a cabinet-maker in Glasgow. In 1748 he went to London, where he was employed by his brother William as an assistant in the dissection-room. Having pursued the study of anatomy with ardour and remarkable success, he was received in 1754 as a partner in his brother's school, and lectured regularly for about five years. In 1760, for the sake of his health, he exchanged this employment for that of army-surgeon, and at the peace of 1763 returned to London. In 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after surgeon of Saint George's Hospital. He was eminent for surgical skill, and acquired greater celebrity by his researches in comparative anatomy, physiology, and natural history, on which he wrote several treatises. His museum is said to have cost £70,000. Died in 1793. He is admitted to be the greatest British anatomist of the eighteenth century, and was noted for originality, independence, and estimable moral qualities. Among his best works are a "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-Shot Wounds," and another on "Certain Parts of the Animal Economy."

See EVERARD HOME, "Life of John Hunter;" JESSE FOOTE, "Life of J. Hunter," 1794; JOSEPH ADAMS, "Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of J. Hunter," 1816; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hunter, (JOHN), a British naval officer, born at Leith in 1738, obtained the rank of vice-admiral. Died in 1821.

Hunter, (JOHN), a Scottish critic, born at Closeburn in 1747, was for many years professor of humanity in Saint Andrew's, and published good editions of Horace, (1797), Virgil, (1800), and Juvenal, (1806.) Died in 1837.

Hunter, (Rev. JOSEPH), an English antiquary, born at Sheffield in 1783. He was for many years minister of a congregation of dissenters at Bath. He published several valuable works, among which are a "History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster," (2 vols., 1828), and "Illustrations of the Life and Studies of Shakspeare," (2 vols., 1845.) He was assistant keeper of the public records. Died in 1861.

Hunter, (ROBERT), an English officer and writer, was appointed Governor of New York in 1710, and acted as Governor of Jamaica from 1728 until his death. He wrote a "Letter on Enthusiasm," ascribed to Swift and Shaftesbury. Died in 1734.

Hunter, (ROBERT MERCER TALIAFERRO), an American statesman, born in Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809. He graduated at the University of Virginia, studied law, and commenced its practice in his native town in 1830. He voted for Jackson in 1832, and was elected to the legislature of Virginia in 1833. He was chosen a representative to Congress in 1837. His first speech in this body was in favour of the independent treasury and against a national bank. He also took strong grounds in opposition to the protective policy of Mr. Clay, and in all his subsequent career was an able advocate of free trade. In 1839 he was chosen Speaker of the House, and for his dignified and impartial discharge of its duties received, at the close of the term, in 1841, a unanimous vote of thanks. He favoured the election

of James K. Polk, and supported his policy with regard to Texas and the tariff. The warehousing system, which was first incorporated in the tariff bill, was originated and drawn up by Mr. Hunter. He was elected in 1847 to the United States Senate, in which he served through two full terms, and was elected for a third term ending in 1865. He supported the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution in 1858. He was secretary of state of the Southern Confederacy from July, 1861, to February, 1862, and was one of the two Senators who represented Virginia in the Senate at Richmond from February, 1862, to 1865.

Hunter, (WILLIAM), a distinguished anatomist and physician, born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, in 1718, was a brother of John Hunter, noticed above. He received a liberal education in the University of Glasgow, and formed a professional connection with Dr. Cullen, who afterwards became so eminent as a medical writer. In 1741 he removed to London, where he acquired a high reputation as a lecturer on anatomy and a medical practitioner. He formed a partnership with his brother John in 1748. Having obtained a large and lucrative practice, he was appointed in 1764 physician-extraordinary to the queen. In 1767 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed. About 1770 he founded in London an anatomical museum, to which were attached a classical library, and a cabinet of rare medals, which cost £20,000. The most important of his publications is the "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus," (1774.) He died in 1783.

See S. F. SIMMONS, "Life and Writings of William Hunter," 1783; "Lives of British Physicians," London, 1857; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hunter, (WILLIAM), a British surgeon, born at Montrose, was employed in the service of the East India Company in Bengal. He published an "Account of Pegu," (1785), "Caverns near Bombay," a "Hindostanee Dictionary," and several medical treatises. He was eminent as an Orientalist, and from 1794 to 1808 was secretary of the Asiatic Society. Died in 1815.

Huntingdon, (SELINA), COUNTESS OF, an English lady, eminent for her piety and munificence, was the daughter of the Earl of Ferrers. Her maiden name was SHIRLEY. She was born in 1707, and in 1728 was married to Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. After her husband's death, about 1746, she lived in fellowship with the Calvinistic Methodists, chose Whitefield for her chaplain, and was noted for her zeal and devotion. She founded at Trevecca a seminary for preachers, built chapels, and spent large sums for religious purposes. Her sect was known as the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connection." Died in 1791.

See "Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon," 1839; "The Women of Methodism," by ABEL STEVENS.

Huntingford, (GEORGE ISAAC, D.D.), an English theologian, born at Winchester in 1748. He was made Bishop of Gloucester in 1802, and of Hereford in 1815. He published several Greek and Latin school-books, "Thoughts on the Trinity," and sermons. Died in 1832.

Huntington, (DANIEL), a distinguished American painter, born in New York in 1816. He became about 1835 a pupil of Professor Morse at New York, and in 1839 visited Florence and Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl" and "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna." Having returned to New York, he painted numerous portraits and historical subjects. He was elected president of the National Academy of Design in 1862. Among his works are "Lady Jane Grey and Peckenharn in the Tower," and "Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Huntington, (FREDERICK D., D.D.), an American divine and author, born in Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1819. He graduated at Amherst in 1839, studied divinity at Cambridge, and from 1842 to 1855 was minister of the South Congregational Church in Boston. He became preacher and professor of Christian morals in Harvard University. Although formerly a Unitarian, he has recently embraced the faith of the Episcopal Church. He became Bishop of Central New York in April, 1869. He published "Sermons for the People," (6th edition, 1860.)

Huntington, (JEDEDIAH VINCENT,) an author, a brother of Daniel, noticed above, was born in New York in 1815. He became an Episcopalian priest about 1840, and afterwards joined the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote, besides other works, a volume of Poems, (1843,) and "Lady Alice, or the New Una," a novel, (1849.)

Huntington, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English Orientalist, born at Deerpark in 1636. From 1670 to 1680 he was chaplain to a factory at Aleppo, and collected many valuable manuscripts in the Levant. He was chosen Bishop of Raphoe in 1701, and died in the same year. He wrote a "Letter on the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt," (published in the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 161.)

Huntington, (SAMUEL,) president of the American Congress, was born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1732. He distinguished himself in the Colonial Council of 1775 by his opposition to the aggressive policy of Great Britain, and in 1776 took his seat in Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he succeeded John Jay as president of the Congress of the Confederation, and was again chosen to the same office in 1780. He again served in Congress in 1783, and was shortly after appointed chief justice of Connecticut. In 1786 he was elected Governor of the State, as the successor of Roger Griswold, and was annually re-elected to the same office till his death, in 1796.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Huntington, (WILLIAM,) an English Methodist preacher, born in Kent in 1744, was originally a poor labourer. He became a popular preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists in London, and published many tracts and controversial works. Died in 1813.

See notice in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1821, (by SOUTHEY.)

Hün'ton, (PHILIP,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Hampshire, was appointed provost of Durham College in 1657. He wrote a "Treatise on Monarchy," (1644,) which gave great offence to the High-Church party. Died about 1682.

Huntsman, (BENJAMIN,) an English artisan, born in Lincolnshire in 1704, is said to have been the inventor of cast steel. He lived in Sheffield. Died in 1776.

See SMILES, "Industrial Biography."

Hunyades. See HUNIADDES.

Hunyady. See HUNIADDES.

Huot, hü'ot', (JEAN JACQUES NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1790, published a "Complete Manual of Mineralogy," (2 vols., 1841,) and revised and continued the "System of Universal Geography," which Malte-Brun left unfinished. The last two volumes of this were written by M. Huot. Died in 1845.

See "Vie de J. J. N. Huot," by his son, PAUL HUOT, 1846.

Hupfeld, hüp'fêlt, (HERMANN,) a German theologian and Orientalist, born at Marburg in 1796, became professor of theology at Halle in 1843. He published, besides other works, "De Vera Festorum apud Hebræos Ratione," (2 vols., 1852,) and a version of the Psalms, (1855.) He was an excellent Hebrew scholar. Died at Halle in April, 1866.

Huppazoli, oop-pâd-zo'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian, noted for longevity, born at Casal in 1587, was at one time a merchant, and in 1669 was appointed Venetian consul at Smyrna. He was abstemious in his habits, and retained the use of his faculties to the last. Died in 1702.

Hurault. See CHIVERNY.

Hürd, (RICHARD,) D.D., an eminent English writer and critic, born at Congreve in 1720, was educated at Cambridge, and became a friend of Warburton. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1775, and translated to the see of Worcester in 1781. The archbishopric of Canterbury was offered to him, but was declined. Among his works, which are very numerous and able, are "Dialogues, Moral and Political," "Letters on Chivalry," (1762,) "Commentary on Horace's Ars Poetica," "Lectures on the Prophecies," and a "Life of Warburton," (1794.) "Hurd has perhaps," says Hallam, "the merit of being the first who, in this country, aimed at philosophical criticism: he had great ingenuity, a good deal of reading, and a facility in applying it; but

he did not feel very deeply, was somewhat of a coxcomb, and assumes a dogmatic arrogance which offends the reader." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1808.

See FRANCIS KILVERT, "Memoirs of Bishop Hurd," 1860; "Life of R. Hurd," by himself, in an edition of his Works, 8 vols., 1811; "North British Review" for May, 1861.

Hur'dis, (Rev. JAMES,) an English poet, born in Sussex in 1763, was a friend of the poet Cowper. In 1784 he became tutor to the Earl of Chichester's son, and in 1793 professor of poetry at Oxford. He wrote "The Village Curate," (1788,) "Sir Thomas More," a tragedy, and other poems. Died in 1801.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820.

Huré, hü'râ', (CHARLES,) a French Jansenist writer, born at Champigny-sur-Yonne in 1639, was for many years an eminent professor of languages in the University of Paris. He published an approved "Dictionary of the Bible." Died in 1717.

Huret, hü'râ', (GRÉGOIRE,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1610. His work is easy and mellow, and his heads expressive. Died in 1670.

Hurlbut, (STEPHEN A.,) an American general, born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1815, commanded a division of General Grant's army at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. With the rank of major-general, he directed a corps of General Sherman's army in the raid to Meridian in February, 1864.

Hurlstone, (FREDERICK YEATES,) an English painter of history and portraits, was born in London in 1801. Soon after 1830 he joined the Society of British Artists, of which he became president. Among his works are "The Spanish Beauty" and "The Last Sigh of the Moor." His portraits are much admired. Died in 1869.

Hurtado de Mendoza. See MENDOZA.

Hurtault, hü'r'ot', (MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH,) a French architect, born at Huningue in 1765. He was appointed architect of the Fontainebleau Palace, in which he restored the gallery of Diana. Died in 1824.

Hurter, hūr'ter, (FRIEDRICH EMANUEL,) a German historian, born at Schaffhausen in 1786, published a "History of Pope Innocent III.," (4 vols., 1834-42,) and a "History of the Emperor Ferdinand II. and his Family," (*Eltern*.) (9 vols., 1850-57.) Died in 1865.

Husbands, (HERMAN,) a native of Pennsylvania, became a leader of the "Regulators" in North Carolina in 1768, and fought against Governor Tryon in 1771. Died about 1794.

Huschke, hūsh'keh, (EMANUEL GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born in 1761, published a good edition of Tibullus, (1819,) and other works. Died in 1828.

Huschke, (GEORG PHILIPP EDUARD,) a German jurist, born at Münden in 1801, published "Studies on Roman Law," (1830,) and other works.

Hus'kis-son, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman and financier, born in Worcestershire in 1770, went to Paris in 1783, where he lived with one of his uncles and learned the French language. Sympathizing with the Revolution, he was present at the storming of the Bastille, and he became a prominent member of the "Société de 1789." In 1790 he was employed as secretary to Lord Gower, then ambassador at Paris, with whom he returned to England in 1792. Having attracted the favourable notice of Pitt, he was appointed in 1795 under-secretary in the department of war and the colonies, and the next year was returned to Parliament for Morpeth. He was secretary of the treasury from 1804 until the death of Pitt, and again from 1807 until 1809, when, as a friend of Canning, he resigned with him. In Parliament he represented successively Harwich, Chichester, (1812-23,) and Liverpool, (1823-30.) He gained distinction by his knowledge of finance and commerce, and by his methodical and luminous reports. In 1823, under the auspices of Canning, he became president of the board of trade, treasurer of the navy, and a member of the cabinet. From the death of Canning (1827) to 1829 he acted as colonial secretary. In the latter part of his life he inclined to the policy of the Liberal party in respect to electoral reform, the corn-laws, and other restrictions on commerce. He resigned in May, 1829, because he differed from the Tory ministry. At the opening of the

Liverpool and Manchester Railway he was killed by an engine, September 15, 1830.

See "Speeches and Biography," by WRIGHT, 3 vols., 1831; WM. JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hüss, (JOHN,) [Ger. JOHANN HUSS, yo'hân höss; Lat. JOHAN'NES HUSS,] a celebrated reformer of the Church, was born at Hussinec, (or Hussinetz,) in Southern Bohemia, in 1373. Being appointed in 1402 preacher at the Bethlehem Chapel in Prague, he became a zealous advocate of the doctrines of Wickliffe, whereby he incurred the censure of the Catholic clergy. As rector of the University of Prague, he had the works of Wickliffe translated into Bohemian; but they were soon after burned by order of Archbishop Sbkno. In 1412 he denounced the papal bull issued by John XXIII. against Ladislaus, King of Naples, and with his coadjutor, Jerome of Prague, condemned the sale of indulgences. He was excommunicated the next year, upon which he wrote his work "On the Church," exposing the abuses of popery. Cited before the Council of Constance in 1414, and provided with a pass by the emperor Sigismund, he was arrested on his arrival, and, as he adhered firmly to his opinions, he was burned by order of the treacherous emperor.

See ÉMILE DE BONNECHOSE, "Les Réformateurs avant la Réforme," 2 vols., 1847; "J. Huss et Hieronymi Pragensis Historia et Monumenta," Nuremberg, 1558; J. COCHLÉE, "Historia Hussitarum," 1549; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; AUGUST NEANDER, "Züge aus dem Leben des unvergesslichen J. Huss," Berlin, 1819; WM. GILPIN, "Lives of John Wickliffe and of the Most Eminent of his Disciples, Lord Cobham, J. Huss," etc., 1765; GEORG LOMMEL, "J. Huss," 1847; HELFERT, "Huss und Hieronymus von Prag," 1853; "North American Review" for October, 1847, (by H. W. TORREY.)

Hussein Pasha, hoos'sin' pâ'shâ', a famous Turkish admiral, born about 1750, was a favourite of Selim III., who in 1789 appointed him capudan-pasha. He possessed superior talents, and served his master with fidelity in reforming the discipline and management of the navy. He commanded the fleet which in 1801 co-operated with the English against the French on the coast of Egypt. Died in 1803.

Hussein Pasha, (or Pacha,) last Dey of Algiers, born at Smyrna about 1773. At the death of Ali Pasha, in 1818, he was proclaimed his successor. To avenge an insult received by the French consul, the French government sent in June, 1830, an army which, after several days' fighting, forced Hussein to capitulate. He was deposed, and died in 1838.

See A. NETTEMET, "Histoire de la Conquête d'Alger," 1857.

Hüs'sey, (GILES,) an English painter, born in 1710, studied in Italy, and settled in London in 1742. He excelled in portraits, and attempted to apply to his art the hypothesis of harmonic proportions. Died in 1788.

Husson, hü'sôn', (JEAN HONORÉ ARISTIDE,) a skilful French sculptor, born in Paris in 1803. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1830. Among his works are "Dante and Virgil," a bas-relief, (1836,) a statue of Voltaire, (1839,) and a marble statue of "Haïdée," (1850.) Died in 1864.

Hu'ston, (LORENZO DOW,) a Methodist minister, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820, preached in Kentucky, and edited several papers.

Hutch'e-son, [Lat. HUTCHESONUS,] (FRANCIS,) a metaphysician, born in the north of Ireland in 1694, was educated at Glasgow, and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. While employed as principal of an academy in Dublin, he published about 1725 an excellent work, entitled an "Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue," which was followed by an "Essay on the Passions and Affections," (1728.) In 1729 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Died in 1747. His greatest work, "A System of Moral Philosophy," was published in 1755. Sir J. Mackintosh thinks Hutcheson "was the father of the modern school of philosophy in Scotland." He adopted the opinions of Lord Shaftesbury in moral philosophy, and maintained that disinterested affections and a distinct moral faculty are essential parts of human nature.

See WILLIAM LEECHMAN, "Life of F. Hutcheson," prefixed to his "System of Moral Philosophy," 1755; "Biographia Britannica," (Supplement;) SIR J. MACKINTOSH, "Preliminary Dissertation" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" JACOB BAART DE LA FAILLE, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis F. Hutchesoni," 1812.

Hutchesonus. See HUTCHESON.

Hutch'ins, (Rev. JOHN,) born at Bradford-Peverel, in England, in 1698, wrote the "History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset." Died in 1773.

Hutch'ins, (THOMAS,) an American geographer, born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, about 1735. He was appointed geographer to the United States by Congress, and published, besides other works, a "Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina," (1778.) Died in 1789.

Hutch'in-son, (ANN,) a religious enthusiast, born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1600. She was the wife of William Hutchinson, whom she accompanied to Boston in 1636. She taught many doctrines which were condemned as heretical by the Synod of 1637. Mrs. Hutchinson herself was banished, and in 1642 removed to what is now Westchester county, New York. The next year her house was set on fire by the Indians, and she and all her family, consisting of sixteen persons, (except a child taken captive,) either perished in the flames or were killed by the savages.

See "Life of Anne Hutchinson," by GEORGE E. ELLIS, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. vi., 2d series; HILDRETH'S "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. ix.

Hutchinson, (JOHN,) COLONEL, an English Puritan and regicide, born at Nottingham in 1616. In 1638 he married Lucy Apsley. (See HUTCHINSON, LUCY.) In 1642 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army of Parliament, and next year was appointed governor of the town and castle of Nottingham, which he bravely defended in a long siege against the royalists. He was one of the judges who condemned Charles I., and afterwards was a member of the council of state. He was hostile to the government of Cromwell. After the restoration he was included in the act of amnesty, but, on a groundless suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy, was confined in the Tower and Sandown Castle from 1662 to his death in 1664. His character was excellent, and free from the austere errors to which the Puritans were most inclined.

See "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson," by his wife, 1806.

Hutchinson, (JOHN,) an English writer, born at Spennithorne in 1674, was the founder of the Hutchinsonian or mystical school of biblical interpretation. He was employed as steward by the Duke of Somerset, and afterwards as his riding-purveyor. His first work, called "Moses' Principia," was designed to refute the arguments of Newton's "Principia." He published, also, a "Treatise on Power, Essential and Mechanical," "Glory or Gravity, Essential and Mechanical," "The Hebrew Writings Complete," "Moses sine Principio," and other works. His leading idea is that the Hebrew Scriptures contain the elements of natural philosophy as well as of religion. His views excited much controversy, and were adopted by Bishop Horne, Parkhurst, and other eminent divines. Died in 1737.

See JULIUS BATES, "Defence of John Hutchinson's Tenets," 1751; FLOYD, "Bibliotheca Biographica."

Hutchinson, (JOHN HELY,) an Irish statesman and lawyer, born in 1715, resided in Dublin, and became secretary of state. Died in 1794.

Hutchinson, (JOHN HELY,) a British general, born in 1757, was the second son of the preceding. He entered the army in 1774. Having gained distinction in the Irish rebellion, he was made major-general in 1796. In 1800 he went to Egypt as second in command under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. When the latter was killed, in March, 1801, Hutchinson succeeded to the command, and obliged the French army under Menou to capitulate at Alexandria in the same year. He was rewarded for these services by the title of Baron Hutchinson. In 1825, on the death of his brother, he inherited the title of Earl of Donoughmore. Died in 1832.

Hutchinson, (LUCY,) an English authoress of great merit, was the daughter of Sir Allan Apsley, lieutenant of the Tower of London, in which Tower she was born in 1620. She was married in 1638 to Colonel John Hutchinson, noticed above, after having received a liberal education. She shared the counsels and dangers of her husband in the civil war, attended him in prison, and wrote Memoirs of his life, (1806,) which are greatly admired. "We have not often met with anything," says

Lord Jeffrey, "more interesting and curious than this volume. . . . It challenges our attention as containing an accurate and luminous account of military and political affairs from the hand of a woman, and as exhibiting the most liberal and enlightened sentiments in the person of a Puritan. The views which it opens into the character of the writer and the manners of the age will be to many a still more powerful attraction."

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1803, (vol. xiii.); "Mouk's Contemporaries," by GIZORT, London, 1865.

Hutchinson, (RICHARD HELY,) Earl of Donoughmore, born in Dublin in 1756, was the eldest son of John H. Hutchinson, noticed above. He served in the army during the Irish rebellion of 1798, and in 1800 was raised to the peerage, as Earl of Donoughmore. In 1805 he obtained the rank of major-general. In Parliament he advocated with zeal and constancy the claims of the Catholics. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1821. Died in 1825.

Hutchinson, (ROGER,) an early English Reformer, became Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1543. He left theological works, which were published in 1842. Died in 1555.

Hutchinson, (THOMAS,) a royal governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1711. He became a judge of probate in 1752, and chief justice of Massachusetts in 1760. His course in relation to the Stamp Act rendered him very unpopular. He succeeded Bernard as governor in 1769, and pursued a policy which tended to provoke a revolt in the colonies. When the tea was brought to Boston in 1773, the inhabitants, in town-meeting, resolved that it should not be landed, but be returned to its owners. Hutchinson, however, refused to grant the ships a pass. The result was the destruction of the tea by citizens in the disguise of Indians. In 1772, Dr. Franklin, colonial agent in London, had sent over to Massachusetts confidential letters written by Hutchinson to England, which showed that his whole policy had been characterized by duplicity and evasion,—that, professing to be the friend of the colony, he had secretly advised the sending of troops to Boston, and other obnoxious measures. He retired to England in 1774. Died near London in 1780. His principal works are a "History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1628 to 1749," (2 vols. 8vo, issued in 1764-67,) and a "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of Massachusetts Bay," (1769.) The "North American Review" calls his work "a mine of wealth to all future historians and antiquaries." "It is written," says Bancroft, "with lively inquisitiveness and lawyer-like criticism, though without a glimpse of the great truths which were the mighty causes of the revolution he describes."

See ALLEN's "American Biographical Dictionary."

Huth, hōt, (GEORG LEONHARD,) a German naturalist, born at Nuremberg in 1705; died in 1761.

Hutin, hū'tān', (CHARLES,) a French painter and sculptor, born in Paris in 1715, worked mostly at Dresden, where he died in 1776.

Hutten, von, fon hōt'ten, [Lat. HUTTENUS,] (ULRICH,) a German poet, and one of the earliest Protestant Reformers, born near Fulda in 1488. He studied at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and afterwards at Pavia, in Italy. About 1520 he repaired to Mentz, where he published a succession of severe attacks on the Roman clergy, and soon after became acquainted with Luther, whose cause he openly espoused. Owing to the persecution he now encountered, he was obliged to take refuge in Switzerland, where he died in 1523. He possessed rare talents, but lacked discretion. Among his works are "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," satires on certain pedants, (1516.)

See SCHUBART, "Leben Ulrich von Hutten's," 1791; BÜRCKHARD, "Commentarius de Fatis et Meritis Ulrichi Hutteni," 1717-23; STRAUSS, "Ulrich von Hutten," 1858; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" WAGENSEIL, "U. von Hutten nach seinem Leben," etc., 1823; ZELLER, "U. de Hutten, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, son Temps," Paris, 1840; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen National-Literatur;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1849.

Huttenus. See HUTTEN.

Hutter, hōt'ter, (ELIAS,) a German linguist, born at Ulm about 1555. He published an edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and a Polyglot Bible. Died about 1602.

Hutter, [Lat. HUTTERUS,] (LEONHARD,) a German theologian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Ulm in 1563. He was noted for his rigour and excessive zeal for Lutheranism. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg from 1596 until 1616. Among his numerous works is a "Compendium of Theological Subjects," ("Compendium Locorum theologicorum," 1610.) Died in 1616.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" J. G. NEUMANN, "Programma de Vita L. Hutteri," 1706.

Hutterus. See HUTTER.

Hut'ton, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an eminent English mathematician, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1737, was employed for some years as a teacher in his native place. Here he published treatises on arithmetic and mensuration. From 1773 to 1806 he was professor of mathematics in the Military Academy at Woolwich. In 1774 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, which he also served as foreign secretary and enriched with able scientific memoirs. He acquired celebrity by numerous works, among which are "Mathematical Tables," (1785,) "Elements of Conic Sections," a "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," (1795,) a "Course of Mathematics," (1798,) etc. From 1804 to 1809 he assisted Shaw and Pearson in abridging the "Philosophical Transactions." He was eminent for benevolence, modesty, and simplicity of character. In 1807 his services were rewarded by a pension of £500. Died in 1823.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1823.

Hut'ton, (JAMES,) M.D., a philosopher and geologist, distinguished as the author of the Plutonian theory of geology, was born in Edinburgh in 1726. He graduated as M.D. at Leyden in 1749. About 1768 he became again a resident of Edinburgh, where he published, besides other works, a "Dissertation on the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire," (1794,) and "Theory of the Earth," (1795.) His geological theory excited much discussion and opposition, being attacked by Kirwan and defended by Professor Playfair, who wrote "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," (1802.) Died in 1797.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review," vol. ii.

Hutton, (MATTHEW,) an English prelate, born in 1529, was made Bishop of Durham in 1589, and Archbishop of York in 1594. He wrote a work on Predestination. Died in 1605.

Hutton, (MATTHEW,) became Archbishop of York in 1747, and was translated to Canterbury in 1757. He published several sermons. Died in 1758.

Hutton, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and author, born of poor parents at Derby in 1723. He received a defective education. At the age of fifty-six he commenced his career as an author. His chief works are a "History of Birmingham," (1781,) a "History of Derby," (1790,) "Edgar and Elfrida," a poem, "The Roman Wall," (1801,) and an instructive volume of "Autobiography," (1816.) His daughter CATHERINE wrote "The Miser Married," a novel. He died in 1815.

See his "Autobiography;" "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i.

Huvé, hū'vā', (JEAN JACQUES MARIE,) a French architect, born at Versailles in 1783. He succeeded Vignon as architect of the grand church La Madeleine, which he finished. He was admitted into the Institute in 1838. Died in 1852.

See CHARLES LENORMAND, "Notice sur J. J. M. Huvé," 1853.

Hux'ham, (JOHN,) an English physician, born at Halberton in 1694, studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, and practised with success at Plymouth. He wrote several popular books on medicine, one of which is an "Essay on Fevers," (1750.) Died in 1768.

Hux'ley, (THOMAS HENRY,) F.R.S., an eminent English physiologist and naturalist, born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825. He was in his youth a surgeon in the royal navy. About 1848 he produced a treatise "On the Anatomy and Affinities of the Family of the Medusæ." He succeeded E. Forbes as professor of palæontology in the School of Mines about 1854, and became professor of physiology at the Royal Institution. Among his principal works is a "History of the Oceanic

Hydrozoa," (1857), "Man's Place in Nature," (1863), "Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy," (1864), and an essay entitled "Protoplasm; or, The Physical Basis of Life," (1869). In 1869 he was chosen president of the British Association for 1870. He contributed numerous memoirs to the Transactions of the Royal Geological and Zoological Societies. He is a very popular lecturer on natural science, and stands in the foremost rank among British physiologists and naturalists. In natural science he favours the Darwinian theory.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1863; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1860.

Huydecoper, hoï'deh-ko'per, (BALTHASAR,) a Dutch poet and excellent critic, born at Amsterdam in 1695. He produced "Arsaces," (1722,) and three other tragedies, a good metrical version of the Satires, Epistles, and "Ars Poetica" of Horace, (1737,) and other poems. His "Essays, Philological and Poetical, or Observations on Vondel's Dutch Version of Ovid's Metamorphoses," (1730,) are highly commended. "All that he has done in this department," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is classical." Died in 1778.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" VAN EFFEN, "Hollandische Spectator," vol. iv.; SCHOTEL, "Commentatio de B. Huydecoperi in Linguam Literasque Belgicas Meritis," Leyden, 1830.

Huygens or **Huyghens**, hi'gēns, [Dutch pron. almost hoï'hēns; Lat. HUGENIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated Dutch astronomer and geometer, born at the Hague, April 14, 1629. He inherited the title of Lord of Zuylichem. About the age of sixteen he went to Leyden, where he studied law and mathematics under Vinnius and Schooten. Soon after leaving the university, he began to distinguish himself by his admirable scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions. In 1651 he published his "Theorems on the Quadrature of the Hyperbola," etc., and in 1656 discovered a satellite of Saturn with a telescope of his own construction. In 1657 he rendered important service to science and society by improving the clock, being the first to apply the pendulum to the measurement of time. Two years later he published, in his "System of Saturn," a description of Saturn's ring, which he had discovered with a telescope of twenty-two feet focal length. These and other successes had rendered him pre-eminent among the contemporary savants and philosophers of all nations. Newton was then a young student preparing to rival or surpass him. The years 1660 and 1661 were passed by Huygens in France and England. In 1663 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. From 1665 to 1681 he resided in Paris, whither Colbert had invited him in order to add *clat* to the newly-founded Academy of Sciences. In this period he demonstrated the law of the impact of bodies, (1669,) wrote an elegant treatise on Dioptrics, and published his great work entitled "Horologium Oscillatorium," (1673,) dedicated to Louis XIV. Besides the theory of the pendulum, this work contains several very important mechanical discoveries, among which are the fact that the cycloid is the curve all the arcs of which, measured from the lowest point, are synchronous, and the theory (without demonstration) of the centrifugal force in circular motion, by which he made a near approach to those laws of gravitation afterwards proved by Newton. He has the credit of inventing the spiral spring which is used to regulate the balance of watches, which invention was also claimed by Hautefeuille. In 1681 Huygens returned to Holland, where he spent some years in constructing a planetarium, and telescopes of enormous dimensions, one of which had a focal length of two hundred and ten feet. In 1690 appeared (in French) his "Treatise on the Cause of Gravity," and a "Treatise on Light," which is esteemed one of his greatest works. It contains arguments in favour of the undulatory theory, which was first proposed by him and is now generally adopted. Died in 1695. He left a work styled "Cosmotheoros," (printed in 1698,) in which he advances bold speculations or conjectures on the constitution of the planets, which he believed to be inhabited. Huygens was never married. He loved retirement, and maintained a good character as a man. He kept up a friendly correspondence with

Leibnitz and Newton, the latter of whom called him "Summus Hugenius."

See "Vita Hugenii," prefixed to his "Opera Varia," 1724; CON-DORCET, "Eloge de Huygens;" ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" P. H. PEERLKAMP, "Annotatio in Vitam C. Hugenii," 1821; M. LEMANS, "Lebens-beschrijving van C. Huijgens;" DR. F. HOFFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Huygens or **Huijgens**, (CONSTANTIJN,) Seigneur of Zuylichem, (or Zulichem,) born at the Hague in 1596, was the father of the preceding. He acted with credit as secretary to three successive princes of Orange, the last of whom was William III. of England. He wrote Latin epigrams, and other poetical performances, which were received with favour. Died in 1687.

See his Autobiography, in verse, entitled "De Vita propria Sermones;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," (in Z;) LONG-FELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" SCHINKEL, "Bijdrage tot de Kennis van het Karakter van C. Huijgens," 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1854.

Huyghens, hoï'hēns, (GOMARUS,) a Dutch Roman Catholic theologian, born in Erabant in 1631; died in 1702.

Huyot, hü'yo', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1780. He passed several years in the Levant, exploring the ruins of Ephesus, Thebes, Athens, and other cities. Died in 1840.

Huysman, hois'mân, sometimes written **Houseman**, (CORNELIS,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1648. He worked mostly at Malines, (Mechlin.) His colouring is praised by Descamps, who also observes that he had a great talent for painting mountains. Among his works is "The Disciples Going to Emmaus." Died in 1727.

See J. C. WEVERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Huysman or **Houseman**, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Antwerp in 1656; died in London in 1696.

Huysum, van, vãn hoï'sum, (JACOB,) brother of Jan, noticed below, was born at Amsterdam about 1680. He excelled in flower-painting, and copied several of his brother's works with accuracy. Died in London in 1740. Another brother, JUSTUS, born in 1684, excelled in battle-pieces, but died prematurely in 1706.

Huysum, van, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born in Amsterdam in 1682, was a pupil of his father, Justus. His favourite subjects were flowers and fruits, in which he is thought to be unrivalled. His works unite tasteful composition, richness and harmony of colour, freedom of touch, and exquisite finish. His pictures were often adorned with insects, dew-drops, bird's nests, etc. He had a peculiar art of preparing his colours, which he always kept secret. Died in 1749.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Huysum, van, (JUSTUS,) THE OLD, a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1716.

Huzard, hü'zãr', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a noted French veterinary physician, born in Paris in 1755, was a member of the Institute. He wrote numerous able and popular works on the veterinary art and rural economy, and he had collected a library of forty thousand volumes pertaining to his speciality. Died in 1839.

See PARISET, "Eloge de Huzard;" BAKON SILVESTRE, "Notice sur Huzard."

Hvergelmir. See NIDHÖGG.

Hvitfeld, hvit'fæld, (ARILD,) a Danish historian, born in 1549. In 1586 he attained the dignity of senator, and afterwards was chancellor of the kingdom. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Kingdom of Denmark," which is considered authentic. Died in 1609.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlæxicon for Danemark."

Hwiid, hweed, (ANDREAS CHRISTIAN,) a Danish critic, born at Copenhagen in 1749, was educated for the church, and was skilled in Oriental languages. He published a "Life of Cyrus the Great and the Younger," and several commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1788.

Hyacinthe. See HYACINTHUS.

Hyacinthe, e'ã'sãnt', (CHARLES LOYSON,) PÈRE, an eminent French pulpit orator, born at Orléans about 1828. He became a Carmelite monk, preached for some time in Lyons, and removed about 1865 to Paris, where his conferences in the church of Notre-Dame attracted

much attention. In September, 1869, he published, in a letter to the general of his order, a protest against the ultramontane doctrines and practices of the Roman Church, called forth by the Encyclical letter by which the pope had convened a general council. This protest caused a great commotion in the religious world. "Since Luther," says Mr. Bigelow, "there has been no such signal revolt against the authority of the Romish hierarchy." In 1870 he was relieved by the Pope of his monastic vows and became a secular priest. He attended the "Old Catholic" congress at Munich in 1871, was curé of Geneva up to 1874, and afterwards visited England to lecture.

Hy-á-cin'thus, [Gr. Ἰακίνθος; Fr. HYACINTHE, e'á-sánt',] a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed in a game of discus. The poets feigned that Apollo changed him into the flower called Hyacinth.

Hÿ'á-dēs, [Gr. Ἰάδες,] Anglicised as HY'ADS, nymphs of classic mythology, and daughters of Atlas. According to the poetic legend, they were changed into stars, and now form part of the constellation of Taurus. When they rose and set with the sun, it was regarded as a sign of rainy weather.

Hÿ'att, (JOHN,) a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, born in 1767, officiated in the Tabernacle, London. He published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1826.

Hÿb're-as, [Ἰσθραήλ,] an eminent Greek orator, a native of Caria, flourished about 40 B.C.

Hyde, (ANNE,) a daughter of Lord Clarendon, was born in 1637. She was married about 1660 to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. She was the mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne. Died in 1671.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.

Hyde, (EDWARD.) See CLARENDON, EARL OF.

Hyde, (HENRY.) See CLARENDON, EARL OF.

Hyde, (LAWRENCE,) M.P., son of Sir Nicholas Hyde, distinguished himself by his successful efforts in promoting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The king passed one night in the house of Lawrence Hyde's tenant, and thence was conducted by Hyde to the sea-shore. Died in 1682.

Hyde, (LAWRENCE,) first Earl of Rochester, was the second son of Edward, Earl of Clarendon. He was an ultra Tory, and was the leader of the High-Church party in the reign of Charles II. He became first commissioner of the treasury in 1679. At the accession of James II., in 1685, he was appointed lord treasurer, (prime minister.) Though extremely subservient to the policy of the king, he was removed from office in December, 1686, because he would not turn Roman Catholic. After the flight of James II., Hyde gave his adhesion to William III. Died in 1711.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chaps. ii. and iv., vol. ii. chaps. vi., ix., and x.

Hyde, (Sir NICHOLAS,) an English judge, born in 1572, was the father of Lawrence Hyde, and uncle of the first Earl of Clarendon. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench in 1626, and presided when Sir John Eliot was unjustly condemned to prison. Died in 1631.

Hyde, (THOMAS,) D.D., a learned English divine, born in Shropshire in 1636, became Archdeacon of Gloucester in 1678, professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1691, and regius professor of Hebrew in 1697. He excelled in Oriental languages, and was interpreter of the same to Charles II., James II., and William III. From 1665 to 1701 he was principal librarian of the Bodleian Library. He published a treatise on Chinese weights and measures, (1688,) and one on "Oriental Games," (1694.) His principal work, a "History of the Religion of the Ancient Persians and Magi," in Latin, (1700,) displays a vast erudition, and for a long time had a great reputation. "The variety and novelty of its contents," says Hallam, "gave this book a credit which in some degree it preserves; but Hyde was ignorant of the ancient language of Persia, and is said to have been often misled by Mohammedan authorities." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He wrote other works, and compiled dictionaries of the Persian and Turkish languages. Died in 1703.

See "Biographia Britannica;" Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Hyde de Neuville, héd deh nuh'vel', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a French politician, born in the department of Nièvre in 1776. He was an active royalist during the republic and the empire. After the restoration he acted with the ultra royalists as a deputy in 1815, and was minister to the United States of North America from 1816 to 1821. He was minister of the marine in the Martignac cabinet for a short time in 1828. Died in 1857.

Hyder, the German of HYDRA, which see.

Hyder-Alee or **Hyder-Áli**, hi'der á'lee, [sometimes written, in French, HAÏDER-ALI,] a celebrated Hindoo prince, born about 1718, entered the army of the Rajah of Mysore. His military talents procured his promotion to the command of an army, with which he captured Bangalore and fought against the Mahrattas. About 1759, by a bold and successful *coup d'état*, he obtained the chief power in Mysore, leaving his former master the title of rajah and a pension. The English, alarmed by his encroachments, formed a league with the Mahrattas against him, (1766.) In the war that ensued, Hyder gained such advantages that the English sued for peace and entered into alliance with him, (1769.) In 1771 he was defeated by the piratical Mahrattas, the English having failed to aid him according to the treaty. Having made an alliance with the French and the Mahrattas against the English, he suddenly invaded the Carnatic in 1780, took several fortresses, defeated some detachments, and ravaged the country almost to the walls of Madras. In 1782 he was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo, and died in the same year, leaving his throne to his son, Tippoo Sâhib. Hyder was a Mussulman. He is reputed the most able enemy the British have had to contend with in India.

See MEER HUSSEIN ALI KHAN KIRMAIN, "History of Hyder Ali," (translated into English by COLONEL W. MILES, 1842.) F. ROBSON, "Life of Hyder Ali," 1786; M. CARPANI, "Memorie sopra la Vita d'Hyder Ali," 1784; JOSEPH MICHAUD, "Histoire du Progrès et de la Chute de l'Empire de Mysore," etc., 2 vols., 1801.

Hy'dra, [Gr. Ἰδρα; Fr. HYDRE, èdr; Ger. HYDER, hee'der; It. IDRA, e'zhàrà,] a monster which infested the Lernean marsh and was destroyed by Hercules. It was said to have had nine heads. (See HERCULES.)

Hydre. See HYDRA.

Hÿ-ge'ia or **Hÿ-ge'i-é'ia**, [Gr. Ἵγία; Fr. HYGIE, e'zhe', or HYGÉE, e'zhàrà,] written also **Hygea** or **Hygia**, the goddess of health, in Greek mythology, said to be the daughter of Asclepias. She was represented as holding a cup in one hand, and in the other a serpent, drinking from the cup.

Hygie or **Hygée**. See HYGIEA.

Hy-gi'nus [Fr. HYGIN, e'zhân'] became Bishop of Rome in 138 A.D., and died in 142. He is supposed to have been a Greek.

Hy-gi'nus or **Higinus**, (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Roman grammarian, born in Spain or Alexandria. Originally a slave, he was set free by Augustus Cæsar, who gave him charge of the Palatine Library. He wrote a "Commentary on Virgil," and other esteemed works, which are lost. Other works bearing his name are extant, viz., "Mythological Fables," and "Poeticon Astronomicon," but are supposed to have been written by a Hyginus who lived at a later date.

See BUNTE, "Dissertatio de C. J. Hygini Vita et Scriptis," 1846.

Hyksos. See SHEPHERD KINGS.

Hylander, hi-lân'der, (ANDERS,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Tunheim in 1750; died in 1830.

Hylaret, he'lã'rã', (MAURICE,) a French monk and preacher, born at Angoulême in 1539, was a partisan of the League. Died in 1591.

Hÿ'las, [Gr. Ἵλας,] a favourite of Hercules, whom he accompanied in the Argonautic expedition. The Naiads, enamoured with his beauty, drew him into the water, so that he was lost to Hercules forever.

Hyll, hil, (?) (ALBAN,) an English physician, who practised in London with a high reputation. He wrote a "Commentary on Galen." Died in 1559.

Hÿl'tus, [Gr. Ἵλλος,] a son of Hercules and Dejanira, was persecuted by Eurystheus, and after the death of his father was the leader of the Heraclidæ. Aided by the Athenians, he invaded Peloponnesus, and defeated Eurystheus, whom he killed with his own hand.

Hýmēn or **Hymenæus**, him-e-nee'us, [Gr. Ὑμῆν or Ὑμέναιος; Fr. HYMEN, e'mên', or HYMÉNÉE, e'mà'nà',] the god of marriage of the Greeks and Romans, was represented as a handsome youth, crowned with flowers, and holding a nuptial torch in his hand. According to one tradition, he was a son of Apollo and one of the Muses. Another account makes him the son of Bacchus and Venus.

Hýmír, hî'mír, written also **Eymer**, [supposed to be derived from *húmr*, the "sea,"] the name of a great giant mentioned in the Norse mythology as the owner of a huge kettle, a mile deep, which Thor carried off, having first placed it over his head, so that he was entirely hidden by it. It was the same giant with whom Thor went a fishing and caught the World-serpent.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXVII.

Hým'ní-a, [Gr. Ὑμνία; Fr. HYMNIE, êm'ne',] a surname of Diana, under which she was worshipped in Arcadia.

Hymnie. See HYMNIA.

Hynd'ford, (JOHN CARMICHAEL,) EARL OF, a Scottish diplomatist, born in 1701. In 1741 he was employed with credit as ambassador to the Prussian court, and in 1744 was sent in the same capacity to Russia. After successful efforts to terminate the war of the Austrian succession by a treaty of peace, he acted as envoy to Vienna in 1752. In 1764 he was appointed lord vicemir of Scotland. He died in 1767.

Hypatia, hî-pá'she-a, [Gr. Ὑπατία; Fr. HYPATIE, e'pá'te',] a celebrated female philosopher and mathematician, born at Alexandria in the latter part of the fourth century. She was the daughter of Theon, and displayed even greater talents than this famous mathematician in the study of philosophy and the sciences. She pursued her studies with great assiduity, often studying late in the night. After having improved herself by travelling and attending lectures at Athens of the most distinguished teachers of philosophy, she returned to Alexandria, where she was invited by the magistrates of the city to teach philosophy. She favoured the Neo-Platonic philosophy. She had many celebrated disciples, some of whom embraced Christianity and cherished through life feelings of friendship for her, although she continued to worship the heathen deities of Greece. She was noted for her virtue, her beauty, her simplicity of dress, her accomplishments, and her strength of mind. Orestes, the prefect of Alexandria, admired her wisdom, and often availed himself of her counsels. Cyril, the Christian patriarch, and his fanatical monks, appear to have regarded Hypatia as the principal supporter of the old religion; and at last their frenzy reached such a point that they tore her from her chariot as she was going to her school, and murdered her. This occurred in March, 415 A.D. The works of Hypatia were destroyed when the Mohammedans burned the library of Alexandria. Among these were a "Commentary on Diophantus," an "Astronomical Canon," and a "Commentary on the Conics of Apollonius of Perga." The titles of all her other works are lost.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" WERNSDORF, "Quatre Dissertations sur Hypatie;" CHARLES KINGSLEY'S historical romance entitled "Hypatia."

Hypatie. See HYPATIA.

Hy-per'bo-lus, [Ἵπέρβολος,] an Athenian demagogue, born about 450 B.C., was a leader of the democratic party after the death of Cleon. He was ostracised by a coalition of Nicias and Alcibiades in 415. Died about 410 B.C.

Hypéride. See HYPERIDES.

Hÿ-per-i'dēs, [Gr. Ὑπερίδης or Ὑπερίδης; Fr. HYPÉRIDE, e'pá'rêd',] a famous Athenian orator, was the son of Glaucippus, and a pupil of Plato. He was identified with the party that opposed Philip of Macedon. After the battle of Chærone'a, (338 B.C.,) he proposed to recall the exiles, to liberate the slaves, and to take other vigorous measures, which were adopted, and procured peace on favourable terms. Having refused to touch the gold with which Harpalus corrupted other

orators of Athens, he was chosen to conduct the prosecution against Demosthenes for his share in that transaction. Hyperides was put to death by Antipater in 322. Cicero ranks him next to Demosthenes; and other ancient critics agree that his eloquence was of the highest order. He is the only one of the Ten Orators of Athens whose orations have all been lost.

See PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" CICERO, "Brutus," "De Oratore," and "Orator;" KIESSLING, "De Hyperide Oratore Attico," 1737; QUINTILIAN, book xii.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Hÿ-per-í'on, (or hî-pee're-on,) [Gr. Ὑπερίων,] in Greek mythology, the name of a Titan, a son of Uranus and Ge, (or Terra,) and the father of Aurora and Helios. In Homer, Hyperion is a name of the sun.

Hy-pe-rí-us, [Dutch pron. he-pā're-üs,] (ANDRÉ GERARD,) an eminent Protestant theologian, born at Ypres in 1511. He was professor of theology at Marburg from 1542 to 1564. Among his works are "De Formandis Concionibus sacris," ("On the Composition of Sermons," 1555,) and "De Theologo seu de Ratione Studii Theologici," ("On the Theologian, or on the Method of Theological Study," 1556.) Died in 1564.

See WILHELM WILLE, "Programma de A. Hyperio Hassorum Theologo," 1788; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hy-perm-nes'tra, [Gr. Ὑπερμήστρα; Fr. HYPERMESTRE, e'pêrm'nêstr',] one of the DANAIDES, which see.

Hÿp'si-clēs, [Ἵψικλῆς,] a Greek mathematician of an uncertain epoch, is supposed to have lived at Alexandria in the second century. He wrote a treatise "On the Right Ascension of the Constellations of the Zodiac," which is extant. He is regarded by some as the author of the fourteenth and fifteenth books of the "Elements" of Euclid. According to Delambre, he lived about 146 B.C.

Hÿp-sip'ÿ-le, [Gr. Ὑψιπίλη,] a queen of Lemnos, who, according to tradition, saved the life of her father when the other women of the island killed their husbands and male relations. She was afterwards sold into slavery by the Lemnian women.

See LEMPRIERE'S "Classical Dictionary."

Hyrcan. See HYRCANUS.

Hyrcā'nus [Gr. Ὑρκανός; Fr. HYRCAN, êr'kôn'] I, (JOHN,) high-priest of the Jews, was the son of Simon Maccabeus, whom he succeeded in 135 B.C. After the death of Antiochus Sidetes, 130 B.C., he conquered the Idumeans and destroyed the city of Samaria. Though educated as a Pharisee, in the latter part of his life he favoured their rivals the Sadducees. He died in the year 103, leaving his office to his son Aristobolus.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews;" Apocryphal Book of Maccabees.

Hyrcanus II, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded his father, Alexander Jannæus, in 76 B.C. His brother Aristobolus having usurped the regal power, Hyrcanus, who was a weak prince, appealed to the Roman Pompey, who restored him to the throne and priesthood. Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, with the aid of the Parthians, deposed Hyrcanus about 38 B.C., and was soon after supplanted by Herod, who married Mariamne, the granddaughter of Hyrcanus, and put the latter to death, 30 B.C.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews."

Hyrtil, hêr't'l, (JOSEPH,) an able anatomist, born at Eisenstadt, Hungary, in 1811. He became professor of anatomy in Vienna in 1845. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book of Human Anatomy," ("Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1847,) which has been adopted by the German universities as a standard.

Hystaspe. See HYSTASPES.

Hys-tas'pēs, [Gr. Ὑστάσπης; Fr. HYSTASPE, ês'tâsp'; Persian, GUSHTĀSP,] a satrap of Persia, and the father of Darius I., lived about 550 B.C. He is said to have been the first who introduced into Persia the learning of the Indian Brahmins. According to one account, he was the chief of the Magians, which accords with the Persian tradition that Gushtāsp patronized the religion of Zoroaster. (See GUSHTĀSP.)

Hywell. See HOWELL THE GOOD.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nõt; gööd; mōön;

